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HISTORY

OF

BEDFORD AND SOMERSET COUNTIES

PENNSYLVANIA

WITH GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL HISTORY

BEDFORD COUNTY
BY
E. HOWARD BLACKBURN

SOMERSET COUNTY
BY
WILLIAM H. WELFLEY

Under the Editorial Supervision of
HON. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

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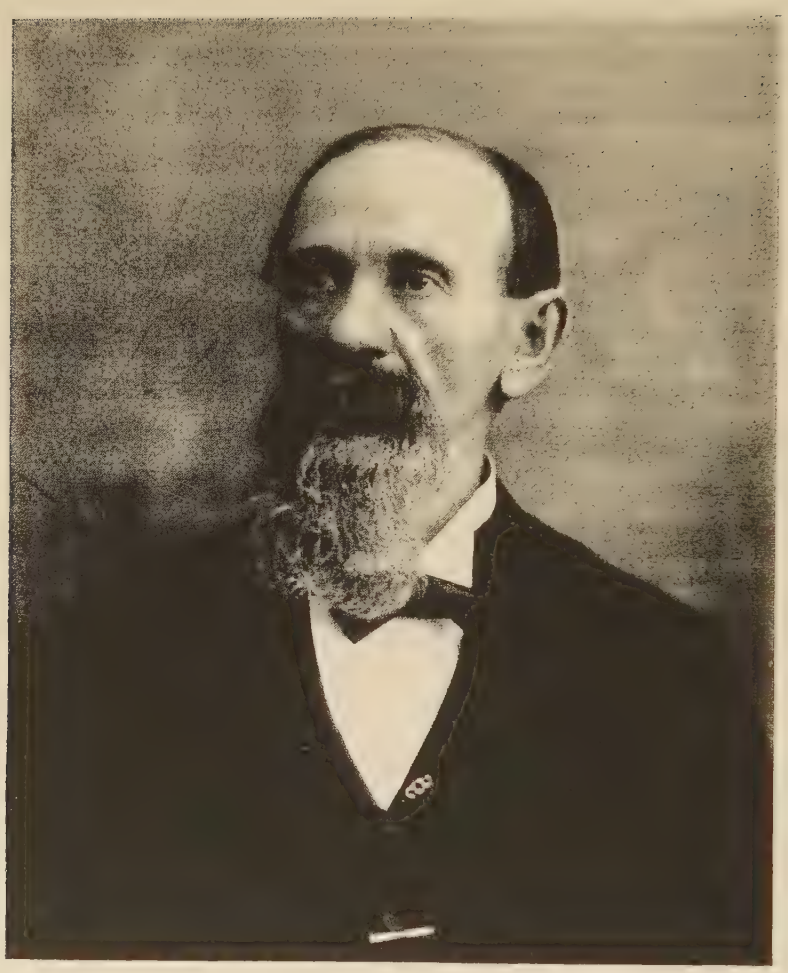

Wm. H. Welfley

DEDICATORY.

To the "Frosty Sons of Thunder," be they still dwellers among their native hills, or whether they have roamed far from their mountain homes, or beyond the Rocky Mountains' snowy range; on land, on sea, on farm, or in town; in every calling known, whether in factory, mill or mine; in cabinet, or on the bench—doing whatever work comes to their hand, this volume is inscribed by its

AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

It was with great reluctance that the task of writing these pages was undertaken. It is true that for a number of years the writer had been gathering and preserving such data and facts relating to the early history of his native county as happened to come in his way. This he had been doing long before the 17th of April, 1895, on which date Somerset County passed the one hundredth milestone of its existence as a separate county of the grand commonwealth of which it forms an integral part.

This epoch in the history of the county was duly celebrated on the 4th of July following, and the two succeeding days by the greatest crowd of people who had ever been assembled together at the county seat at one time. It is estimated the people present numbered from twelve to fifteen thousand persons. Among them were many hundreds, natives of the county, whose lines had been cast in other parts of the country, and to whom it was a veritable home-coming.

But this event was also the occasion of many of the early happenings in the history of the county being brought to light. It cannot be said to have been an epoch of history making, but it was one of history writing. This came in the shape of contributions to the county press, and they were from many persons, but no one individual made so many of these contributions or of a greater historical value than did Dr. William F. Mitchell, of Addison. The address delivered on that occasion by Hon. William H. Koontz is also a mine rich in historical data.

It is sufficient to say that everything of this kind that fell under the writer's notice was religiously preserved by him, not with any view of using it himself in this way, nor was it arranged as it should have been for such a purpose. If any thought at all was given in this direction, it was that it would perhaps prove a field in which some one else might glean in the future.

Distrusting his own abilities, and believing that there were others who could use the material in hand to better advantage than he could, it was only after repeated urging on the part of personal friends that the writer at last consented to take up this work. It was soon found, however, that there were many things about which further information must be sought. This

made the writing of many letters of inquiry necessary. Many of these met with a ready response, but of others no notice was taken, even when it was well known that the persons addressed could have given the desired information. This was notably the case with many of the ministers who were asked for data concerning their respective churches. Much information might have been obtained from the records and papers on file at the court house, and many other things might have been verified from them, had it not been for their inaccessibility caused by their removal to the temporary court house.

Under such conditions as these, it is to be expected that some errors and inaccuracies may have crept into the work. But, if there be any of these, they are more apt to be in dates than in anything else, and in such cases the dates given are at least approximately correct. Conscientious and scrupulous care has been exercised to exclude whatever did not have a good foundation on which to rest. It is also proper to say that "The Annals of Somerset County," written out by the late David Husband, have been a very helpful source of information which has been freely drawn on.

From Hon. William H. Koontz, whose name appears on the title page along with his own, the writer has received much assistance and encouragement in his work, which he here wishes to acknowledge. To all others who have in any way aided him he desires to return his sincere thanks.

One of the author's purposes in writing this volume has been to preserve in a permanent form as much of the history of his native county as possible, and, so far as this has been accomplished, he does not regret the many months of labor spent in its preparation.

WM. H. WELFLEY.

Somerset, Pennsylvania,
November 19, 1906.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

INTRODUCTORY.

Somerset county, as it is now constituted, originally formed a part of Cumberland county. After 1771 it was a part of Bedford county, and remained such for a period of twenty-four years, or until it was called into separate being by the act of assembly passed on the 17th of April, 1795.

The northern boundary line between Somerset and Cambria counties commences on the crest of Laurel Hill, at a point six miles southwest of Johnstown, and runs due east seven miles to Stony creek, thence it follows the beds of Stony and Paint creeks six miles to Scalp Level, thence due east ten miles to the crest of the Allegheny mountain. (This point is six miles south of the northwest corner of Bedford county.) Beginning here, the eastern boundary line follows the crest of the Allegheny mountain southwest fourteen miles to a point one and a half miles north of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike; thence due south across the north knob of the Cumberland coal basin, and along the crest of the Savage (or Little Allegheny) mountain, twenty-three miles to the Maryland state line; thence along said line due west across the Allegheny and Negro mountains, and the Winding ridge, thirty-one miles to the bed of the Youghiogheny river. The western boundary line runs down the bed of the river to the center of the gap in the Laurel Hill, a distance of about nine and a quarter miles; thence along the crest of the Laurel Hill thirty-six miles to the place of beginning.

It will thus be seen that the mountains on the east and west sides form natural boundaries for the county. Accurately speaking, these mountain ranges run northeast and southwest. The county may be said to be divided into two parts. The smaller part, composed of the townships of Allegheny, Fair Hope, Greenville, Larimer, Northampton and Southampton, lie east of the crest of the Allegheny mountain, having the Savage (or Little Allegheny) mountain for their eastern boundary, while the much larger part lies on the west side of the crest of the Allegheny mountain, and extends across to the Youghiogheny river and the eastern side of the crest of Laurel Hill.

The greatest length of Somerset county is thirty-nine miles, its greatest breadth is thirty-six miles, and it has a total area of 1,066 square miles, or 682,240 acres. The surface is of an undulating character. Its high hills, fertile valleys and grassy glades everywhere present scenes of remarkable beauty.

We can well imagine what the country looked like in its primitive state. The surface of Somerset county is everywhere broken by water courses. Its drainage system, when the limited area of a single county is considered, presents some remarkable features.

The Stony creek, the source of which is a spring in the town of Berlin, in its northward course takes in the waters of the Quemahoning, the Shade, Paint and Ben's creeks, with their many tributary streams, and finally, with the Little Conemaugh river, forms the Conemaugh river at Johnstown, through which stream its waters finally reach the Allegheny river, which is one of the heads of the Ohio river.

The Castleman's river, which rises in Garrett county, Maryland, some twenty miles south of Mason and Dixon's line, enters Elk Lick township nearly midway between the crests of the Allegheny and Negro mountains. This noble stream flows in a somewhat northeasterly direction until after it has passed the town of Meyersdale, where it turns toward the northwest. After having received the waters of the Meadow, Tub Mill and Pine runs, in Elk Lick township, and those of the Flaugherty, Elk Lick and Blue Lick runs, and the Buffalo creek in Summit township, it breaks its way through the Negro mountain. After taking in the waters of Cox's creek, which comes down from Somerset township, it turns sharply toward the southwest. Its waters having been augmented by those of the Middle creek from the west, White's creek and the Negro mountain streams from the east, it joins the Youghiogheny at Confluence, forming the middle toe of the famous Turkeyfoot.

The drainage area of the Laurel Hill creek is much less than that of either of the two preceding rivers. It rises near the township line between Jefferson and Milford, from whence its course is toward the north for a distance of several miles. It next turns toward the northwest, and finally toward the south. Passing the village of Bakersville, it flows along the eastern base of Laurel Hill, from which most of its tributary streams come. With a total length of about thirty miles, following the windings of the stream, it empties into the Castleman's river a few hundred feet above its junction with the Youghiogheny, and forming the north toe of the Turkeyfoot.

After their confluence, the now united streams break through the Laurel Hill mountain on their way to join the waters of the Monongahela and the Ohio rivers. A very small

part of Addison township drains into the Youghiogheny. It should also be noted that no streams from either Fayette or Westmoreland counties enter into the drainage systems of Somerset county.

Passing to that part of the county lying east of the Allegheny mountain, in Greenville township, nearly all of its drainage reaches the Castleman's river through Pine and Flaugherty runs, both of which break their way through mountain at points about five miles apart. There is, however, a small stream that rises in the southeast part of the township, flows along the foot of Little Savage mountain into Maryland, and finds its way into the Potomac river through the Savage river.

Will's creek rises in the southeastern part of Larimer township, flowing in a northeast direction until the Northampton township line is reached, after which it swerves to an easterly direction, and, passing through Northampton and Southampton townships, first breaking its way through the Great Savage mountain, it enters Bedford county and reaches the Potomac river at Cumberland, Maryland. Deeter's, Three Licks and the Breastwork runs rise in Allegheny township and form a part of the headwaters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river.

Thus it will be seen that a part of the drainage system of Somerset county finds its way into the Susquehanna river, a second part into the Potomac river, but that the far larger part of it reaches the Ohio river through two different outlets.

An examination into the geology of Somerset county will show that nearly all of that part of the county lying between the Allegheny mountain and Laurel Hill is one vast coal field, every vein of coal from the great Pittsburg seam downward being represented in it. It is true that the other formations, as low down in the scale as the Pocono sandstone, are exposed, but their area, compared with that of the coal, is comparatively small. Except that the Frostburg (Maryland) coal field projects into Southampton township, it is quite different in that part of the county east of the Allegheny mountain, for nearly all of its surface is covered by the Catskill sandstones and shales and the Chemung shales. In that part of the county in which the coal measures prevail, their almost undisturbed flatness produces both smooth and high plateaus, gently rolling glades, steep, rocky, and often sterile wooded hillsides.

The highest point in Pennsylvania is on the Allegheny mountain, on the northern part of the county line, between Somerset and Bedford counties. The lowest points in the county are the mouth of Ben's creek, 1,184 feet; mouth of Paint

creek, 1,305 feet, and Draketown run, 1,319 feet above tidewater.

Before the coming of the white man the county was largely a land of forests, although there were many glades or natural meadows about the headwaters of nearly all the streams in the central parts of the county. These were numerous and extensive enough to have the name of "The Glades" applied to the entire county. It was certainly a land of promise.

We know of no more appropriate closing for this introductory chapter than the following extract from the address delivered by Hon. William H. Koontz at the time of the celebration of the centennial of the county:

"We can well imagine what a beautiful country it was in its primitive state. Standing on the summit of either one of the mountain ranges that bound us east and west, there must have been presented to the eye a scene of unsurpassed beauty. At a distance of twenty miles the other mountain range stands out in bold outline, stretching along for many miles. In the language of the poet, it may well have been said:

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.

"But nothing was required to lend enchantment to the whole stretch of intervening country of hill and valley, of forest and glade. What a delightful prospect it must have afforded in the 'leafy month of June,' when the forests were covered with their foliage of every variety of green, or when later they were tinted with varied colors, and autumn had spread its transcendent beauty over the whole, from mountain range to mountain range; when the morning sun first touched with its rays the summit of the Allegheny, and in its setting flooded the heights of the Laurel Hill with a sea of gold, and bathed the whole intervening country with its soft and mellow light! And yet the seasons had come and gone for countless ages over this lovely scene, with no one to appreciate its beauty and grandeur. And the waters of the streams, then nameless, had flowed on silently to the ocean, and heard no sound 'save their own dashings,' the howl of the wild beast and the wild man."

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ERRATA.

On page 24, for General Fores, read General Forbes.
On page 45, for Andrew Rean, read Andrew Ream.
On page 55, for Frederick Allfather, read Frederick Altfather.
On page 73, for Jacob Heckwelder, read John Heckwelder.
On page 103, for Harmon Husband made the second assessment, and not the first.
On page 377, in 15th line, for have, read has.
On page 398, for Miss Anna Goff, read Miss Anna Groff.
On page 439, for John Mortelli, read John Mostoller.
On page 444, for Charles H. Schucker, read Charles H. Schmucker.
On page 457, for Landbente, read Landlente.
On page 460, for Valentine, read Valentine Hay.
On page 489, on sixth line from bottom of page read, "it removed to New Centreville."
On page 529, for John J. Hoblitzell, read James J. Hoblitzell.
On page 607, for Harry C. Beentts, read Harry C. Beerits.
On page 608, for H. C. Beertts, read H. C. Beerits.
Wherever the word Dunkard occurs, read Tunker.

History of Bedford and Somerset Counties.

CHAPTER I.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN TRAILS AND PATHS—FIRST WHITE MAN IN SOMERSET COUNTY — WASHINGTON IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

Very little in the way of history, whether written or by tradition, that has come down to our time tends to show that there had ever been any very extensive permanent aboriginal or Indian occupation of the territory that is embraced within the limits of what is now Somerset county. It seems to be a generally accepted fact that this region of country was simply a hunting ground for tribes whose permanent seats were farther west, along the Ohio river and its larger tributary streams, and that any Indian villages or encampments were simply temporary hunting camps, which shifted and changed as game was plenty or scarce. Against this view not very much evidence can be offered. If there ever was any Indian occupation of a more permanent character, it must be admitted that it was not on any very extensive scale.

As a hunting ground, these numerous valleys, these steep and lengthy mountain sides, abounding with all manner of wild animals, plentiful even at the time of the coming of the white man, the table lands and glades with their swiftly flowing streams, teeming with fish, must indeed have been a hunter's paradise.

That there was an Indian occupation more or less extensive and permanent we think is abundantly proven by the finding, even at the present day, of flint arrow heads, stone hatchets and implements in many parts of the county, as well as by the fact of the Indian traders who first penetrated these mountain wilds having found not only roving bands of Indians, but also at least a few Indian villages more or less permanent in their character.

These Indians appear to have been of different tribes. Among them were a few of the Iroquois or Confederacy of the Six Nations, whose principal seats were in the state of New York. These were also known as Mengwees, finally corrupted

into Mingoes. They were looked upon as being the rightful owners of the soil, and with them were made the treaties for the final extinguishing of the Indian title to this region.

Others of the Indians first found here were of the Lenni-Lenape, or Delaware tribe. Their occupation of the region of country now known as western Pennsylvania was by sufferance on the part of the Iroquois, the real owners. They were divided into several bodies, the largest of which had settled along the Atlantic coast from the Potomac river in the south to the Hudson river in the north. Their principal seat was on the Delaware river, to which noble stream they have given their name. Upon the coming of the white man they were speedily pushed to the westward by the ever-encroaching tide of civilization.

The Shawnees are said to have come from the south, and appear to have been of a wandering character, as well as of a cruel and treacherous disposition.

These were the Indians mostly found in these parts by the white men who first penetrated this part of the country. It is known that there was an Indian village on a farm in Jenner township that at one time was owned by Daniel Weaver. This Indian village was called Kickenapaulins old town. It is mentioned in the journals of the first white men who are known to have penetrated that part of the county. Joseph Johns, of Conemaugh township, has in his possession a deed which was recorded on page 341, book A, deed record of Bedford county, on the 10th day of June, 1779. This early deed makes mention of "Kickenapaulins old town."

There was also an Indian village at the junction of the Castleman's river and Laurel Hill creek with the Youghiogheny river, where the town of Confluence now is; in short, in the Turkeyfoot itself. That there was such a village there cannot well be doubted, because the information concerning it has been derived from persons who had actual knowledge. Many Indian relics have also been found in that locality.

In Elk Lick township there is also evidence of Indian occupation. There must have been an Indian village; there certainly was an Indian burial ground. Its location is on the Grantsville road, a short half-mile below the Cross Road schoolhouse. Here there is a narrow valley, watered by a small stream that comes in from the southwest. In this valley, and near the Mennonite church, a half dozen or more Indian graves have been opened and examined by Daniel J. Miller, a well-known citizen of the township. Mr. Miller says that the bodies were placed in a sitting posture, with the hand thrown over the knees. He also exhibits teeth and fragments of bones that were taken from these graves. He further says that a few miles south of the Maryland line there is abundant evidence

of Indian occupation. Grandsons of Peter Livengood, one of the first settlers in this region, who were born about 1804, and who remembered their grandfather quite well, informed the writer that when he settled there he found an Indian clearing on his farm.

Just outside of the corporate limits on the south side of Salisbury is a long and rather narrow plat of ground having an area of about two acres that is entirely free from trees and brush. In the woods, a few steps from its south end, a spring famous for its good water issues from the hill above.

The writer's own recollection of this "Long Field," as it is called, goes back for a period of about sixty years. At that time it had all the appearance of a fallow field, surrounded on all sides by the forest primeval. Except that the wood on the west side has been somewhat thinned out, it is so at the present time. The oldest people of the community, born and reared in the vicinity, and themselves long since gone, always said that this "Long Field" was in the same condition that it now is when the white man first settled in the valley of the Castleman's river. They further said that the very first settlers who were still living in their time, all said the clearing of this field was not the work of the white man. Had it been the work of any settler, there certainly would have been traces of his house existing within the memory of old people who were living fifty years ago. We believe, also, that it is a part of a tract of land which never had any improvements of any kind until within a very recent period. The "long field" has always been looked upon as the work of a people who preceded the white man.

INDIAN TRAILS AND PATHS.

There had from the earliest times been more or less intercourse between the western Indian tribes and those who dwelt on the eastern slope of the continent and along the Atlantic coast, as well as between those who dwelt in the north and the south. This was particularly the case where the several tribes were the offshoots of a common stock.

At the time of the coming of the white man into eastern Pennsylvania there were numerous and well defined Indian trails leading westward across the country. Of these the principal ones were the Kittanning path and Nemacolin's trail. The Kittanning path was to the north. It does not pass through any part of Somerset county as it now exists, and is only mentioned because it is one of the best known of these old Indian trails.

Nemacolin's trail was to the south, and it takes its name from a Delaware Indian chief, who pointed it out to Colonel Michael Cresap, of Old Town, Maryland, as being the most

feasible route for a packer's trail to the junction of the headwaters of the Ohio river. It must, however, have been a traveled Indian path for ages before the time of the Indian whose name it bears. This was in 1749. At that time the province of Virginia laid claim to a large part of western Pennsylvania. It is quite probable that most of the Turkeyfoot region was included in this claim.

In 1749 a company known as the Ohio Company had been formed in Virginia for the purpose of trading with the Indians along the Ohio river. To Colonel Cresap, as agent of this company, had been deputed the business of finding the best way of reaching the Ohio river, and he adoptetd the suggestions of the Indian chief. In a general way it may be said that this Indian trail, as made known by the Indian chief, presently became the route for Braddock's road. Nemacolin's trail only crosses the extreme southwest corner of Somerset county, passing through Addison township for a distance of about a half-dozen miles. But nowhere between the Youghiogheny river and Fort Cumberland does it appear to have been more than a few miles distant from the southern boundary of the county.

The Catawba trail, from the south, passed through Bedford county. From some point in that county a branch of it diverged in a southwest direction and across the Allegheny mountains, toward the Youghiogheny river, which it crossed near Somerfield. Between Nemacolin's trail and the Kittanning path other trails passed from the east to the west. One or more passed north through the valley between the Negro mountains and the Laurel hill. In later times these Indian trails became the natural routes for the wagon roads and turnpikes of civilization. The Forbes road followed such a path in the north of the county, while the famous Glades road followed a similar one through the central part of the county. It is also said that a similar trail diverged from this last in the vicinity of Somerset, passing where Simon Hay afterwards built his mill, to Fort Cumberland.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN TO PENETRATE INTO SOMERSET COUNTY.

It was by the Indian trails or paths that the first white men penetrated into and through the wilderness that then covered Somerset county. These, it may safely be said, were Indian traders, who were probably guided by friendly Indians.

But who the first were to make this then perilous journey, or when it was made, are questions that probably can never be answered. It may have been very early in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Among these early traders were George Croghan, John Frazer, John Harris, Rea or Ray, Denning or Dunning, and

Ferguson. It may be accepted to a certainty that at one time or another all of these men passed through this region prior to 1755, and they may even have been preceded by others. But none of these traders, or any before them, have left any impress on the history of this county.

The first white man who is positively known to have crossed the territory of Somerset county was Christopher Gist, as agent of the Ohio Company, and the time was in the year 1749. He is known to have traveled by Nemacolin's trail, which led him through Addison township to what later became known as the Great Crossing. In 1750 he again passed through Somerset county, this time through the present townships of Shade, Quemahoning and Jenner. Of this journey he left behind him a journal or diary. Christopher Gist seems to have been a native of North Carolina, and was a surveyor.

The Ohio Company had a land grant of nearly four hundred thousand acres along the Ohio river. Gist was to search out and discover these lands. His instructions were to particularly observe the ways and passes through the mountains, also the courses and bearings of the rivers and mountains, as well as the nations, strength and numbers of the Indians inhabiting the country and with whom they traded. He was also to note the quality of the land, and to make as good a plan of the country through which he would pass as possible, and to make a true report to the company. He was also authorized to take with him such number of men as he deemed necessary.

Gist set out on this journey from Old Town, Maryland, on Wednesday, October 31, 1750. Old Town is on the Potomac river, some fifteen miles east of Cumberland. It still preserves its ancient name, and is also said to justify it in its appearance.

From Gist's journal we find that he followed the old Indian path along Warrior Ridge, north thirty degrees east, a distance of about twenty-one miles, where he and his party stayed all night. This was in the present Southampton township, Bedford county. The next day, Thursday, November 1, they journeyed due north one mile, and north thirty degrees east three miles. Here Gist was taken sick, and they remained all night at this place. On Saturday they proceeded north eight miles to the Juniata river, a large branch of the Susquehanna, where they stayed all night. On November 4 they crossed the Juniata and went up the stream south, eighty-five degrees west, sixteen miles. By this time the party must have passed the place where Rea, the Indian trader, located. As Gist makes no mention of him, he must have come in later. On Monday, the 5th, they continued on the same course, south eighty-five degrees, west six miles, reaching the top of a large mountain called Allegheny. For the second time Gist is now about to enter what is now

Somerset county, but at a different point from his first entrance, and still the first white man who is positively known to have set his feet on its soil.

On the 6th, 7th and 8th of November there was snow, and the party remained on the mountain top. Gist had killed a young bear, and there was no lack of provisions. On Friday, November 9, the journey was resumed, north seventy degrees, west about eight miles, where they crossed the Stony creek, which Gist supposed to be a branch of the Susquehanna. There being at the time a heavy rain falling, they entered an old Indian cabin, where they remained through the night. The bad weather continued on Saturday, and there was no traveling. On Sunday, the 11th, the journey was resumed, north seventy degrees, west six miles, crossing two branches of a creek which must have been the Quemahoning creek, although no name is mentioned. On Monday, November 12, north forty-five degrees, west eight miles, crossing a great Laurel mountain. From this it will be seen that Gist and his party spent about four days in traversing the county. From this record of courses and distances, Gist's route of travel might even at this day be traced with reasonable accuracy. Having now passed beyond the western boundary of Somerset county, it is needless to follow his farther movements on this journey. The route was over an Indian trail, and is substantially the same over which the Forbes road was afterwards opened.

In 1754 John Harris, an Indian trader, made a table of distances over this same trail, or trader's path, which it had now become. From this we quote: From the Shawnee cabins (in Bedford county) to the top of Allegheny hill, six miles; to Edmunds' swamps, eight miles; to Stony creek, six miles; to Kickenapaulin's, six miles; to the Clearfields, seven miles. This table makes the distance somewhat greater than that given in Gist's diary.

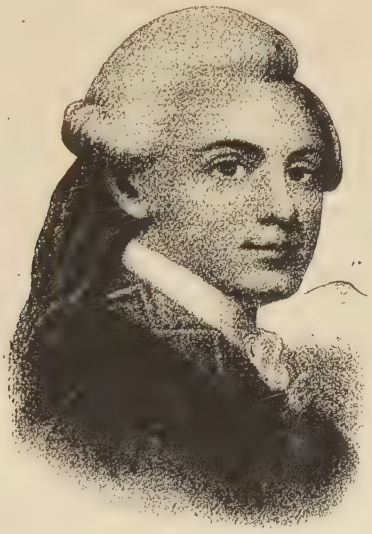
WASHINGTON IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

The great Washington himself must be reckoned on as one among the earliest white men who are positively known to have penetrated into and traversed any part of the territory of Somerset county. In all, counting the outward and homeward journeys, "the father of his country" was within the limits of Somerset county not less than eleven times.

His first westward journey was made in 1753, leaving Will's creek, or Fort Cumberland, on the 15th of November. His party was composed of four frontiersmen, two of whom are said to have been Indian traders; one, John Davidson, acted as Indian interpreter: Jacob Van Braam, as French interpreter; Christopher Gist was the pilot. They traveled over

Nemacolin's trail. This was the occasion on which he visited Venango and the fort at French creek. He returned home by the same route.

In the following year, 1754, he again passed through the county in an attempt to reach the Forks of the Ohio. This was when he cut the road from Cumberland to the great crossing of the Youghiogheny river. The road then cut through the mountains is usually known as the Braddock road, although it is said on good authority that the Braddock road did not at all places follow the exact route that Washington's road did, although substantially it was the same road improved by Brad-



Capt. Beaujeu.

dock when his army marched westward. About seven miles of the road are in Somerset county. It crossed the Youghiogheny river at a short distance south of the village of Somerfield.

After reaching the Great Crossings, Washington, before proceeding further with the road, determined to examine the river to see whether it might not afford an easier way of reaching his objective point. With a lieutenant, three soldiers and an Indian guide he embarked in a canoe and began the descent of the river. At or near the Turkeyfoot, the party met Peter Stuver, an Indian trader.

The Turkeyfoot is the junction of the Castleman's river and the Laurel Hill Creek, also known as the North fork, with the Youghiogheny river. When at the Turkeyfoot Washington

noted that it would be an advantageous place for the erection of a fort. According to Washington Irving, the river was explored for a distance of about twenty miles, when, becoming convinced that an army with its stores could never be moved over so rapid and dangerous a stream, Washington returned to the Great Crossing. He is said to have had a force of about one hundred and sixty men, but, as is well known, his expedition ended in disaster, and he returned to Fort Cumberland by the same road that he had constructed.

In the following year, 1755, he was with Braddock's ill-fated expedition, and so came within the borders of Somerset county once more. Braddock's army crossed the Castleman's river, near Grantsville, Maryland, on June 16, 1755. Although the distance is but little over sixteen miles, it did not reach the Great Crossing (Somerfield) until June 23d. Here, according to the map with "Orme's Journal," the army encamped on the Somerset county side of the river. At the Great Crossing Washington became ill, and under the peremptory orders of General Braddock himself he remained behind. For ten days the future father of his country lay upon a bed of sickness on the banks of one of our mountain rivers. On July 3d he went forward to rejoin the main army, while still so weak that he was forced to ride in a wagon.

In 1758 Washington again passed through Somerset county, with the Forbes expedition, being in command of the First Virginia Regiment. In 1770 he made another journey to the Ohio river over the Braddock road.

In 1784, after the close of the Revolutionary war, Washington made his last journey through Somerset county. He traveled over the Braddock road. In his journal he says:

"Sept. 10, 1784. Left Fort Cumberland. Dined at Mr. Given's, at the forks of the roads leading to Winchester and the Old Town, distant from the latter about twenty miles, and lodged at Tomlinson's, at the 'Little Meadows,' 15 miles further.

"Sept. 11th. Set out half after 5 o'clock from Tomlinson's, and in about one and a half miles came to what is called the Little Crossing of Youghiogheny. Breakfasted at one Mount's, on the Mountain 11 miles from Tomlinson's. The road being exceedingly bad, especially through what is called the Shades of Death. Baited at the Great Crossing of the Yohogheny, on Braddock's Road (Somerfield), which is a large water distant from Mount's 9 miles, and a better road than between that and Tomlinson's."

The Little Crossings referred to above is not in Somerset county, but in the state of Maryland, about two and a half miles south of Mason and Dixon's line. The stream is our own Castleman's river, but in those early days it was also known as the Little Youghiogheny river. Washington did not return home over this road.

Every spot of earth that Washington's feet pressed in the line of duty has become for all time sacred soil in the eyes

of every American citizen. In all communities, places where he is known to have been or to have visited are pointed out with pride. This, we think, is a sufficient reason for having said so much about Washington in this history of Somerset county.

With the Braddock expedition were two men, Casper Phillippi and Casper Harbaugh, who in later years became settlers in Somerset county. It may justly be said of them that they were the first two known white men who came into Somerset county who finally settled in it.

CHAPTER II.

THE MISSION OF REV. JOHN STEELE TO THE REGION WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN, IN 1768 — TREATY OF FORT STANWIX AND OPENING OF THE COUNTRY FOR SETTLEMENT.

The territory west of the Allegheny mountain was not open for settlement until after the Indian title had been extinguished, and this did not take place until the treaty of Fort Stanwix, which was made November 5, 1768. Up to that time there could no legal settlement be made on any lands in this part of Pennsylvania. After the French had been expelled from the country, something in the way of an agreement appears to have been made with the Indians, who were disposed to be peaceable that their hunting grounds should not be encroached on by settlers, some exceptions being in favor of a few persons along the military roads or about the several posts along these roads and whose locating there had been authorized.

But the fame of the fertile region around and about the Turkeyfoot and still further west had been spread east of the mountains, and a number of settlers came in and took up claims, although they must have known that they could only be trespassers and that they could obtain no legal title to their lands. Beyond the Laurel Hill, in what is now Fayette county, there was a large number of these settlers. These were chiefly located about Redstone (Brownsville) and in the neighborhood of Gist's plantation, now known as Mt. Braddock. There were also a few in the vicinity of Turkeyfoot.

As early as 1763 a royal proclamation had been issued, forbidding the granting of any warrants for surveys or patents for lands for settlement westward of the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Atlantic ocean. This certainly was an interdict of all settlement west of the Allegheny mountain. To this the governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia (the matter of jurisdiction being still unsettled) added their proclamations, but they were unheeded, probably were looked on as being merely perfunctory.

In the summer of 1766 a detachment of regulars was sent to Redstone under command of Captain Alexander Mackey. But his notice to the trespassers to leave the country had little or no effect. Even with a show of military force but few of the settlers removed, the greater number remaining. In the sum-

mer of 1767 soldiers were again sent out to expel these settlers, and quite a number of them were actually driven out. But as soon as the soldiers returned to Fort Pitt they would seem to have made haste to return, bringing with them at the same time others from the eastern settlements.

In 1767 there had been an extension of Mason and Dixon's line, which showed that most of these settlers were within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. Therefore, in January, 1768, John Penn, lieutenant-governor of the province, called the attention of the assembly to the continual encroachments of the settlers within the forbidden territory, which, if persisted in, might bring on a bloody war, and at the same time advising the passing of a law stringent enough to bring about the desired result. As what is now Somerset county actually had some of these trespassing settlers, and was therefore affected by this law which was thus passed at the instance of Lieutenant-Governor Penn, we give it at length:

AN ACT to remove the people now settled ect. and to prevent others from settling on any lands in this province not purchased from the Indians. 1768.

L. S. JOHN PENN.

Whereas, Many disorderly people in violation of His Majestie's proclamation have presumed to settle upon lands not yet purchased from the Indians to their damage and dissatisfaction, which may be attended with dangerous and fatal consequences to the peace and Safety of the Province.

Be it therefore enacted by the Honorable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor under the Honourable Thomas & Richard Penn, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon the Delaware by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the Freemen of the Said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same.

That if any person or persons settled upon any lands within the boundaries of this Province not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries thereof shall neglect or refuse to remove themselves & Families off and from the same lands within the space of Thirty days after he or they shall be requested so to do, either by such persons as the Governor of this province shall appoint for that purpose, or by his proclamations to be set up in the most public places of the Settlements on such unpurchased lands or if any person or persons being so removed shall afterwards return to his or their settlement or the settlement of any other person with his or their family or without any family to remain and settle on such lands, or if any person, shall after the said notice to be given as aforesaid reside and settle on such lands, every such person and persons so neglecting or refusing to remove with his or their Family or returning to settle as aforesaid or that shall settle on any such lands after the Requisition or Notice Aforesaid being thereof legally convicted by their own confession or the verdict of a Jury shall suffer Death without benefit of clergy.

Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained, shall be deemed or construed to extend to any person or persons who now are or hereafter may be settled on the Main Roads or communications leading through this Province to Fort Pitt under the approbation and permission of the Commander in Chief of His Majestie's forces in North America or of the Chief Officer commanding in the Western District to the Ohio for the Time being for the more convenient accommodation of the Soldiery and others or to such person or persons as are or shall be settled in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt under the approbation and permission aforesaid or to a Settlement made by George Croghan Esqr Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs under Sir William Johnson on the Ohio above said Fort, any thing herein to the contrary in any wise not withstanding.

This law was passed on February 3, 1768. It was certainly drastic enough, but, as with many other laws since passed, it was easier to pass than to enforce. That part of Somerset county west of the Allegheny mountain was affected by it, but the townships east of the mountain (which are Allegheny, Northampton, Southampton, Fair Hope, Larimer and Greenville) did not fall within the scope of this law, they being a part of the purchase of July 6, 1754, and which was con-

Sir William Johnston.

firmed October 23, 1758, and were, therefore, open to settlement.

The law having thus been passed, Governor Penn appointed Revs. John Steele, of the Presbyterian church at Carlisle, John Allison, Christopher Lemes and James Potter as a commission to go into the country west of the Allegheny mountain, make known and explain the law, and endeavor to prevail on the settlers to comply with it. Rev. John Steele, who headed this commission, apparently was equally at home whether the weapons to be used were spiritual or carnal. He bore a captain's

commission in the French and Indian wars, and again in the Revolutionary war, gaining distinction in every field of duty.

The commission started on its errand March 2, 1768, proceeding to Fort Cumberland, in Maryland, and from thence traveled by the Braddock road. At Redstone (Brownsville), as well as at several other points, they met most of the settlers. With these they labored and endeavored to persuade them to comply with the law. It soon developed that at least a part of the Indians were not at all averse to the settlers remaining, and had given them some encouragement to do so.

Reaching Fort Cumberland on their homeward journey on the 2nd of April, the commissioners prepared their report to Governor Penn. From its concluding part we quote:

> On the thirty first of March we came to the Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny and being informed by one Speer that eight or ten families lived in a place called Turkeyfoot, We sent some proclamations thither by said Speer as we did (also) to a few Families nigh the crossings of the Little Yough. Judging it unnecessary to go amongst them It is our Opinion that some will move off in Obedience to the Law, that the greatest part will wait the Treaty and if they find that the Indians are indeed dissatisfied We think the whole will really be persuaded to remove. The Indians coming to Redstone delivering their Speech greatly obstructed our design.
>
> We are Your Honour's Most Obedient Most humble Servants.
>
> JOHN STEELE,
> JOHN ALLISON,
> CHRISTOPHER LEMES,
> JAMES POTTER.
>
> To The Honourable John Penn Esquire
> Lieutenant Governor ect.
>
> Names of the people at Turkeyfoot: Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel De Witt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow, Benjamin Pursley.

As to Speer himself, he also must have been a settler, and will again be referred to.

The commissioners estimated that there were in all about one hundred and fifty families of these trespassing settlers, this including all in the Cheat river settlement and those in what is now Fayette county, as well as the eight or nine families they name as being in the Turkeyfoot region.

The mission of Rev. Mr. Steele and his associates proved a failure. Such of the settlers as had promised to withdraw did not keep their promises. They knew that a great council with the Indians had been appointed to be held at Fort Pitt later on. All of them had strong faith that in some way or other the final outcome of this council would be that they would be permitted to remain. They also charged that if any real dissatisfaction existed among the Indians it had largely been fomented by eastern land speculators, who wished to have these settlers out of the way in order that they might the more readily secure possession of the choicest lands when this region really did become open to settlement. It was also alleged that a Mr. Harris

and a Mr. Wallace had spent a considerable time in the preceding year in viewing the country and examining its lands and streams. In this they would seem to have had as a guide one John Friggs, who, if not at that time himself one of these trespassing settlers, did become a settler in Somerset county later on, for we find his name on the first assessment for Brothers Valley township after the organization of Bedford county.

The great council with the Indians came off at the appointed time. It is said that there were nearly two thousand Indians present. Besides the head men and chiefs of the Six Nations who were the recognized owners, the Delawares, Shawnees, Munseys and others were also represented. On the part of the white men, among those present were George Croghan, deputy agent for the Indians; John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Jr., as commissioners for the province of Pennsylvania; Alexander McKee, commissary of Indian affairs; Colonel John Read, commandant of the post, as well as other military officers of various grades of rank. The chief interpreter was Henry Montour, and no doubt but that among the interested spectators were many of these trespassing settlers.

The council was opened in the manner usual for such occasions, not omitting a very liberal distribution of presents, the art of lubricating the wheels seemingly being as well understood in those days as in our own time. It soon became apparent that there was but little feeling among the Indians over the encroachments of the settlers, and that more indignation was expressed by the men acting for the authorities of the province, and that these seemed angry at the Indians for having in some instances themselves sold small tracts of land to the settlers, and were now disinclined to insist on their removal. There was not a little speech making over the matter, yet but few of the Indians made any very loud complaints. It was soon brought out that certain Indians who lived at the Mingo town had come among the settlers and desired them not to leave their settlements, but to remain quiet on them until the coming treaty should be concluded, and that, thus encouraged, they had determined not to remove from the homes they had made for themselves until they should hear further. A stipulation certainly had been made with the Indians, presumably those of the Six Nations, at the close of the French war, that there should be no encroachment on their hunting ground.

While the allegations of the settlers, that the objections to their being on these lands had been largely stirred up by interested parties, may have had some foundation on which to rest, it is also quite probable that the commissioners who represented the provincial authorities may have felt that they must in every way show their willingness to remove all intruders. They ex-

plained the difficulties that had been placed in the way of a peaceable removal of the settlers by at least a part of the Indians themselves. They even urged that the Indians send some of their principal men among the settlers, to deny that those who had advised them to remain had any authority to do so, and that they disapproved of their remaining in the country any longer. With these messengers they also promised to send some honest white men, and that if the settlers failed to obey the notice so received, they pledged themselves to a vigorous enforcement of the law already quoted. It appears that a reluctant consent was at last won from the chiefs of the Six Nations then present, and they appointed four of their principal men to carry such a message. On their part, the commissioners designated John Frazer and William Thompson to accompany them with the written instructions of the provincial government. This was on May 9th, and preparations were made for the journey to be commenced the next morning.

But at the appointed hour the Indians failed to appear. Being repeatedly sent for, they finally came and said that after due consideration of the proposed business they had decided that they could not undertake it, and upon being questioned as to their reasons for not performing that which they had promised to do, they made answer that three of their number had been sent by the council of their nation to attend to the matter of the treaty at the fort, but that they had no directions for anything further. They therefore proposed to return home and make report of what they had heard. They also added that the driving of white people away from their settlements was a matter in which the Indians could not be concerned, and that it was more proper for the English themselves to compel their people to remove from the Indians' lands.

Upon this refusal, the commissioners made a further vain effort to persuade others to undertake the business, but finding it useless, and not deeming it prudent to press further on the Indians a matter which they pretty generally appeared averse to doing, they decided to return to Philadelphia at once. But, before they set out on their homeward journey, the famous chief, Guyasutha, along with one of the principal warriors of the Six Nations, came into the presence of the commissioners. In terms, Guyasutha spoke as follows:

Brethren, I am very sorry that you have been disappointed in your expectations of the Indian Messengers going to Redstone according to your desire and agreement, and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented mind on this account. Believe me, my brethren, this thought fills my heart with the deepest grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on the subject and endeavoring to make your minds easy. We were all of us much disposed to comply with your request, and expected it could be done without difficulty. But now I find not only the Indians appointed by us, but all our other Young Men, are very unwilling to

carry a message from us to the white people ordering them to remove from our lands. They say they would not choose to incur the ill will of those people. For, if they should now be removed, they will hereafter return to their settlements when the English have purchased the country from us, and we shall be very unhappy if, by our conduct toward them at this time, we shall give them reason to dislike us in an unkind manner when they again become our Neighbors. We therefore hope, brethren, that you will not be displeased at us for not performing our agreement with you, for you may be assured that we have good hearts toward all our brethren the English.

In reply the commissioners told him that they approved the conduct of the Indians during the treaty, and would return home satisfied; and they assured him that all that had been done on their part arose from a desire to see that justice would be done to them and to redress all injuries that might have been done to them. But, as it appeared to be disagreeable to them (the Indians), they would not press any further what to them appeared a very necessary step. So, taking leave of the Indians, they proceeded on their return journey to Philadelphia.

With the termination of this council at Fort Pitt, no further effort was made to bring about the removal of these settlers who had ventured across the mountains into this, for the time being, forbidden region. They remained in possession of their homes. The Indian title was soon after purchased, and then, they being willing to pay for their lands, there could be no reason for driving them off.

THE TREATY OF FORT STANWIX.

By the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded on November 5, 1768, the Indians' title was made over to the Penns for all of their lands in what are now the counties of Westmoreland, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Montour, Sullivan, Wyoming, Wayne and Susquehanna, and also a large part of the present counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Armstrong, Indiana, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Bradford, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland and Union.

As to what is now Somerset county, all that part of it that lies west of the summit of the Allegheny mountain is of this purchase, which in official papers is usually spoken of as the purchase of 1768. The six townships of the county east of the mountain were a part of the purchase of 1754.

The Indians are said to have received the sum of ten thousand pounds for their claims. The titles to all lands in Pennsylvania rest on the charter granted to William Penn by the King of England in 1681. The extinction of the Indian title would seem to have been a voluntary act on the part of William Penn and his successors, it being considered on their part that the Indians were the natural owners of the land, and that it would only be just that they should receive something

in the way of payment for the surrender of their rights. There was also the additional reason that in making them some compensation for their lands the settlement of the country could be made in a more peaceable way.

After acquiring the Indian title, the Penns lost but little time in opening the way for a legal settlement and sale of their lands. On February 23, 1769, notice was given by public advertisement for the information of the public, that their land office in the City of Philadelphia would be open on April 3d, 1769, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive application from all persons inclined to take up lands in the new purchase, upon the terms of five pounds sterling per hundred acres, and one penny per acre per annum for quit rent. As it was anticipated that many persons would attend on the day of opening for the purpose of presenting their applications, each eager to be first, it was determined that the most equitable way of receiving them would be to place them in a box or other receptacle as received, and mixing them well, draw and number them in the order in which they were taken out, and thus determining the matter of preference, and it was so done. Those persons who had already settled on the lands they desired to purchase, and particularly those who had occupied their claims under permission of the military authorities, were given a preference, but such persons as had located on claims in the interval between the extinction of the Indian title and the opening of the land office were not allowed any preference.

We do not know who, in what is now Somerset county, received the first warrant for a survey, but do know of one in Elk Lick Township that bears the date of April 12, 1769, or nine days after the opening of the land office. We also know of one in Addison Township bearing the date of April 19th of the same year.

CHAPTER III.

THE FORBES, OR BOQUET ROAD.

The disastrous ending of Braddock's ill-fated expedition, upon which such high hopes had been built, left the French in complete possession of the country beyond the Allegheny mountain, which thus became the frontier for the English settlements. It was a barrier beyond which they might not pass, and which they could not pass during the French occupation, which continued for a period somewhat over three years. For the French to have maintained this barrier here and elsewhere would have been to confine the English settlements between the mountain and the Atlantic ocean.

So far as the English were concerned this was an intolerable situation. On their part, the next three years were years of preparation to break the power of the French and their savage allies. As to the French, they were by no means idle. They sent out their war parties, made up of French and Indians, who, following Nemacolin's trail, or the Braddock road, crossed to the eastern side of the mountain, and, leaving Fort Cumberland, Maryland (which was now the nearest English outpost), to the right or left, as best suited their purpose, they harassed and ravaged the border settlements of Virginia, Maryland, and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania. Small forts and block houses were captured. The houses of the settlers were burned, and they themselves and their families were killed and scalped, or carried off into hopeless captivity.

Early in the year 1758 an army of almost six thousand men was assembled at Raystown (Bedford) for a second campaign against the French. This force was organized and commanded by General John Forbes, with Colonel Henry Boquet as second in command. It was made up of a detachment of three hundred and fifty Royal Americans, twelve hundred Scotch Highlanders, sixteen hundred Virginians, and two thousand seven hundred Pennsylvanians. There was also a detachment from Maryland, but we have no information as to its numbers. It was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dagworthy. There were also upwards of one thousand teamsters, or wagoners, for the hauling of the transportation of the supplies for the army.

The Virginia regiments were commanded by Colonel George Washington and Colonel William Byrd, the former

being the ranking officer. Among the officers connected with the Virginia regiments were Andrew Lewis and Adam Stephens, both of whom later on attained high rank in the Revolutionary war. This was the school in which they learned much of the art of war, as did Washington himself.

While Raystown had been made the general rendezvous

William Pitt.

for the army, the route had not been determined by which it was to march for its objective point. This was Fort Duquesne, which had been erected by the French at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. At that time the Braddock road (but seven miles of which pass through the southwest corner of Somerset county) was the only one that had at all been opened in the direction of the forks of the Ohio

river. The question before the commanding general was, whether the army should march to Fort Cumberland, nearly thirty miles away, and take that road, or whether a new road should be cut through what, admittedly, was a region mostly covered by dense forests. It would seem that the original plan had been to make the campaign over the Braddock road, and that it was Sir John St. Clair, quartermaster-general of the army, who suggested to General Forbes the idea of making a new road across Laurel Hill. Later on he again sided with the Virginians. But General Forbes was now not easily to be turned from the fullest investigation before determining his route.

It is to be remembered that in 1755, the year of the Braddock expedition, Colonel James Burd had laid out a road from Reastown to the Turkeyfoot, and had cut it as far as the top of the Allegheny mountain, when it was abandoned. General Forbes wrote to Colonel Boquet that he should reconnoitre this road also. John Walker, a guide, claimed to know the country between the Allegheny mountain and the Great Crossing, and said that a road could be made in that direction, but that it ought to be done in the fall after the leaves were off the trees. The report that Boquet received of this route was unfavorable. Acting under the orders of General Forbes, Colonel Boquet seems to have investigated every possible route westward from Reastown.

On July 14, 1758, Forbes wrote to Boquet: "I have sent up Major Armstrong with one Dunning, an old trader, who has been many times upon the road between Reastown and Fort Duquesne. He says there is no difficulty in the road across Laurel Hill, and that he leaves the Youghiogheny all the way upon his left, and that it is only forty miles from Laurel Hill to Fort Duquesne."

In a letter from James Young, commissary of musters and paymaster-general, written to Richard Peters, from Carlisle, July 23, 1758, among other things it is stated "that Captains Clayton and Ward have been out in search of a road, and bring accounts that a much better one may be found from Raystown than the Braddock road. He also adds that Mayor Armstrong, with one hundred men, was sent out on Friday last to see if he agreed with the same. The Virginians are making great interest that the route may be by Fort Cumberland, but I hope they will not succeed."

As to this first movement westward, on July 20, 1758, Colonel John Armstrong wrote to Governor Denny from Carlisle, saying: "The General has sent my brother, George, to Reastown with orders to take with him a hundred men, in order to find and mark a road from Reastown as near to Fort

Duquesne as he can possibly go, leaving General Braddock's road and the Yohiogaine to the left, and afterwards to attempt a scalp or a prisoner."

Colonel Armstrong evidently looked upon this service as fraught with hazard to those engaged in it, for he adds, "I shall not mention my thoughts of the fate of these people in case they approach too near the fort, as the enemy doubtless will view them every step of the way from Raystown."

It would also appear that Major Armstrong, on his return, had orders to make an entrenched camp at Edmonds' swamp, in Somerset county. Under date of July 25th General Forbes wrote to General Abercrombie as follows: "Scouting parties have been sent out with the best guides we could find, and according to the reports which some of them have made, the road over the Allegheny mountain and the Laurel Ridge will be found practicable for carriages, which will be of infinite consequence, will facilitate our matter much by shortening the march at least 70 miles, besides the advantage of having no rivers to pass, as we shall keep the Yeogheny upon our left. The troops are all in motion. But I have retarded the march of some of them upon the route from this place, as I am unwilling to bring them together until the route is finally determined."

On July 26th, Colonel Boquet wrote to General Forbes:

I am sending you a letter I have received from Major Armstrong. By the report of the two guides he sent out it seems the thing is very practicable. In an affair of so much consequence as this, I thought I ought to act with greatest caution. While the wagoner returned to day with an escort to reconnoitre the road so as to avoid all the detours and windings of the path, and I have asked Col. Burd to go with Rohr tomorrow to the top of the mountain (Allegheny) to determine the straightest line from here to the foot of the ascent, and to mark the turnings of the road to reach the top. I hope you will be here on their return, and could then judge if it would be well to risk this route. In three days the major will return to Edmond's Swamp, where there is abundant forage, and he will let me know what we must expect from Laurel Hill. A man who has been 50 times by this path says that the remainder of the route after Loyal Hanny is a long series of hills with swamps and bogs, but not of great ascent. He is a man named Furgusson, from whom one can elicit nothing precise. I have sent him with the major and Dunning. Upon the report of the Major we shall be sure of the route as far as Loyal Hanny, and as regards the remainder I am sending out Captain Patterson with 4 men to follow the same path to the end and return forthwith to report, observing the bad places and the facilities afforded by the country for obviating them, such as trees, stones, &c., the quantity of grass and water, the defiles, distances, &c. He ought to be back in 12 days at latest. Col. Washington had the beginning of the road cut from (probably Mount) Braddock, which I have fixed at 10 miles from Fort Cumberland.

You will have been informed by the guides of the advantages of this route which is open and needs but very little in the way of repairs. Its drawbacks consist in the want of forage, its length, its defiles, and the crossing of rivers. Col. Washington, who is animated with a sincere zeal to contribute to the success of the expedition and ready to march wherever you may decide, writes me that from all that he has heard and from all the information he has been able to collect our route is impracticable even for pack-horses, so bad

are the mountains, and that the Braddock road is the only one to take, &c. There, my dear General, you have in brief the reports and opinions which have reached.

Thus Colonel Boquet would appear to have left no stone unturned to get full information concerning the possibility of this route over the Laurel hill, so that no mistake could be made. It is certain that Washington strongly advocated the following of the Braddock road, advancing, among other reasons, that this road was already cut and opened, while to cut a new road through the dense forests that lay between the army and Fort Duquesne would occasion so much delay that it might endanger the success of the expedition. But aside from military reasons, there were also some other factors which had much to do with determining the matter.

Along with the dispute between the English and French over the region beyond the Allegheny mountain, there was also a contention between Virginia and Pennsylvania over a part of it, the former claiming a large area of territory west of the Laurel hill and along the Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, that was also claimed by Pennsylvania. This dispute was a source of much bickering between the two provinces for many years, and was not finally settled until after the Revolutionary war. It was not to Virginia's interest that a second road should be cut through the wilderness, and in opposing it Virginia was only trying to take care of her own interests. It goes without saying that Pennsylvania also had a watchful eye over the situation.

Washington, no doubt, was anxious to serve his state in every way that he honestly could, and from a military point of view it must be said that there was much to justify his advocacy of the Braddock route. Colonel Boquet wrote Washington a letter, in which he gave him the credit of being sincere in his conclusions. Had Forbes been one iota less fortunate than Braddock was unfortunate, Washington's words might have come true to the letter, and they did come very near being so.

General Forbes' final decision was in favor of a new road. This Indian trail presented so many advantages over the rival route that the scale was turned in its favor. Among them were these: The distance over which his army was to move was from forty to fifty miles less from where it then was than it would have been by way of Fort Cumberland and the Braddock road. There were no large rivers to be crossed on this route, as was the case with the other road, and last, there was much more forage to be found along the new road than on the route of the Braddock road. As there were many hundreds of animals with the army, that must in some way have subsistence, this, of itself, was a matter of the greatest importance.

On July 31st Forbes wrote positive orders to begin the road. As the sequel proved, from the military point of view, it was the right thing to do. In other respects it certainly was greatly to the advantage of Pennsylvania, and it was particularly so for what is now Somerset county. Such was the final outcome, for the road passed through its entire length, or width, from east to west, and it also makes that part of Somerset county historic ground.

At the time that General Forbes reached this decision, he was still at Carlisle, where he had been detained on account of the state of his health. He did not reach Raystown until about the middle of September, and then had to be carried forward on a litter. Colonel Boquet was in command at Raystown, and as soon as he received the necessary orders he promptly began and carried forward the work. At Raystown he had a force of 2,500 men, exclusive of the detachment employed on the road, which some authorities say numbered 1,400 men. It is to be presumed that the road began at Raystown, still, this is not certain. It is to be remembered that in 1755 Colonel James Burd had commenced the cutting of a road toward the Turkeyfoot, and had carried the work well on toward the top of the Allegheny mountain. It is very probable that some miles of this first road might have been made use of for the new road, or until the first road turned too far away to the southwest. Sir John St. Clair was sent out as an advance supervisor of the working force. At the same time there can be no doubt but that Colonel James Burd was one of Colonel Boquet's righthand men in the making of the road.

While the work on this road was being vigorously prosecuted, some working parties were also sent out on the Braddock road, who made at least a show of repairing it. This was done for the purpose of deceiving the French and making them believe that the coming army would march over that road. It is, however, to be looked upon as certain that every movement was watched by lurking savages and spies, but we have no account of any special hindrance having been encountered while the road was being constructed through Somerset county.

On August 12th St. Clair wrote to Boquet from Camp "on ye side of ye Allegheny," that not much progress had been made as he had hoped, and urged the sending of men with digging tools. On August 16th he wrote: "A small retrenchment (probably meaning entrenchment) is picked out at Kickoney Paulins. The stages will be from Raystown to Shanoe Cabins, 11 miles; to Sir Allen McLean's Camp, 9 or 10 miles; to Edmond's Swamp, 9 or 10 miles." On August 23d St. Clair again wrote Boquet from Stony Creek, that "three waggons have got to this place. The road not so good as I shall make it.

* * * * I hope to get to Kikony Paulins tomorrow night." That night he wrote again from Kikony Paulins in reply to Boquet's letter: "It is impossible for me to tell you anything more than I have done about the road from L. H. I required 600 men to make the road over the Lau—Ri—ge in three days, on condition that I was to see it done myself, and perhaps I might reach L. H. the third day. I expect to get the road cleared as far as the Clear fields, a mile from the top of Laurel Hill on this side, by the time the A—y comes up, and work afterwards with as many men as the other corps are willing to give me." From Edmond's swamp, St. Clair next wrote: "I got the waggons safe as far as this post yesterday. The road is so far good, and if it had not rained so hard I was in hopes to report the road good this night to Kikony Pawlins."

On August 27th Colonel Boquet wrote to St. Clair, "to push the road with all possible dispatch," and adds, "The chief thing we want is the communication open for wagons to Loyal Hannon. Employ all your strength. Colonel Burd has orders to cut backwards to you from Loyal Hannon. Captain Dudgeon and Mr. Daft will oversee some part of the road."

It looks as though the road had by this time advanced but little further than the foot of Laurel hill. As time passed, many parties seemed willing to admit that Colonel Washington had been telling some plain truths when he urged General Forbes not to try this route. The road finally reached Ligonier, to which place the army was brought and a fort erected. From Fort Ligonier a party of 1,500 carried the road forward toward Fort Duquesne. Some authorities claim that up to this time the enemy had not suspected the opening of this road, but confined his attention to the defiles and passes on the Braddock road. This may have been so at first, but after Fort Ligonier was reached it was different.

That the progress of the road was slow, and with it that of the army, is quite certain. It was not until the early part of November that General Fores arrived at Fort Ligonier, to which the entire army had now come up. He was still a sick man, and was borne across the mountain on a litter. He must, indeed, have been a man of grim determination to have kept in the field when he was not able to ride on horseback. After the arrival of General Forbes at Fort Ligonier a council of officers was called to consider the situation. Their opinion was that nothing further could be done, owing to the lateness of the season. But a few hours later three prisoners were brought in, who reported that Fort Duquesne had been evacuated, and this report proved to be correct.

The road in Somerset county is known under two names. By some it is called the "Forbes road," because it was by his

orders that it was cut through the wilderness, by which all that part of Somerset county was then covered. Others call it the "Boquet road," because Colonel Boquet had in charge the opening of it.

That it followed an old Indian trail that later on became an Indian trader's path, is quite certain. Christopher Gist passed over it in 1750, and in his journal may be found names of localities and the courses and distances by which he traveled. In an account accompanying Patten's map (1750) we find this: "From Shawonese Cabins (in Bedford county), to the top of Allegheny mountain, 8 miles; to Cowamahoning (Quemahoning) creek, 6 miles; to Kickena paulins, 5 miles." Indian traders gave these names of localities and distances: To top of Allegheny mountain, 8 miles; to Edmond's swamp, 8 miles; to Cowamahoning, 6 miles; to Kickena paulins, 5 miles. In 1754 John Harris, Indian trader, in a table of distances, gives the name of Stony creek instead of Cowamahoning. He also mentions the Clear Fields as being seven miles distant from Kickena paulins. This would mean a place near the top of Laurel hill. All of these localities are within what is now Somerset county. The names here given all antedate 1758, the time of the cutting of the road. They even antedate the time of the Braddock expedition. Gist, in his journal of 1750, gives the name of Stony creek. Washington, himself, had also passed over the trail, and gives the name Stony creek. It is, therefore, apparent that where the others use the name Cowamahoning, Stony creek is meant.

The trail, and its successor, the road, both cross the Quemahoning, but it is near the Indian town. The distances given in some cases are only approximately correct. Two maps of 1770 show the Forbes road as passing through Edmond's swamp.

Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, on his way to visit some of the western Indian tribes, traveled with a part of Colonel Boquet's forces as far as Loyalhannon. In his journal he says: "Nov. 6. Then we set off and found one of the worst roads ever traveled until Stony creek. 7th. We rose early and made all the haste we could on our journey. We crossed the large creek, Reckenpalin, near Laurel Hill." Here it looks as though a mistake has been made in transcribing or translating Post's Journal, which probably was written in German. He had probably written "Kickena paulin," as had all others, but had given it as the name of the stream, instead of Quemahoning, its right name. On a map of 1755, which antedates the road by three years, a trail is marked through these parts. All of these facts, when taken together, show conclusively that the road followed an Indian path that was the nearest way from the Ohio river to the headwaters of the Juniata river.

But to return to the road. As it progressed, forts and defenses were erected at different places along its route. One of these was on the top of the Allegheny mountain. The locality is known as the Breastworks. A small mountain stream nearby, but on the eastern side of the mountain, is known as the Breastwork run. On October 30, 1758, General Forbes marched from the Shawnese Cabins to Fort Durward, and this probably was the name of the fort, although the name Fort Durward does not seem to appear anywhere in the Pennsylvania archives.

In the year 1855 the late Judge William M. Hall, of Bedford, ran the county line between Bedford and Somerset counties. In speaking of this fort, Judge Hall says, "It is northwardly from the turnpike about a mile, at a point where a building known as the shot tower is located. Nothing then remained of it except a slight elevation in the form of a square. The county line runs through it, about one-half of it being in either county. * * * * * At that time its outlines could easily be traced. I do not recall its size, but think the outlines indicated a rectangular enclosure of about a hundred feet on each side. There was nothing to show except the raised earth making an embankment of two or three feet high. It was no doubt a stockade of timbers set on end and imbedded in the earth several feet. In recent years we have been informed that these outlines may still be traced. How long it may have been used as a defensive position is not known at this present time."

There is also a defense of some sort spoken of as Miller's Fort, after John Miller, who lived near by, and it is probable that it is the same. Near by is a locality that in those days was known as "The Fields." Washington and his Virginians were encamped here when on their march over the road.

Oven Run is a tributary of the Stony creek, entering it from the east. It is one of the most picturesque streams in the county. It rises in Shade township, and has a length of nearly six miles. Its general course is somewhat toward the northwest, but near its mouth it changes to the west. Above its falls, and on the north side of the stream, and about three and a half miles east of Stoystown, is the site of a fort. Near the run are the remains of a large oven, in which, it is said, bread was baked for the use of the army. It is this oven which gives the stream its name.

Hard by in a field is the site of the fort which was built by Colonel Boquet in his march across the county. This fort is described as an earthen breastwork of four ravelins connected together and pointing north, south, east and west, each ravelin being about seventy-five feet in length. There is also said to have been a ditch around it. The outlines of the fort may

still be traced, and many relics have been picked up in its vicinity. Daniel Berkeybill is the present owner of the land on which this fort is located. For a time, at least, a permanent garrison was kept here. Frederick Post, on his return journey, says: "December 28, 1758. We came to Stony creek, where Mr. Quicksell is stationed. This, probably, was Lieutenant Joseph Quicksell of Colonel James Burd's battalion. It is also said that there was a stockade at the crossing of the Stony creek." There certainly is a reference to it in the old Colonial papers.

In Galbraith's Journal of a later period, we read: "We left Ligonier at 8 o'clock p. m., came over the Laurel Hill to Jolly's, very dark." A note in "The Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" says that "Jolly's was Stony creek," but it is more than likely that this was the name of some person there who entertained travelers. The name occurs among the taxables of the county after it became settled.

It is known that Colonel Bouquet was at Loyalhanna about September 7th, but he must have returned to Stony creek. On October 12th the French and Indians made a fierce attack on the detachment at Loyalhanna, when Colonel James Burd was in command. Colonel Boquet was then at Stony creek with 700 men and a detachment of artillery. He could get no farther on account of the condition of the road. After the affair was over Colonel Burd reported it to Colonel Boquet in the following letter:

Camp at Loyal Hanna,
Oct. 12, 1758.

To Col. Boquet at Stony Creek near Laurel Hill.

I had the favor to receive your favors this evening at 7 P. M. I shall be glad to see you. I send you through Lieut. Col Lloyd (who marches to you with 200 men) the 100 axes, ect., you desire.

This day at 11 A. M. the enemy fired 12 guns to the south west of us. Upon which I sent two parties to surround them. But instantly the firing increased, upon which I sent out a larger party of 500 men. They were forced to the camp and immediately a regular attack ensued which lasted a long time, I think two hours. But we had the pleasure to do that honor to His Majesties arms to keep his camp at Loyal Hanna. I can't inform you of our loss nor that of the enemy but must refer you for the particulars to Lieut. Col. Lloyd.

One of their soldiers which we have mortally wounded, says they were 1,200 strong and 200 Indians but I can ascertain nothing of this further. I have drove them off the field. But I don't doubt a second attack. If they do I am ready.

In a postscript he adds, "since writing we have been fired on."

Colonel Boquet, in a letter to General Forbes, dated at Rays Dudgeon, October 13, 1758, 10 p. m., says:

After having written to you this morning I went to reconnoiter Laurel Hill with a party of 80 men. Some firing around us made me suspect that it was the signal of an enemy's party. I sent to find out and one of our party

having perceived the Indians fired on them. We continued on our march and have found a very good road for ascending the mountain, although very stony at two places. The old road is impracticable.

I have this afternoon a second letter from Col. Burd. The enemies have been all night around the entrenchments, and have made several false attacks. The cannon and cohorns have held them in awe and until the Colonel had sent to reconnoitre the environs, he was not sure that they had retired. At this moment is heard from the mountain several cannon shots which makes me judge that the enemies have not yet abandoned the party. And at all events I am going to attempt to enter the post before day.

The 200 men which Col. Burd sent me have eaten nothing for two days. I have this moment received provisions from Stony Creek and will depart in two hours. I have not any report of our loss. Two officers from Maryland have been killed and one wounded. Duncannon of Virginia mortally wounded. Also one officer in the first battalion of Pennsylvania and nearly fifty men. The loss of the enemy must be considerable to Judge by the reports of our men and the fire which they have already wasted. Without this cursed rain we would have arrived in time with the artillery and 200 men and I believe it would have made a difference.

As soon as possible I will send you word how we are. Be at rest about this post. I have left it in a state to defend itself against all attacks without cannon, and I learn that they have finished all that remained to be done.

This letter of Boquet's, it is to be noted, is dated at Ray's Dudgeon. Just where this place or locality may have been is not certain. It seems, however, to have been between the post at Stony creek and the top of Laurel hill, and therefore in Somerset county.

There was also a fort on the east side of the Quemahoning, between where Burntrager's and Boyer's mills now are. It is described as being similar in shape to the fort at Oven Run, but somewhat larger. As at Stony creek, many relics of those times have been unearthed here. Many flint arrow and spear heads have also been found. The fort is on what used to be known as the Daniel A. Weaver farm, which is probably the same farm now owned by Joseph C. Reininger. It will be remembered that Sir John St. Clair, in one of his letters to Colonel Boquet, made mention of "the retrenchment" at Kickena paulins, and this fort was probably the same. There is also some tradition to the effect that there was still another fort or defense between the "Breast works" on top of the mountain and that at Oven Run.

General Forbes, after accomplishing the object of his campaign, which was the driving of the French from the Forks of the Ohio (Pittsburg), returned to the east over the road leaving Fort Duquesne on December 3, 1758. At Fort Ligonier he was detained by sickness for several weeks. But on December 27th he left Fort Ligonier. Several days were spent in reaching Stony creek. Frederick Post, who was then returning from his western journey, was of the party.

General Forbes must have been a remarkable man, and of wonderfully strong will. From all accounts of him that have come down to our time, it looks as though his physical condi-

tion was such that he should have been in his bed, instead of conducting a campaign through such a wilderness as his army was obliged to traverse. Both in going and returning he had to be carried on a litter. Post, in his Journal, makes mention that expresses were sent forward to the several stations to have quarters especially prepared for him.

From the time that the main purpose of the expedition had been accomplished, there was more or less movement along this military road in the transportation of the needed supplies for the garrisons of the forts and posts on its route. Guards and relays were kept at the several stations. This most certainly was the case at Stony creek. Through the greater part of 1759 there was at all times more or less danger in traveling over the road.

When the French forces abandoned Fort Duquesne, a part of them, under DeLigneris, retired to Venango. While some of the Indian tribes made friends with the English, the French still retained some influence over others. As long as they kept their hold on Venango, they still made use of these Indian allies with more or less advantage to themselves. War parties, sometimes led by white men, made frequent inroads on the outlying settlements, and they were at all times on the alert to waylay and harass the military convoys that were traversing the road. It was not until after the French had been forced to entirely abandon Pennsylvania that these Indian troubles ceased. In time the minor defenses along the road were abandoned.

But when, in 1763, the great Pontiac prevailed upon the Western tribes to take up the hatchet once more against the English, there were again Indian troubles and invasions along the western borders of Pennsylvania. Once more there was a necessity for an armed force to march over this road for the purpose of beating back these savage hordes from our western border. The forts and defenses along the road wherever needed were again repaired and garrisoned. At this time Bedford must be looked upon as being the extreme frontier settlement in these parts of Pennsylvania. As the Indian title was not yet extinguished, there could be no legal settlement west of the Allegheny mountain. There may have been a few settlers along the road, but these could only have been there by sufferance of the military authorities.

It is evident that a garrison had been maintained all the while at Fort Ligonier, on the western side of Laurel hill, as well as at Bedford, but there is no certainty that there were any in the intervening distance. At this juncture savages prowled along the entire length of the road, and an attack was actually made by them on Fort Ligonier. In June, 1763, knowing the

desperate situation at Fort Ligonier, Captain Ourey, commanding at Bedford, sent out a party of twenty volunteers, all experienced woodsmen, to its relief. They succeeded in reaching the fort. The force for the relief of the western posts was organized at Carlisle by Colonel Boquet. While there, and before his army was ready to begin its march, the situation at Fort Ligonier seemed to him to be so serious that he was impelled to attempt a re-enforcement of it. For this purpose he selected a detachment of thirty of his best Highlanders and ordered them to push forward in an attempt to get across the Laurel Hill. So dangerous was that part of the road through Somerset county considered that this detachment had orders to avoid the road, to lie close by day and to travel only at night by unfrequented paths. Although the fort was beleagured by the savages, they succeeded in eluding them, and entered the fort without loss.

Boquet, with the main body of his army, passed over the road from Bedford to Fort Ligonier between July 25th and August 2, 1763. The post at Stony creek was re-established, and it is probable that this was done elsewhere along the road wherever needed. Before reaching Fort Pitt, Colonel Boquet was obliged to fight a bloody and for a time a doubtful battle with the savage enemy, at Bushy Run, but, defeating them there, he was able to raise the siege of Fort Pitt.

It may be added that Fort Ligonier, so near our western border, and Fort Pitt were two of the only four forts in the entire west that were able to hold out against this Indian outbreak. This Forbes road was the one fortified road to the Ohio river. So long as Forts Loudoun, Bedford, Ligonier and Fort Pitt retained their garrisons this highway between them meant everything to their defenders and the woodsmen about them. Even when they were abandoned, nearly all the stores and ammunition for the forts and posts in the valley of the Ohio river had to be hauled over it. Truly it was one of the greatest of the early highways of the country.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN SOMERSET COUNTY, AND WHEN THEY WERE MADE—TURKEYFOOT—CAPTAIN ANDREW FRIEND, PIONEER AND INDIAN FIGHTER—THE JERSEY SETTLEMENT.

In dealing with the question of the early settlement of Somerset county we are largely dependent on the oral traditions that have been handed down from generation to generation in the families of the original and earlier settlers, whose descendants yet live in the county, for there is a great dearth of written or documentary evidence.

With the frailty of human memory, these traditions, as time passes and the generations of men come and go, become fainter and more uncertain, and at last they entirely fade away into the mists of the dim past. It may be truthfully said that whenever an aged person dies, whose whole life has been spent in a community, at least some part of the local history of that community passes away with him.

When it is remembered that our inquiries must reach back into the distant past for a period but little less than a hundred and fifty years, it will readily be seen that the story of many things that would be of interest and worthy of preservation has been lost or has become so vague and uncertain that no use can be made of it. It is true there may not be so much scarcity of tolerably well authenticated accounts of occurrences relating to our early history, but dates are often unknown and uncertain. Usually it is a most difficult undertaking anywhere to obtain dates relating to local history. Our pioneer forefathers seldom kept diaries, or made a written note of their neighborhood happenings. They had little time for such things, and, besides, they probably never thought that away on in the future, among their descendants, there would be any who would take a keen interest in every act of theirs, the knowledge of which may have filtered through the passing years down to their own time.

The records in the court house of the county are in many instances useful in confirming some dim tradition, some old woman's story, or they may help fix a date near which time some event or other must have taken place. Some information may be had from the assessment records as preserved in the commissioners' offices of Bedford and Somerset counties. Many of the early deeds on record in the recorders' offices of these

two counties recite the dates of the warrants from the land office (then at Philadelphia) for the original surveys of the lands of the early settlers, or the date of the patents under which they were held, and, all taken together, they often enable one to form a reasonably accurate judgment as to many things that will fall within the scope of our present inquiry. The survey books of the county will also oftentimes afford much information as to when a settler came into the county, but still they are not always conclusive as to dates, because many of the first settlers held their lands under what were usually known as improvement rights.

In other words, the title often consisted in the settler being in actual possession of lands within certain metes and bounds that he himself had marked. These titles, as among themselves, were usually respected, although the actual title to the lands still remained in the Lords Proprietary (the Penns) or later in the commonwealth. It is, therefore, a fact that lands had been held and occupied for many years, and even had been bought and sold, before either the warrants for the surveys or the patents for the land had passed from the land office. Indeed, there are farms all over Somerset county for which the patents have only been granted during the last thirty or forty years. Such being the case, the date at which the settler received the warrant for the survey or the patent for his lands cannot always be accepted as being anything near the time at which he came here, which may have been much earlier than that indicated by these records.

Again, the finding of a name in the survey book is not always to be accepted as positive proof that the party had ever himself settled in the county. For, even in those early days, the land hunter (as he must be designated to distinguish him from the home seeker, for he was not seeking a home for himself, but keeping well up with the advancing tide of settlers) was ever on the lookout for choice tracts of land, on which he obtained patents in the hope of gaining a profit therefrom from the increased value given them by the settlement of adjacent lands. Among these speculators who thus acquired lands in Somerset county were two citizens of Philadelphia—Benjamin Chew, and Alexander Wilcocks. These two men alone had, as shown in the record in the Survey book, not less than forty-nine tracts of land in Somerset county, aggregating some ten thousand acres, surveyed to them. There were many others of these land speculators, but none on quite so extensive a scale. It is, however, an easy matter to separate the names of most of these speculators from those of the actual settlers as at a very early period, the names of the non-resident land holders were entered on the assessment lists as being the owners of

what were called "unseated lands," and in only a few instances did residents own any such unseated lands.

The earliest permanent settlements were made: 1st. In the Turkeyfoot region, and under this name is to be included what is now Addison township. 2d. In Brothers Valley township, as we now know it. 3d. Along the Forbes, or Boquet road, in the northern part of the county, in Elk Lick township, and in the vicinity of Somerset. At this late day it is a somewhat difficult matter to award priority, or to give the precise time of the settlement of any of these localities, except as to that of Somerset, which probably was a little later than some of the others.

It is quite probable that hunters and trappers had established their camps at favorable points in different parts of the county, thus preceding the actual settlers by several years. This certainly was the case so far as the Somerset settlement was concerned, and it is quite probable that it was the same as to most or all of the other localities named. Situated as this region is, between the Allegheny mountain and the Laurel Hill, its surface alternating in hills and valleys with dense forests and green glades, covered in the summer with a luxurious growth of grass, dotted here and there with ponds or miniature lakes which the beaver, by obstructing the more sluggish of the glade streams, had caused to expand into ponds of greater or less extent. The natural meadows, or glades, affording abundant pasturage for the herds of deer and the smaller number of elk, made it a hunters' paradise. These hunters usually located their camps some miles apart, there not being so many of them that there was any need for crowding. The hunting season, which covered the time of the fall and winter months, was spent here. But at the end of the winter, and the coming of warm weather, gathering together the furs and pelts which had been secured during the season, these hunters returned. Some to the nearest frontier settlements, and others to their homes in the eastern settlements, for the double purpose of visiting their families and of procuring the supplies needed for the next season's hunt.

It can hardly be doubted that some, at least, of the first permanent settlers were induced to come into these parts by the accounts that these hunters and trappers gave of the country. It is also known to a certainty that some of these hunters themselves took up "improvement rights," as they were called, and became permanent settlers with the other first settlers.

TURKEYFOOT.

Taking up the Turkeyfoot settlement to begin with, and having for authority the report of the commission of which the

Rev. John Steele was the head, we have the names of nine settlers who were living in this region as early as March, 1768. As already stated, their names were Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel DeWitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow, and Benjamin Pursley. It is claimed that there were still others whose names do not appear in this list. In any event, its correctness must rest on the accuracy of the information which the commissioners said they had received from the man Speer. While Steele's report fixes a date at which these settlers were here, there is also some documentary evidence that some of them were here several years earlier than the date given in this report.

Of these settlers named by Steele, Henry Abrahams located on the point of land situated between the junction of the Youghiogheny and Castleman's rivers. In all, he would seem to have had 225 acres, but apparently in four parcels, all contiguous to each other. Some time about the year 1798 one Archibald Irwin laid claim to a part of this land, this resulting in a law suit.

A certified copy of the survey was procured from Daniel Broadhead, surveyor general of the commonwealth, with an accompanying explanatory report made by Alexander McLean, deputy surveyor general, from which it would appear that McLean must have been on the ground two or three times, and that the first survey contained sixty-six acres. The draft shows the improvements, viz.: "1. Represents the first cabin built by Henry Abrams, in 1765. 2. The second cabin built in 1769. 3. His latest dwelling house. 4. James Spencer's house near the first cabin he first lived in. 5. The dwelling house of Henry Abrams, Jr. 6. Represents the orchard, consisting of 132 beautiful bearing apple trees, a few that have been injured excepted." To quote further:

"The dotted lines represent the bounds of his claim under the 66 and 100 acre warrants, the former of which is dated back to the time of Abram's settlement, viz.: to 1765, and includes all the improvements yet made in the bounds of the whole tract except a few trees that appear to have been cut down near the old cabin and a quantity of rail timber that has been cut and split this winter and are yet on the ground.

"The deception mentioned in the caveat is simply this: The sixty-six acre warrant he thought would include the improvements, and, considering himself under obligation to date his interest with the time of his settlement, he took the warrant for no more than would secure the best of the land, and, a few acres excepted, the residue will only be serviceable for range or timber, as the hill is so steep that it will be impracticable ever to till the sides of it, and the top on which a tolerable field or two may be made is totally inaccessible but by digging a road to it. And he thinking it hard to pay so much interest for land of so little value has followed the example of many others to get it as cheap as he could. * * * The rivers are so large that I have not thought proper to cross them, the middle fork being from 80 to 130 yards wide and the west branch from 100 to 150 yards wide."

In his plat McLean names the middle fork, the Little Crossings, which is the Castleman's river. The west branch named in the plat as the Great Crossings is the Youghiogheny, both streams being known by these different names.

The plat also refers to other well seated lands over the river between the forks of the Castleman and the North fork (Laurel Hill creek). Archibald Irwin's location is mentioned as across the river. James Spencer's location was the point between the Middle fork and the North fork. The lands of John Pursley and Robert Plunket are mentioned as adjoining. There is no date on this draft other than the date of its certification by the surveyor-general, June 1, 1798, and it is assumed that McLean made his last survey only a short time before that date.

We have dwelt on this survey at some length because it furnishes the earliest known date for any improvement in Somerset county to have been made, as it gives the time (1765) at which Abrahams built his first cabin. We must assume that then was when he first settled in this region, because about the first thing a new settler must needs do is to build himself a house or shelter of some sort.

The land covered by this survey has in later years been known as the Jacob Starner farm, and is in what we now know as Addison township, except that a part of it is in the present borough of Confluence, which would thus seem to enjoy the distinction of being a part of two different townships.

Henry Abrahams must already have had a family of well-grown boys at the time of his coming into the Turkeyfoot region, for in the first assessment made for Brothers Valley township (1771), which then took in all the territory west of the mountain, we find the name of Gabriel Abrahams among the single freemen, and within a few years later, that of Henry Abrahams, Jr., and others of the same surname. In 1779 we find that Henry Abrahams was a first lieutenant in the First Battalion of the organized militia of Bedford county, probably in Captain Oliver Drake's company. In 1779 he was also one of the township assessors, joining with some of the other assessors in a petition to the Assembly setting forth the deplorable condition of many of the people on account of Indian depredations, and asking that they be given some relief in the matter of payment of taxes. Whether any of the remaining eight persons mentioned in Rev. Captain Steele's report were here earlier than Henry Abrahams, is a question that cannot now be answered, but it may safely be assumed that they were here as early.

James Spencer, whose first cabin is marked on the Abrahams draft, located on the land between the junction of the Castleman's river and the Laurel Hill creek. While he must

have been here as early as Abrahams was, as in 1772 he had twenty-one acres of cleared land, which was above the average, he did not have his land surveyed or patented until 1786. It contained about two hundred and fifty acres, and is called "Good Fane" in the patent. In 1798 he sold the land to Captain William Tissue, who up to that time had been living in Elk Lick township. Some time before his death Captain Tissue sold the land, one part to his son, Isaac Tissue, and the remaining part to William Tissue, Jr. It is this part of the land that afterward became the site of that part of the town of Confluence that lies between the Castleman's river and the Laurel Hill creek. Probably all of the original tract is now within the town limits.

According to the most reliable traditions of the Jennings family there were two Benjamin Jennings, who were father and son. In some accounts they are confounded with each other, as though there had been but one of the name. It is the elder Benjamin Jennings that is referred to in Rev. John Steele's report as having been one of the trespassing settlers in the Turkeyfoot, whose name had been given him by the man Speer. He is supposed to have settled on land lying between the towns of Confluence and Ursina. The younger Benjamin Jennings certainly lived on this land, and probably acquired it from his father. At the time of Steele's visit the younger Jennings could not have been more than a ten-year-old boy. He lived until 1845.

Benjamin Pursley most probably settled on land that is now in Addison township. Pursley's run, a small mountain stream, takes its name after him.

As to John Enslow and Henry Enslow, their places of settlement cannot now be located. So far as Somerset county is concerned the name is extinct. It is probable that the modern spelling of the name is Enlow. Several families of that name are living in the nearby part of Garret county, Maryland, who most likely are the descendants of one or other of these two men.

Of DeWitt, Hickman and Cooper, named in Steele's report, nothing is known. As to the man Speer, from whom Captain Steele derived his information concerning these Turkeyfoot settlers, he most probably is the same as Jacob Spear, and probably was one of those permitted to locate along the military road by authority, and at that time had been here several years. Jacob Spear received a warrant for a survey that bore the date of April 19, 1769, just sixteen days after the opening of the land office. It was surveyed in 1770. Spear afterwards sold this land to Philip D. Smyth, who platted the town now known as Somerfield on a part of it.

Other very early settlers in the Turkeyfoot region, as we

glean from the earliest assessment lists made after Bedford county was first formed, were William Greathouse, George Drake, Nicholas Friend, Thomas Green, John Friggs, Richard Hoagland, John Pursley, Danes Pursley, James Pursley, Robert Plunket, Martin Keever, Michael Keever, John Reed, Thomas Stanton, Jacob Ropel (or Rupel), Henry Brown, John Mitchell, Andrew Friend, Augustine Friend, Charles Friend, Henry Smith. Some of these names are found on the first assessment, that made in the fall of 1771, and all of them within a couple of years after, and there must have been others, but up to 1783 Turkeyfoot township extended to about a dozen miles north of Somerset, and until Milford township was formed, reducing old Turkeyfoot to what is now Upper Turkeyfoot, Lower Turkeyfoot and Addison townships, it is no easy task, so far as these lists are concerned, to identify any particular names with the Turkeyfoot region proper. But after Milford was cut off, comparing the names still left on the Turkeyfoot list for 1783 with the older lists, a goodly number of names are to be found as having been in these parts as early as 1771, 1773 and 1774. But it is not to be understood that the list that is here given comprises all of them.

John Friggs is mentioned by Rev. Captain Steele in his report as having been a guide for Harris and Wallace, whom the trespassing settlers of that period had charged with being engaged in spying out the land for speculative purposes.

Robert Plunket's land joined the Henry Abrahams lands, and was therefore in Addison township.

The name Pursley is also in some of these old lists, spelled Pusley and Busley. John, James and Danes Pursley may have been sons of Benjamin Pursley, who was one of the trespassing settlers, and they may also have lived in what is now Addison township.

Richard Hoagland must have been a very early settler, his land being on the east side of the Youghiogheny river. He also had a large tract that lay on both sides of the Braddock road. The assessment of 1772 returns him as having seventy-one acres of cleared or improved land. This is nearly four times as much cleared land as any one else had who was then living in what is now Somerset county, and it certainly indicates a number of years of previous settlement. It is not unlikely that he was one of those who were permitted to locate along the Braddock road under sanction of the military authorities, who did this sometimes because it was of some advantage to have at least some persons settled along the road. And he may have found it to his profit to clear and cultivate so much more land than others did by reason of having a ready sale for its product to those who were at all times passing over the road. He must also have been a man

of some reputation, for we find that in 1773 he was commissioned a justice of the peace, the second to be commissioned in what is now Somerset county. He would, however, seem not to have been a very good manager, for he must have been insolvent at the time of his death, his lands in 1786 having been sold to Henry Smyth by the then sheriff of Bedford county, at the suit of Michael Cresap's heirs.

John Mitchell, the ancestor of a family that is still well known in our own day, was in this region as early as 1773, but we are not able to give the precise location. When his name first appears on the assessment list it has the word "Doctor" written after it. If he really was entitled to this appellation, then he was the first physician in Somerset county. The name James Mitchell we do not find until 1778. Whether these two were father and son or brothers we are not able to say.

The Green family were a noted family in the early days of the Turkeyfoot settlement, and at least three generations of them are buried in the Six Poplar graveyard, near Harnedsville, among them three Richard Greens—father, son and grandson. John Green, one of the family, was killed by Indians near the Cheat river, in West Virginia, in 1788. A little daughter, left by the Indians for dead, recovered, and when grown up married one of the Friend family, and some of her descendants are said to still live in this part of Somerset county, others in Garrett county, Maryland.

CAPTAIN ANDREW FRIEND, PIONEER AND INDIAN FIGHTER.

Captain Andrew Friend, one of the early pioneers who settled in the Turkeyfoot region, was a noted hunter and Indian fighter. According to the best accounts that we have of him, his ancestors had settled in the valley of Virginia (Shenandoah), where they owned large estates. They were of English origin. Over the water the family had been of some note, and among them were some who had been prominent both in state and church. In the civil wars they had adhered to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and finding themselves of the losing side, some of the family emigrated to Virginia, settling in the Shenandoah valley, where Andrew Friend is supposed to have been born. The family, at one time wealthy, became somewhat reduced in circumstances, left Virginia, going into eastern Pennsylvania. But John and Joseph Friend, two brothers, went westward and settled in Colerain township, Cumberland (now Bedford) county, in a beautiful and fertile valley that is encompassed by mountains on three sides, and is to this day known as Friend's Cove.

Andrew Friend and his brother Augustine are supposed to have been sons of one or other of these two brothers. While

yet young men, Andrew and his brother, being of an adventurous turn, and at the same time enthusiastic hunters, hearing of these mountain fastnesses full of all kinds of game, went to the mouth of Will's creek, or Fort Cumberland, as it was better known, and which was then considered one of the most advanced of the frontier settlements. From there frequent excursions were made into the mountainous regions to the westward. This, of course, was in a region forbidden to white men, and those who entered it did so at their own peril, and it may be expected that the Indians did not look upon trespassers with too friendly an eye. It may even have been during the period of the French occupation, when they were decidedly hostile.

On one of these excursions, which it is said was largely made for the purpose of exploring and viewing the country, occurred an incident which has given the Negro mountain the name by which it is now known. At the head of quite a party of hunters, Andrew Friend started on this trip into the western wilderness, its purpose carrying them much farther into the wilderness than usual. Coming to the confluence of the three rivers, as the tradition has it, they followed the river as far as Ohio Pyle. They found the woods full of game, such as deer, elk, wild turkeys, to say nothing of panthers, bears and other animals of that kind. So far they had encountered no Indians, and were not molested by them until some time after they had set out on their return, when they were attacked by a considerable party of savages. Just where the attack commenced tradition is silent, but Friend and his party continued their retreat toward Fort Cumberland, holding their enemies at bay as well as they could, making a stand at intervals and then falling back again.

With the party was a negro, who most likely was a servant of Captain Friend, as he certainly had come from a slave-holding community. This negro, by all accounts, must have been a powerful man and of gigantic stature. Like all of the party, he was armed, and displayed great bravery in aiding to repel the attacks of the Indians. Exposing himself somewhat recklessly late in the evening, he received what was found to be a mortal wound. This was some distance up the mountain. His comrades could not carry him off with them, and this he himself saw, and, believing that he would die at any rate, he urged them to leave him where he was and continue their retreat. This Friend was unwilling to do, as he did not wish to abandon him in this manner. So he determined to remain with him. One other man, whose life Friend had on a former occasion saved, volunteered to remain also. During the last halt that had been made Friend and this man got the dying negro off the trail, and concealed themselves in the dense underbrush, while the

remainder of the party, still pursued by the Indians, continued their retreat.

The negro was in great pain, and just before daylight death came to him. In the bottom of a hole left by the roots of a fallen tree a grave was hastily dug by the help of sticks, knives and hatchets, and he had a reverent burial, uncoffined save by the hull of a rotten chestnut log that had been used to shelter him from the rain that had fallen during the night. Then leaving him in his lonely mountain grave, they continued their flight. The Indians were still on the mountain. In the early morning they could hear them imitating the call of the wild turkey—a lure often used to draw any one toward them who might be in the woods—but Friend was too wary a hunter to be deceived in this way. With difficulty and after several narrow escapes Friend and his comrade succeeded in eluding the Indians and reached Fort Cumberland in safety. The names of the comrade and the colored man have not come down to our time, but it is greatly to the credit of these two white men, one of them of a slave-holding family, that they promptly recognized the manhood and bravery of their humble follower, and did not leave him to die alone, but rather than seek safety in immediate flight, chose to remain, at great risk to themselves, with this dying man of another, then as now, looked on by most of people, as an inferior race. But Friend and his companion had learned that the blood of all brave men is of one color. From the earliest period of the settlement of those parts of Somerset county this mountain has always been known and spoken of as the "Nigger" or Negro mountain, and it has well been written that it is a great and grand monument to those three brave and heroic men of our earlier days, and that their story shall live while it endures.

Andrew Friend and his brother Augustine both became settlers in the Turkeyfoot region at a very early day, and the names of both appear as land owners on the first assessment lists that we have. Augustine Friend, after remaining here some years, went further up the Youghiogheny river and settled in what is now Garrett county, Maryland, where many of his descendants, looked upon as the best of citizens, may yet be found. As to Andrew Friend, some of the traditions about him that are still extant have it that he was with Washington on his western journey, and that he was also with the Braddock expedition and served in the French war, although we have no means of verifying this. But if it be true, it may in a measure account for his having been, both before and after his settlement here, so frequently placed in command of local companies organized for defense against the Indians, and also for the fact of his well-known antipathy to the Indians, particularly to those of the

Delaware and Shawnee tribes. Tradition has it that with his unerring rifle he sent more than one of them to the "happy hunting grounds," although it is said that he never killed an Indian woman or child, or even a man, in mere wantonness, but only in a fight in self-defense or for the protection of his own or his neighbor's property.

On one occasion, in the owner's absence, a settler's cabin had been plundered and burnt. While it was known that the perpetrators were Indians, still they could not be located. The next day Friend happened to see an Indian on the hillside on the opposite side of the river. He was carrying a looking-glass on his back, and it was the reflection of the sun on the glass that had first attracted Friend's attention. Raising his rifle he fired at the glass, putting a hole both through it and the Indian. The glass had belonged to the settler whose cabin had been burned, and the Indian was without doubt one of its destroyers, but on several occasions afterward Friend was heard to express regret that he had shot him on purely circumstantial evidence.

On another occasion some Indians had come into this or some neighboring settlement, burned a number of cabins, and carried off several persons as prisoners. Word was sent to Friend, and hastily organizing a party he started in pursuit of the savage marauders. It was in the winter season, with snow on the ground. The weather being cold, after three or four days had passed in a fruitless attempt to overtake them, some of the men in his party became discouraged and desired to give up the chase and return home, but Friend prevailed on them to continue the pursuit until evening, promising that if they did not overtake them by night, or at least be very near them, they would return home in the morning. Before night they came upon the body of a man who had been scalped, apparenly skinned alive and his body left tied to a tree. This sight so incensed the men that they needed no further urging, but declared their purpose to follow them until overtaken. They continued the pursuit through the night, and near daybreak came on them, and surprised and killed the entire party, save one, who escaped.

The Indians had learned to know and fear Friend, and made several attempts to capture him. On one occasion, while hunting in the woods, he had just shot a wild turkey. Two Indians suddenly sprang at him from a cover. They had guns and could perhaps have shot him, but as his gun was then empty, they thought that they might capture him alive, and had they succeeded it is easy to see what his fate would have been. Friend was a swift runner, and started off at his best speed, with the Indians close behind him. For a while he held his lead, but one of his moccasins becoming untied, he began to lose ground, and the Indians gained on him. They also knew that they were

driving him toward a precipice, and parted, so as to keep him from avoiding it. Friend also knew this, but kept on at his best speed, intending to jump or get down in the best way he could, but as he neared it he saw that a large tree had been blown down in a recent storm. The Indians were quite near and sure of their man, and one of them called to him, "Anny, got um, got um, now stop," but by a mighty jump he cleared the trunk of the tree and found himself at the bottom of the precipice, with only a few bruises. He went back to the place a few days later with some of his neighbors, but did not care to repeat the jump. The loose moccasin was lost in the jump, and picked up by the Indians as a trophy. It is said that a good many years afterwards one of them, then a very old man, showed it to a hunter, and told him how he came to have it, his story being substantially correct except that he said they had chased "Anny" nearly five miles, and that he was so near him that he thought he could catch him by the foot, and tried to do so, but only caught it by the toe as "Anny" cleared the log, the moccasin remaining in his hand.

Some time in the month of September, 1773, when he was away from home with a party of scouts in pursuit of some Indians who had committed some depredations in the neighborhood, word came to the little settlement in the evening that it would probably be attacked before morning by a much larger band of savages, and who would burn and destroy it. Captain Friend's wife was alone with two small children. Not knowing what else to do, she concealed herself and children in a field of high corn. Here she remained all through the long night, momentarily expecting to hear the savage warwhoop. In the very early morning she heard a noise, evidently made by a body of men, and for a time she thought that the Indians had at last come, but presently they proved to be her husband and his party of scouts. He also had learned of this anticipated Indian attack, and had hastened his return to put the women and children into a place of safety. All were at once taken to the stockade fort that had been erected for such emergencies, but fortunately the Indians did not make their appearance. In this fort that night was born Captain Friend's daughter Diana, who when she grew up to womanhood became the wife (and a good one) of that John Mitchell who afterwards was known all over that part of the country as "The Squire."

Captain Friend is also said to have commanded a company of rangers during the war of the Revolution. It has already been stated that he was as noted a hunter as he was an Indian fighter. Some time after he had settled here, one morning, when out hunting with James Spencer, a neighbor, they discovered a herd of eight or ten buffalo on the opposite side of the river, on what

is now known as the Reid farm, and near where the present dwelling house now stands. One of these, a fine, fat young bull, they shot, the rest escaping. It is also said this was the last buffalo killed, and the herd the last one seen in these parts.

Captain Friend was popular among those who knew him, a genial, kind-hearted and generous man, never quarrelsome or contentious, without any frills or fringes except on his buckskin hunting shirt. He was of a modest and retiring disposition and not given to talking of himself. He was also a man of fair education for those days. He was rather tall and slim in figure, very strong, active and wiry and of unusual agility. He had a very quick eye and was a good marksman. He was also well versed in woodcraft. Even in his old age he was straight as an arrow and always carried himself erect. When eighty years old he would occasionally relax his habitual dignity, and would amuse himself and his grandsons by running whipsaws with them. He was a manly man, a true gentleman, one of Nature's noblemen, and among the many things told of him around the firesides in the community in which he lived so long, no one has ever made a single accusation of a single mean or dishonorable act. His integrity, patriotism and bravery were unquestioned.

The wife of Captain Friend was a sister of Captain Oliver Drake, one of the Jersey pioneers. They had seven daughters—Sarah (Abrahams), Jemima (Abrahams), Rebecca (Ogg), Rachel (Ogg), Susannah (Hyatt), Diana (Mitchell); also three sons—Charles, Andrew, Jr., and Elijah. They have left numerous descendants, who are all proud of their descent from this grand old pioneer, as well they may be.

Of these daughters, Diana was the one who was born in the fort or stockade. Her husband, John Mitchell, Esq., was a son of James Mitchell, who also was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a comrade of Andrew Friend. Their children were Levi, James, Andrew, Joseph, John, Jesse and Hiram Mitchell, Elizabeth (Darrell), Diana (Ross), Mary (Thayer), and Cynthia (Ross). The late Thomas Kyler, who himself attained the age of eighty-four years, lived in the family of Diana Friend Mitchell, and said he was always treated as one of the family, and never tired of relating his reminiscences of good Mother Mitchell.

The writer does not know the precise time of Captain Friend's death. It is known that he sold his farm or land to David Ankeny in 1793. On this land it would seem that he had never taken out the patent, the deed reciting that Ankeny must pay the charges of the land office. As his name does not appear on the first assessment made after Somerset county was formed, in 1795, he may then have been no longer living. While his grave is no longer known, it is known that he sleeps in the old

burial ground on the west side of the Castleman's river, near and south of the approach or abutment of the county bridge.

Very many of the old Turkeyfoot families, such as the Mountains, Tannehills, Hyatts, Oggs, Abrahams, Jennings, Rosses, Rushes, McNeals, Spencers, Skinners, Mitchells, Brookes, Reams, Tissues, Heimbaughs, Colborns, Moons, etc., can rightly claim relationship to him.

THE JERSEY SETTLEMENT.

The neighborhood about the Jersey and Draketown has been known as the "Jersey Settlement" from the earliest times, being so known because most of those who settled in the parts adjacent thereto had come from Essex and Morris counties, New Jersey, which in those days was looked on as rather a poor country. What is known of their emigration into this Turkeyfoot region rests mostly on the traditions that have been preserved among the descendants of these people, many of whom still dwell in these parts. While some errors may have crept into these traditions, as must be inevitable in so long a lapse of time, they cannot be passed by in any history that is to be written of this Turkeyfoot region.

Accounts had spread far to the eastward of the fine country beyond the Allegheny mountains—a country that was well watered, and which, while covered by forests of many kinds of timber, also possessed a fertile soil, on which, when cleared, everything might be raised; a region wherein fish, game and wild animals abounded almost without number; and with all these advantages, it had a climate healthful and delightful. A pleasing picture indeed to these people, who had become tired of the sandy wastes and the thin soil of the country in which they then lived. Taking council together, a number of these people determined to emigrate to what to them appeared as a new Arcadia.

In the spring of 1770, placing their slender belongings, with their women and children, on ox-teams, bidding farewell to such of their kindred who remained behind, with brave hearts they left the sand hills of New Jersey and turned their faces toward the setting sun. After a long and toilsome journey, exposed to all kinds of weather and all manner of danger, some time in the latter part of April or early part of May their train of ox-teams might have been seen slowly winding its way down the narrow valley of White's creek. Presumably they must have come in over the Braddock road from Fort Cumberland, Maryland, leaving it somewhere between the top of the Negro mountain and the Winding ridge, and cutting a road for themselves toward the Turkeyfoot. They appear to have crossed the Castleman's river near the site of the present village of Harnedsville, and

passing over the Hog Back, pitched their tents for the night in the valley of the Laurel Hill creek. Resting here, like the Children of Israel coming out of Egypt into the promised land, they went out to possess it. Leaving their families here, these settlers went forth, each selecting for himself a portion of the land whereon to build a home for himself and his family. By a mutual understanding among themselves, each one was to be limited to such quantity of land as he would walk around in a single day, at the same time marking its boundaries by blazing the trees.

Such may be said to be the sum of the traditions relating to the coming of these particular settlers. It is further said that in all there were some eighteen or twenty families of them, the heads of which were Robert Colborn, David King, Oliver Drake, William Rush, Andrew Rean, Reuben Skinner, John Mitchell, John Hyatt, William Tannehill, James Moon, Edward Harned, David Woodmancy, John Copp, John McNair, Joseph Lanning, William Brooke, Jacob Strahn, Obadiah Reed, and William Lanning. Some accounts include the Mountains, Morrisons and William Tissue, as well as the names of Benjamin Jennings and Hickson, but as these last two are mentioned in Captain Steele's report, they could not have come with the main party, although they also may have originally come from New Jersey. The Mountains and Morrisons certainly were here at a very early day. As for Captain William Tissue, his relations with these Jersey people must have been quite close, as his second wife was Huldah Rush, a daughter of William Rush, and he may have come on with them, but if he did he did not settle in the Turkeyfoot region. He settled in Elk Lick, where he continued to reside until 1798, then removing to the Turkeyfoot region.

Andrew Ream (the name is also spelled Rhim) settled on and improved the farm which afterwards became the site of the present town of Ursina. The place remained in the Ream family until about 1868, when it was sold to William J. Baer. There is a tradition more or less uncertain, as nearly all traditions are, that his grandfather came over in the time of William Penn, and that he built a number of houses in Philadelphia.

David King went up the Laurel Hill creek, where he selected his land, and where in later years he built a grist mill that is still known as King's Mill. Descendants of David King bearing the family name are still to be found in the county, and one of them served a term as state senator.

Robert Colborn selected his land beyond where Draketown now is. The place is still known as the Robert Colborn farm, and the family name is one that is still well known in these parts. Oliver Drake settled on the land where Draketown now is. He undoubtedly was a leading man in this pioneer settlement. Soon

after coming into the country he built a grist mill, which so far as we have been able to learn was the first built in these parts. John Mitchell, said to have been one of these early Jersey settlers, is referred to elsewhere in these pages. The Mitchell family, all of whom are supposed to be descendants of this man, has always been a well known one in this part of Somerset county. James Moon's place was near where James and Elisha Moon now live; they probably own a part of the original tract.

Joseph Lanning located on what is now known as the Lichty farm, and it is on this farm that the famous Jersey church is. William Lanning, whether a brother or son of Joseph Lanning is not now known, was bitten by a rattlesnake, which caused his death. This is as recorded on his tombstone.

John McNair's place was between Harnedsville and the "Hog Back." Fruit trees said to have been planted by him are still growing wild in the woods.

William Tannehill located his land above where Draketown now is. It has always remained in the Tannehill family, and some of them are now living on it. Tradition has it that Tannehill found a settler or squatter on this land; in consideration of a gallon or two of whiskey and a grubbing hoe he consented to vacate it.

William Rush lived on the farm that we in our day know as the Minder farm; it is above the town of Ursina. The Rush family is also one of those that has not become extinct in these parts.

John Hyatt's farm was on the hill above Confluence, in the direction of Draketown. This name also is one of those names of the early settlers that still has its representatives here.

Jacob Strahn (or Strahan) settled on the Kuhlman farm of the present day, and which lies not far from Ursina. The modern spelling of this name appears to be Strawn. William Brooks' place was above Ursina. Obadiah Reed, John Copp and Reuben Skinner all settled on farms to the north of Draketown. Reuben Skinner was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1783.

David Woodmancy, named as among these Jersey settlers, seems to have settled on land on the Fayette county side of the river, but within a few years we find people of this name on the Turkeyfoot assessments; so that it is still to be looked on as an early Somerset county name.

These settlers had to suffer all the hardships incidental to pioneer life everywhere, but with strong arms and stout hearts they went to work and cleared their lands. In time the first cabins that had been hastily raised to shelter themselves and families gave way to better houses, and still later they were able to surround themselves with at least some of the comforts of life.

These settlers, with those who had come in from other parts, had come to stay. While they were at times harassed by Indian war parties, and sometimes were compelled to take refuge in the forts and blockhouses that they had erected for their safety, we have no account of their ever having been run out of the country.

There were at least two of these forts or blockhouses, one being at the point of junction between the Castleman's and the Youghiogheny rivers, the other where Ursina now is. It is more than probable that these forts, as they are called in the traditions that we have of them, were really stockades; that is, built by cutting timbers of the proper length, setting them up on end and embedding them in the earth to a depth of three or four feet, leaving the timbers some ten or twelve feet above the ground. They usually were of an area large enough to contain a house or two for sheltering the women and children who might be compelled to take refuge there. Sometimes, however, they were blockhouses built of heavy timbers, usually two stories in height, the upper one projecting over the lower one and pierced with loopholes. We have no definite information as to the manner in which these particular defenses were built.

Quite a number of these early settlers whose names have here been given participated in the Revolutionary war, some of them serving in the Continental line, others in the organized militia, or as rangers for the defense of the frontier. These will be referred to elsewhere in these pages.

That these early settlers were a God-fearing people goes without saying, and we may assume that they brought their religion into the wilderness when they came, for here was organized the first known religious congregation in the county, and which has a written history that dates back to the year 1775.

Not all of the names that we have given as being those of these first Jersey settlers appear on the assessment list of 1773. Indeed, it is ten years later before some of them do appear. Why this is so cannot now be explained, but their absence from these lists cannot well be held to mean that they were not here when those lists were made, for there is other documentary evidence showing that at least some of them were then here. As an illustration, the name of Robert Colborn we first find on the assessment list for 1783, yet his name appears on the record as one of the organizers of the Jersey church or congregation in 1775, and there are other names on that list which up to that time had not been returned by the assessor, and if this was the case as to him, might it not be the same as to others? We may therefore assume that the year 1770, given as the time of the coming of these Jersey settlers, is substantially correct.

CHAPTER V.

BROTHERS VALLEY AND STONY CREEK—GLADES SETTLEMENT—TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS—ATTEMPT TO LAY OUT A TOWN—PLACES OF DEFENSE AGAINST THE INDIANS—GRIST MILLS—SUMMIT TOWNSHIP—ELK LICK.

Those parts of what is now Somerset county adjacent to the junction of the Youghiogheny river, the Castleman's river, and the Laurel Hill creek have from the earliest times been known as the Turkeyfoot region.

But a much larger part of the county, west of the Allegheny mountain, was first known by the name of "the Stony Creek Glades." This name may be said to have at first included pretty much all of the present townships of Brothers Valley, Stony Creek, Quemahoning, Jenner, Lincoln, Somerset, Jefferson, Milford and Black. The region received this name because of the fact that when it was first penetrated by white men a considerable part of it was found to consist of natural meadows, or openings in the forests that were devoid of timber, but instead of timber in the summer they were covered with rich natural grasses that afforded ample pasturage for the herds of deer and elk that were then quite plentiful. These glades were found in spots all over the townships we have named, and they took the general name of Stony Creek Glades because of that stream draining so large a part of this region. While this may be said to be the original name by which the country was first known after it began to be settled, that part of it in the vicinity of what is now Somerset soon became known as the Cox's Creek Glades.

Among the earlier settlers, and possibly they were the earliest, were a number of Germans and persons of German extraction who were members of the Dunkard or German Baptist church, and among themselves called "The Brethren," or "Brueders Lide." Among themselves they gave their new home the name of Brueders Thal (Brothers Valley), a name by which it soon came to be known among other coreligionists in the east. Indeed, it may be said that so well had the entire region become known by this name that when the new county of Bedford was formed in 1771 and new townships were to be created, this name of Brothers Valley was chosen for that of the single township into which all the region of country west of the Allegheny mountain in what is now Somerset county was formed.

For the purposes of this history we shall consider the Stony Creek Glades and Brothers Valley settlements as being the same, and as being for the most part in the Stony Creek and Brothers Valley townships of the present day. To us it looks very much as though the German-speaking population mostly knew the country by the name of Brothers Valley, while the English-speaking largely knew of it as the Stony Creek Glades.

There is not a little doubt both as to when and by whom the first settlement was made: In Brumbaugh's "History of the Brethren Church" we find these statements, which are given principally on the authority of Morgan Edwards' "Materials for a History of the Baptist Churches," etc., the first volume of which appears to have been published about 1770: "George Adam Martin, who had been a minister of the church, but who afterwards joined the Ephrata movement and in 1762 removed to Stony Creek in what was then Bedford county" (error, Bedford county was not then formed). Again it is stated that the first movement of the Brethren across the Allegheny mountain was to Breuders Thal (Brothers Valley), and that the congregation began under George Adam Martin, he and the congregation holding to the doctrine of the Seventh Day Baptists, but that they soon returned to the practice and faith of the German Baptist or Dunkard church. Martin's wife was a member of the Knepper family. Martin in many ways seems to have been a somewhat remarkable man, and the church has a considerable and quite a circumstantial account of his movements before coming into Stony Creek Glades or Bruederes Thal.

If the date given in the church history be correct, it would indicate that the settlement of the Stony Creek Glades began at that time. Then the question naturally arises, as they must have lived within ten or twelve miles of the Forbes road, could they have remained here during the time of the Indian outbreak of 1763? If we may judge from what the best authorities say about the condition of things along the Forbes road in those days, we would think not. They would almost certainly have had to flee from the country until the storm had blown over.

While there can hardly be any doubt but that this man did come into the Stony Creek Glades, there may after all be an error of a year or two as to the time of his coming. This same church history gives it that his congregation in 1770 numbered seventeen persons. It also gives their names, among them Henry Roth and wife, Henry Roth, Jr., and wife, and Abraham Gebel. These names would stand for Rhoades and Cable, as the modern way of spelling would run. The name of George Adam Martin cannot be found on any of the early assessment lists, but those of Cable (or Keble) and Rhoades do appear on the first one. But here again there is room for supposing that a

possible error may have crept into the account. Aside from the inferences that may be drawn from the foregoing, we have no means of knowing what the church affiliations of the Rhoades and Cables (or Kebles) were. But during the period of the Revolutionary war Henry Rhoades, Jr., was captain of the Brothers Valley company of the organized militia, while one of the sub-lieutenants of this part of Bedford county was one of the Cable family. This would preclude their belonging to a church that seems then as now to have been a church of non-resistants. If we are to accept what is drawn from the church history as being substantially correct, and if Roth and Rhoades are the same name, then the locality of first settlement must have been in the present township of Stony Creek.

There is still to be considered something in Rev. Captain Steele's report of 1769 that has at least some bearing as to the time of first settlement in this part of the county. In this report, after alluding to the settlers at the place called Turkeyfoot, and stating "that we sent some proclamations thither by the said Speer," he follows that up with "as we did to a few families nigh crossings of the Little Yough judging it unnecessary to go amongst them." No names of any of these settlers are given, and the exact place of their location may rest on what we are to understand from the word "nigh" in this report of Captain Steele's. The Little Yough is the Castleman's river; "the Little Crossings" is where the Braddock road and the later National road cross the river, and it is also in Garrett county, Maryland, about two and a half miles south of Mason and Dixon's line.

If we are to understand this word "nigh" as meaning a distance of only five or six miles, then it could only mean that these settlers, whoever they may have been, were in Elk Lick township and in the neighborhood of Salisbury. It is known who the first settlers there were, although the time of their coming is not known, and we therefore can get no additional information from that source. But if a wider meaning may be given to this word "nigh" as used in this report (and there certainly are circumstances under which a much greater distance than five or six miles would be considered as being near or "nigh" to a place)—if in this instance it may mean a distance of fifteen or twenty miles that Captain Steele had in his mind when he made his report (and it is quite likely that he had very vague information as to the actual distance), then it could easily mean that these settlers were in the vicinity of where the town of Berlin now is, or even still further away. Steele may also have used the name "Crossings" of the Little Yough as being the name of the stream, and it has been so known. In that case the distance would have been only a little over eight or ten miles

at most from its nearest point. Placing the wider meaning on the term, it would add some weight to the claim of the settlement being as early as 1762 or 1763. The one thing certain is, that in the spring of 1768 Captain Steele and his fellow commissioners learned that already there were settlers in that part of Somerset county in which are now the townships of Stony Creek, Brothers Valley, Summit and Elk Lick, and that they were there before the Indian title was extinguished, and may already have been there for several years. While in a general way the entire region must already have been known as the Stony Creek Glades and Brueders Thal, Captain Steele does not mention these names.

When Harmon Husband came into what is now Somerset county in the early summer of 1771, the first settler that he found was a German named Philip Wagerline. This man had taken up a claim, made some improvements in the way of clearing a few acres of land and building a cabin for the shelter of himself and family. According to Husband, this was the third year that he had been here.

Husband in his own account says that on the 5th of June, 1771, he (Husband) was coming down from the summit of the Allegheny mountain, through or along the valley of a small stream that flowed in a westerly direction, when his attention was arrested by a cloud of smoke that was ascending from behind a hill that ran down into the valley. This at once told him that he was approaching the clearing of a settler, and that the smoke arose from the burning of brush. The day was already well spent. Shaping his course in the direction of this welcome beacon of civilization, he pressed forward as fast as the speed of his jaded horse would permit, anxious, after days spent in traversing the solitudes of the wilderness, to meet a fellow man and hear the sound of a human voice. It was almost sunset when he reached the edge of the clearing, and realized that his conjectures were true, and that he was now on the outer verge of a settlement. As he entered the clearing he saw a man engaged in plowing with a team of oxen. A number of children, boys and girls of various ages, were engaged in chopping, picking and burning brush. When he came from the timber a dog with the children gave the alarm by barking. With the exception of a sixteen-year-old by, the frightened children broke into a run toward the cabin, which was some forty rods away. The man stopped his work and looked first with alarm and then with surprise, when he recognized in the intruder a white man, and not an Indian. As the traveller drew near, the man waved a salute, approaching him with the hand of friendship extended, which was eagerly grasped by the stranger, while there came a profusion of words of welcome, but in a language of which

the stranger understood but little, which seeing, the settler dropped his German and in broken English said "Welcome, broder, where you come?" To this the answer was, "from Hagerstown." "And where you will go in the bush?" But as it was now nearly dark, turning to the boy the settler directed him to unyoke the oxen, and to the traveller he said, "come along; you be hungry, you be tired." Having reached the cabin, whither the news of the strange appearance of a man and a horse had been carried to the mother by the frightened children, Husband still found himself an object of eager interest to the children, who were curious to know who and what he was. His wants supplied by the hospitality of his hosts, the weary traveller once more lay down to rest under the shelter of a friendly roof.

In the morning there was a substantial meal of venison, boiled rye and boiled potatoes. There was no excuse about having nothing to cook or nothing to eat. Husband was seeking the camp of a hunter named Isaac Cox, which he knew was somewhere in this part of the country, but at the earnest request of the settler he remained with him for a day before resuming his journey. From Wagerline he learned that his nearest neighbor that he knew of was five or six miles away, and that there were others further off that had their families with them, and had begun to clear land, and that there were also others who were only hunters, having no families with them, but spending their time in hunting and trapping. He further told him that in the direction in which he wished to travel, which was to the northwest, there was nothing but woods, although he had heard tell that there were large glades some twelve or fifteen miles away. He also informed him that he had raised a couple of acres of grain the first year that he had been here, that he had about four acres then growing, and that the land that was now being cleared was for the fall crop. Potatoes he had raised in abundance, but meat was their staple food. Of flour they had only a small quantity once a year, when a trip was made to the settlements east for a supply of salt, powder, lead, and other necessary articles. Wagerline is the only settler that Husband makes any mention of as having seen in passing through what is the Brothers Valley of our time. It may here be said that this name of Wagerline has in some way been changed to Weigley by his descendants. Why this was done we do not know, but the settler himself, as is shown in deeds to be found in the county records, wrote his name Philip Wagerline to the end of his life.

In August, 1771, Husband made a trip to Bedford, passing through the Stony Creek Glades proper, and he speaks of having stopped to see Henry Rhoades, Senior, and his sons, and

he also makes mention of one Jacob Newmayer. They were located at that time on a stream still known as Rhoades' run, in the present township of Stony Creek. Newmayer would seem to have been a hunter, and the name does not appear to have been a permanent one in this region. In fact, it does not look as though this location was anything more than a hunter's camp, which Husband bought of these parties later on.

Henry Rhoades, Senior, must have been one of the very earliest settlers in this region. Independent of what has been said in the Church History before referred to, we reach this conclusion from the fact that on the first assessment of Brothers Valley township (which then comprised all of the region between the Allegheny mountain and the Laurel Hill), that of 1773, there are only three other persons that had a larger amount of cleared land, he having twenty-one acres. If five, ten or twelve acres of cleared land were as much as such settlers had who were supposed to have been here say two or three years, he certainly could have been here five or six years to have had such an amount of cleared land. This Henry Rhoads died in 1774. At this time there were also Henry Rhoads, Jr., Jacob, Gabriel and John Rhoads. How many of these were sons of the pioneer we do not know. John Rhoads, however, must have lived in the Somerset settlement. It is to be remembered that Husband first speaks of these Rhoades as having been hunters at the time he came, which may account for some of them not having so much cleared land as they ought to have had to have been here so much earlier than some of the other settlers. But several of them were up to the average.

In that part of the region now under consideration, which is Brothers Valley township as we now know it, may also be included that part of Summit township that lies north of Flaugherty run and the river. At this time it cannot be told who really was the first settler to break the soil for cultivation in the Brothers Valley section.

Philip Wagerline is the first that we know anything of, he being the first to be mentioned in any account that has come down to us. Of such others, and there must have been some few who may have been here at the same time, we have no names. It has already been noted that Wagerline told Husband that his nearest neighbor that he knew of was five or six miles away, and that when Husband proposed setting his face toward the northwest he said, "You will find no one in that direction but hunters." It looks as though the earlier pioneer settlers in this particular settlement did not appear to have had at its beginning so much inclination to locate in as close proximity to each other as they did in the other settlements. Apparently each one sought out and sat down on such spot as

took his fancy, thus often scattering over the country miles apart.

These pioneers appear to have come in singly or in pairs. A good part of them were from the Conococheague settlement of the east. They were probably induced to come out by reason of the representations made by hunters when they went eastward to dispose of their stock of peltries and lay in supplies. Some of these hunters had been here for several years, and had never been molested by the Indians. This, along with their favorable reports of the country in other respects, encouraged adventurers of limited means to push forward and locate themselves on the choicest of these virgin lands in advance of those who were pecuniarily better off. Their thus coming here into what was then a wilderness may now be looked on as a piece of reckless daring. But such was the aggressive spirit that characterized our pioneer ancestors that they readily assumed all risks, so that they might better their condition in life by having homes of their own. Animated by such purposes as these, they came into the wilderness, selected such lands as pleased their fancy, and marked their boundaries by blazing trees and building their rude cabins, usually near some flowing spring. The drafts of their lands as shown in our survey books very plainly tell the story that these first comers were quite particular in the choice of their lands, for their lines run toward every point of the compass and at every conceivable angle, many tracts having a dozen or more of corners. This was because the settler, in making his selection, would encounter spots that did not please him. These he contrived to avoid by changing his courses, so as to carry him away from rough or swampy lands to better ones. His lines had to be continuous, and had also to come back to the place of beginning, but it was not required that his draft or plat should have any particular degree of symmetry.

While it cannot be told who were the very first persons to come into the Brothers Valley settlement, it may be said with some degree of certainty that among the earliest were Walter Hoyle, Jacob Fisher, John Sweitzer, Valentine Lout, John Glessner, Philip Wagerline, Frederick Ambrose, Bastian (or Sebastian) Shaullis, Peter and Jacob Wingard, Ludowick Greenwalt, Adam Palm, Matthias Judy, Abraham Cable, Frederick Shoaff, and Francis Hay, a single freeman. The names of all these persons may be found on the first known assessment for Brothers Valley township as it then stood. Most of them are returned as having enough of cleared land to indicate a settlement of several years. All of these names can be identified as being of Brothers Valley after it had been shorn of enough of its territory to have formed a principality. There

are also names of other persons on this first assessment who might have belonged to this part of the township, but now they cannot be identified as such.

Christian Ankeny, George Countryman, Frederick Walker, Frederick Allfather, Sr., John Eideneger, Jacob, Peter and Henry Glessner, all came a year or two later, and as early as 1778, if not earlier. The ridge west of where Berlin now is was pretty well occupied. Among others here were Peter Kober, Nicholas Foust, John Foust, and John Coleman—names that are still well known. The Fritzes were early settlers near Pine Hill, but we can assign no date for them. Christian Ankeny only remained here about a year, going over to the Cox's Creek Glades.

Abraham Keble (or Cable, as the name is now spelled) lived on an improvement on Blue Lick run. This, we think, is now in Summit township. His name, however, is identified with a survey in Elk Lick of an earlier date than that of his Brothers Valley improvement, and he may possibly have lived there a few years before going to Brothers Valley. He was the first justice of the peace to be commissioned for the territory that is now Somerset county, and is spoken of as a man of property and reputation. Frederick Walker's improvement was near that of Abraham Cable. Of Frederick Shoaff it is a matter of tradition that he was more of a hunter than anything else, and that his first improvement was on what in these days is known as the Old John Sayler farm, which is in full view of the town of Meyersdale. That some deal was made with Sayler by which Shoaff gave way to him and went to a place further down the river. This will be referred to again.

These settlers, of course, passed through all the ordinary privations and makeshifts of pioneer life. All their flour for the first four or five years was packed from Bedford and Cumberland, and some of it from mills still further away, the grain, of course, being packed from the settlement to the mill, where the settler had to wait his turn to have his grist ground into flour, and as these early mills were of but small capacity it might oftentimes be several days that he would have to wait. Under these circumstances much of the time the settlers and their families lived on boiled grain, potatoes and meat.

It is related of George Countryman, one of these pioneer settlers, and the ancestor of a family still well known in these parts, that he emigrated with his family from the Conococheague valley and came into this settlement about 1772, although some accounts would make the time several years earlier. As was the custom in those days, he came over the mountain with all of his personal belongings on a couple of horses. He found land that pleased him quite well, but some hunter had astab-

lished his camp on it, and thus had some claim to it, so Countryman bought his rights, such as they were, for nine pounds. This claim he afterwards enlarged by blazing trees for boundary marks so as to include about nine hundred acres of land, but this had to be patented under more than one survey, as settlers were not permitted to take up so much land under a single survey. As to whether he could have been here as early as 1768 or '69, as is claimed by some, we are not able to say. His name does not appear on the first assessment list, but as the names of some others were omitted from these early lists, but of whose presence here there is documentary evidence, his name may also have been omitted. In addition to the well known Countryman farm of our time, his claim also embraced the John G. Hay, Philip Hay, Daniel Boger, and Benjamin Hay farms, of a later day, although the latter is only partly made up from this claim.

George Countryman had the hospitalities of the wilderness, camping in the forest until he could erect a rude cabin for the sheltering of his wife and children. After he had his cabin built he set about clearing some ground, a part of which he planted in potatoes. When these were lifted in the fall the ground was sown in grain. For several years he deemed it prudent, or perhaps he found it necessary, to return to his former home at the beginning of each winter to obtain a supply of flour, leaving his family alone for five or six weeks at a time. He usually started after the fall work was done, taking with him his horses. On reaching his old home he usually managed to secure a job in threshing out the grain on one or two farms for the tenth bushel, which for many years was the standard allowance for threshing grain. Having completed his work he would have his share of the grain ground into flour and, taking as much of it as he could pack, he returned over the mountain to his anxiously waiting family. Here we might pause and ponder on the danger and hazard attending this prolonged absence from home on the part of the head of the family.

It may appear foolhardiness, or perhaps downright brutality, for a man to leave his wife and children exposed to all the dangers of the wilderness for so long a time, and especially so when it is considered that Indian inroads were at all times possible. Yet, on the other hand, it was an imperative necessity requiring that adequate provision should be made in the fall to meet the exigencies of the winter in these mountain forests, winters the severity and duration of which were not yet fully developed. We may also imagine the thoughts and anxieties of the husband and father when thus separated from his family for weeks, nearing the spot on his return where all his hopes were centered, eager to catch the first sound or get the

first glimpse to reassure him that all was well. Such were some of the hardships that the pioneer settlers everywhere had to endure in those days. Theirs were the toils and trials; ours is the better lot to possess and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

On one of these trips Countryman was somewhat later than usual in reaching the settlement where he expected to obtain this work. Thinking that he would not come that season, the farmers who usually held their threshing for him gave the work to others. Not getting this expected work disheartened him, and he did not know what to do. One of the farmers finally suggested that they go to the barn where the man was at work, and perhaps some arrangement might be made by which he could have at least a part of the work; with the result that some kind of a partnership was agreed on for the time being. The man was young and a German. While they were thus working together, in his conversation, he expressed an earnest wish that he might become a land owner himself. To become land owners seemed to be the burning ambition of nearly all of the German immigrants of that day. Countryman told him of this country where much land might be had at little cost, but he also held up to him the dangers and privations that would have to be endured and overcome by everyone who sought to create a home in the wilderness. By the time they had finished their work, the young German had made up his mind to go with his friend to his home in the mountains. Countryman, after getting his grain ground into flour, packed it on his horses, and, accompanied by his partner, started on his homeward journey. As they neared the top of the Allegheny mountain, in the dusk of the evening, something frightened one of the horses, causing it to start suddenly, bringing one of the sacks in contact with a tree, tearing it, and thus causing much of the flour to be strewn over the ground. But on reaching home he was consoled for the loss of the flour by finding his family safe and well.

Having reached home, Mr. Countryman showed the young German over his lands, and presently negotiated with him for a sale of about one-half of his nine hundred acres, and also for the trifling sum of nine pounds. Of course the land office charges must needs still be paid, but if the present value of this land, made up as it is of farms among the finest in the country, is considered, it was indeed but a trifling sum. A division of the lands having been made, the young German, who evidently was a man of thrift and enterprise, having thus early realized his hopes and aspirations of becoming a land owner in the land of his adoption, at once set himself to work to clear and improve what to him certainly was a great landed estate. Of course

he had taken unto himself a wife, but whether here in the settlement, or whether in one of the settlements further east, we are not able to say, although we know that she was a member of the Shaver family, well known in these parts to this day. Thus he became permanently located and identified with the interests of the settlement in its early days. It is also said that just prior to the rupture between the Colonies and the Mother Country, he received information that required his presence in the Fatherland. So, taking leave of his family, he recrossed the ocean to adjust certain affairs and interests in the land of his birth, intending to return at the earliest day possible. It proved, however, that the leave taking was to be for long years. Soon after he had left the country the Revolutionary war came on, and an English embargo practically closed all the harbors and ports of America against commerce and emigration. Thus situated, he was compelled to remain in Europe, though sorely against his will, and without even any opportunity of communicating with his family. In this long period of separation his wife not only proved her fidelity, but, like many other women of her day, she also showed herself equal to the emergency by not only supporting herself and her family, but she also added much to the value of the estate by enlarging and improving the farm. The name of the young German whose early fortunes we have thus sketched was Simon Hay, the ancestor of a branch of the Hay family that has always been numerous and influential in Somerset county.

Coal for blacksmithing purposes was hauled to Somerset from this Countryman farm as late as 1810, and this must have been done for years before that time, but as to its having been so hauled at the time named we have positive evidence. It is therefore extremely probable that it was on this farm that the first discovery of good coal anywhere in these parts was made.

After the arrival of the earlier settlers, they in their travel and intercourse with the more or less distant eastern settlements, in their going to mill and in the bringing in of supplies, soon opened up trails, and in time, as necessity required, widened them into roads for wagons to pass along. Yet we have no evidence or knowledge as to when these earlier trails did become passable for wagons.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS—ATTEMPT TO LAY OUT A TOWN.

The settling of the country presently created more or less of a demand for the labor and services of men skilled in the mechanical trades. It is true that probably nearly all of the first comers into any of these mountain settlements were men who were more or less masters of trades of some sort; that

among them were carpenters, stone masons, weavers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and similar trades, and each one in his way could be quite helpful to his neighbors. But these men had not come out into the wilderness to ply trades. They had come to acquire lands and become tillers of the soil, and in this pursuit nearly all of their time would naturally be occupied. The need was for a class of immigrants or settlers who would devote their entire time to the trades or occupations of which they were masters. This is a kind of labor that usually concentrates itself for convenience. A blacksmith shop, a store and a tavern, formed a nucleus around which almost every village in the county was built up.

In time the general needs of the community led to the advisability of the laying out of a town in this settlement being considered. Finally it was determined to do so, and a part of the farm now owned by Elias Cober, in the neighborhood of what is now known as Pine Hill, was selected as being suitable for a town site. Near this place had already been built a house for school purposes and religious worship. This must have been the first house in the country that was built especially for these purposes; certainly it was the first in the Brothers Valley settlement.

A day was fixed on which lots were to be staked off and sold. The date or time at which this first attempt at starting a town was made is not now known, but it must have antedated the founding of the town of Berlin by several years. The novelty of beginning a new town raised considerable excitement and interest all through the settlement, and on the appointed day this drew quite a number of people to the place. Among others were a party of young men on horseback on their way to the proposed new townsite. On coming to a smooth place of road, in a spirit of fun and banter, it was proposed to ride a race for the first choice of lots in this new town. While the race was being run the horse of a young man named Jacob Walker, while running at full speed, made a sudden lurch to one side, throwing his rider against a tree, and killing him instantly. This sad and untoward accident put a stop to all further proceedings on that day. It was looked on as being an unfortunate omen, and cast such a damper over the spirits of the promoters of the new town that the project was entirely abandoned.

PLACES OF DEFENSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

While the settlement west of the Negro mountain and the ridge into which it drops in its northern end, to some extent served as a foil against possible Indian attacks on this settlement, it nevertheless appears that the settlers gave some atten-

tion toward the protection of themselves and families against such attacks. But at this late day little is known concerning such defenses.

There is, however, pretty good authority that a stockade or blockhouse had been erected on the Seth Wegley farm, at that time a part of the Philip Wagerline farm, as a place of refuge against the Indians. The late Henry J. Young, of Berlin, knew Philip Wegley, who told him that there had been such a defense on this farm. The wife of Martin Diveley, who may be classed among the pioneers, is also known to have spoken of this stockade or blockhouse. Of two other defenses of this sort, David Husband gives this account: "The only indications of forts or places of defense are found at two places, and both singular in their construction. The remains of one are on the farm of Joseph Walker. The following description is from secondary tradition, the plowshare having passed over the site until the mound can barely be traced at the present time. It was in the form of a cave, timbered within, and covered with earth, and was from forty to fifty feet in length; apertures, or portholes on the sides, and was more likely designed as a place of concealment than of defense."

It may readily be seen and believed that a place for defense might have been constructed in the manner here described. Timber in some form or other entered into the construction of all these forts or blockhouses. One built of timber, and protected by an embankment of earth on the sides, and the roof also covered by earth, would certainly have been protected from attack by fire, an element of weakness in all simple wooden defenses.

"Another of these defenses was on a farm owned in 1870 by Nelson Walker, and several miles south of the one last mentioned. It was built under a bluff or projecting rock near the river, and was constructed of logs on three sides, the rock forming the back against which the timbers were butted and shortened as the rock shelved until it closed at the top against the cliff. It could not be reached, and was entirely covered and dry, this preserving it from decay. Many persons are yet living (1870) who have seen it in pretty good condition. The connection between this relic and its builders has been broken or lost and all must be left to conjecture.

"There is, however, a tradition connected with the ancestor of the Shoaff family* that would in a manner meet this case. It runs thus: In the alarms which caused the more western and northwestern settlers to leave on several occasions, the settlers about the Middle Creek valley had nearly all removed. But Shoaff is said to have hid or concealed himself, living somewhere among the rocks along the river. This, taken in connection with the sale he made to the Saylors of the limestone hill across the river from the present town of Meyersdale, which was his first improvement, and after him for a time was called the 'Shoaff Kup,' together with his then moving down the river, would very naturally connect him with this defenes under the bluff."

*Note.—This probably refers to Frederick Shoaff and not to John Shoaf, the ancestor of the Shoaff family of Milford township. Nothing further is known of the former except that he once lived in Brothers valley.

GRIST MILLS.

Mention has already been made that among the many hardships that these early pioneer settlers had to endure in their struggle here in the wilderness that they were under the necessity of going as far as Fort Bedford and Fort Cumberland, and even to places still much further east, in order to procure flour, which, when obtained by such long and tedious trips once or twice in a year, had to be saved and used sparingly, being looked on as one of the great luxuries of life, to be baked into bread only on special occasions, such as the coming of visitors, or when some member of the family was sick.

In one family the tradition comes down to us that they had been without flour for a long while, their homely fare being meat, potatoes and boiled wheat, or rye. At last the children begged so long and hard for bread that a trip was made to an eastern mill for a supply of flour, this requiring, perhaps, four or five days of time. On the day of expected return a small child three or four years old would eat nothing all day, but would frequently ask, "Will father soon come with the flour?" Under such conditions, and they prevailed in all of these early settlements, the building of the first gristmill in any of them was a matter of the greatest importance to such community.

When Philip Wagerline was on one of his eastern trips after flour, the miller asked him if there were no mill sites in their new settlement. Now Wagerline was a man somewhat given to jokes of a practical nature, so he replied, "Yes, I have one on my own land." The miller asked what fall might be obtained. "Any fall you please," replied Wagerline. "Well," says the miller, "I am bound to come out and see you, and if you can show me such a situation I will build you a mill at home." So Philip returned home with the assurance of a visit from the miller as soon as he could get off. In due time the miller redeemed his promise, and was cordially welcomed to this backwoods home. All it afforded was most cheerfully prepared for his comfort. In the morning, expressing a wish to see the millsite, Philip took him to a nice level spot at the foot of a considerable hill, and asked him, "Would you want a nicer place for a mill?" "Yes," replied the miller, "but where is the water?" "Water! Why, you said nothing about water. You only spoke of a situation and a fall, and here you can have all the fall you want or need." The miller, seeing he had been the victim of a joke, heartily joined in the laugh, which was at his expense. But, after all, there could have been but little difficulty in finding a millsite that had plenty both of water and fall. Whether Philip Wagerline's visitor did find a site to please him, and whether he really did build the first gristmill in the Brothers Valley settlement, are questions that can-

not now be answered, because the name of this man has not come down to us.

So far as can be determined at this time, a small tub mill was built a short distance west from where the town of Berlin now is, on a stream that is tributary to the Buffalo creek. This mill would appear to have been built by a man named Troyer, probably Michael Troyer, Senior. He was the first of the name to come into the settlement, although within a year or two several others of the name also appear on the lists. The time is somewhat uncertain, but we do not think that it was built before 1780.

The mill built by William Jones, near the foot of Laurel Hill, in what is now Jefferson township, was built some time in 1779. This accords also with the Ankeny traditions, which say that the mill was already built at the time of the winter of the deep snow, at the same time saying this was the nearest mill. The Troyer mill, whenever it was built, would have been a trifle nearer. Yet the Husband Annals also speak of this mill as though it was already built at the time of the deep snow—1779-80. There has always been a mill at this place from those days down to our own time. This mill later on was owned by Jacob Fisher, also one of the early pioneers of the settlement. Fisher sold it to Isaac Stoner, who owned it until 1814, in which year he sold it to Abraham Miller. In 1826 he sold it to his son, John A. Miller, who rebuilt the mill in 1830, and in 1835 had it so remodeled that horse-power might be utilized to operate it in seasons of low water. This probably is the only attempt ever made in the county to operate a grist-mill in this manner. In 1852 he put in steam power, this again being the first mill in the county so equipped. Under the terms of John A. Miller's will this mill was inherited by Calvin Hay, a grandson, who has equipped it with the best roller process machinery.

The original mill, as we believe, and as already stated, was of the kind known as a tub mill, a type of mill that has long since gone out of existence in these parts. The name was taken from the form and construction of the wheel, which consisted of an upright shaft with wings, or floats, attached. This was encircled by a tub, or chest, into which the water rushed from a chute, striking these wings or floats, and putting the wheel in motion, the water being discharged through an opening in the side of the tub. In the upper end of the shaft the spindle was set that passed through the bed stone. The balance and driver were attached as in later and better forms. In setting the mill, the bedstone was raised or depressed by a lighter staff, instead of a runner. Bolting cloths were not used in these early mills, the flour made in them being used without

bolting. When something better was desired, the flour, as it came from the mill, was passed through a sifter-sieve, thus separating most of the bran from the flour. The modern sieve, or sifter, is made from woven wire, the meshes being of various degrees of fineness, as desired. But these early sifters, as used in the days of the pioneers, were made by stretching the dressed skin of some animal over a broad hoop while it was still wet, something in the manner of a drum head. After it had become dry perforations were made in it with a fine awl, and as closely as possible. This made a durable and fairly good sifter. Bolting cloths were in use in all our mills long before the beginning of the writer's own time, but it is within his recollection that all cornmeal was taken away from all of our mills unbolted as it passed through the stones. The bran was separated from the meal by the good housewife at home with a sifter, which was a part of every well equipped kitchen.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

The region adjacent to the present town of Meyersdale is or was a part of ancient Brothers Valley. According to the traditions connected with this locality, a hunter named Jacob Castleman had his camp somewhere along the river on one of the Sayler farms. This was probably the John Sayler farm, although it might also have been the Jacob Sayler farm adjoining, both of them being in full view of Meyersdale.

It is also a part of this tradition that he had a negro servant. This servant was almost as expert a woodsman as was his master. On one occasion, with a neighboring hunter, he was sent on an errand to the Turkeyfoot settlement. The hunter returned and reported that while on their return home they fell in with a small band of Indians, who pursued them; that to baffle the pursuit they had separated, the negro taking up the mountain and the white man toward the river. The negro was never heard of—whether he was killed, captured or ran away, and that it was this circumstance from which the Negro mountain takes its name. That it does take its name from some adventure on it in which a negro had a part would seem certain, but there are four or five traditions relating to the origin of this name, all of which assign a different owner to this negro. We give this account here because this tradition is connected with this locality. But the reader is referred to the account of the Turkeyfoot settlement for an entirely different account.

We can give no dates as to the time when Jacob Castleman was located here, other than that it was before settlers had come in. It is from this hunter that the Castleman's river takes its present name; we say present name, because in the early

days it was also known as the Little Youghiogheny. Aside from giving his name to this beautiful stream, we do not know that this man left any other impress on the history of his time. He must have disappeared from these parts as soon as the settlers began to come. We do not know where Jacob Castleman originally came from. There is a trace of the family name in early Bedford township, and also in Hampshire county, West Virginia. It is more than likely that he came from Virginia. Whether the same man or not we cannot say, but the name appears in the early records of Allegheny county. There is also a well known Castleman family in Kentucky, and it is by no means improbable that they may be his descendants.

Another hunter, whose name was Flaherty, or Flaugherty, gave his name to the classic stream that divides Meyersdale into a north and south side. His camp is said to have been near the mouth of the stream. There are, however, some accounts of him which say that he operated a still somewhere on the banks of the stream.

This region had at least some settlers at a very early date. Tradition has it that very soon after the Indian title was extinguished, in 1768, a colony of some fifteen or twenty families was formed to emigrate and settle in this section, and that most of them were Mennonites. The date assigned we think too early by several years, because not a single one of the names that may be considered as being of this colony is to be found on the first assessment list, although their absence from the list would not be entirely conclusive as to the time of their coming. It is also more than likely that the Amish and not the Mennonite element predominated, and there may also have been some Brethren, or Dunkards, among them. Indeed, if we are to judge from the church affiliations of their descendants, there must have been some of the Dunkard faith. Some of these traditions even go so far as to say that it was this colony as a whole from which the name "Brueders Thal," or Brothers Valley, had its origin. This we think is erroneous. Nor can we believe that this particular element came in as a colony, if we are to understand by that term that they came in a body, or at the same time. They must have come in at different times.

Of these early settlers we have these names. Jacob Saylor, John Saylor (father and son), Christian Knaigey, Christian Berkey (or Perkey), Peter Fahrney (Forney), Michael Buechley, John Olinger, John Burger, John Miller. Also the Burntragers, and possibly some of the Houpts. Of these the Saylors, Fahrneys, Buechleys, Knaigeys and Berkeys may be looked on as being among the first to come, and except the Berkeys, all of these are still well known names in the county.

The Berkey family in the northern part of Somerset county is not known to be of this stock, which is not known to have any representatives here.

Jacob Saylor settled on the farm on which the late Christian P. Livengood lived for so many years, and which is now owned by Cyrus M. Hochstetter. He was a Mennonite preacher. This is set forth in his will, but one of his descendants, the late Rev. Henry Blough, himself a Mennonite, once informed the writer that Jacob Saylor was of the Amish church when he came here, had become dissatisfied for some reason or other, and that a Mennonite bishop had come from Lancaster county and set him apart for the Mennonite ministry..

John Saylor, his son, settled on a farm adjoining his father's place. In it is included the well known Saylor Hill. It is said this hill was first known as the "Shoaff Kupp," from the circumstance that a hunter named Shoaff had some sort of an improvement right to it which Saylor bought from him. There is a story that when Peter Livengood, who located near Salisbury, came in with his family, they meant to stop with the Saylors, but were overtaken by night without finding them, and so were forced to camp in the woods. It so happened that they were quite near the Saylors at the time, without being aware of it. After they had built a fire, the Saylors noticed the light, made some investigation and found them. If the story has anything on which to rest, then it would look as though they were here as early as 1772, because shortly after coming in there was a happening in the family of Peter Livengood that would fix this as the date.

Jacob Saylor died in 1796. His is one of the early wills to be found on our county records. Among other things he bequeathed to his only son, John, the family Bible and a volume of the writings of Menno Simon, the same being John's sole share of the estate. This old "Menno Simon Book," as it is called in the will, was printed in the year 1575, and is still in possession of some one of the Blough family. It contains a record of a Saylor family of children born between 1708 and 1720.

Andrew Burntrager's location was within the present town of Meyersdale, and he built the first house that was built within what is now the town. It was built on land that was afterwards a part of the Peter Meyers estate.

When Elk Lick township was cut off from Brothers Valley, with the exception of Andrew Burntrager and John Olinger, all of the persons we have named as having been early settlers here were found to be in the new township. John Burger's place was immediately south of Flaugherty run, and was later known as the Daniel Buechley farm, and most, perhaps all of it, is now within the town of Meyersdale. John Miller's place

was perhaps a half mile above the mouth of Elk Lick run. Here, operated by a descendant of his, was a blacksmith shop in which the famous "Axie" Yoder learned his trade. The other persons named in connection with the settlement, with one possible exception, seem to have lived, some of them, as much as several miles away, and so far as can be determined, in the direction of what is now known as Summit Mills.* The nearest other early settlers about here that we know anything of were Hugh Robinson and his son, Hugh Robinson, Junior. The elder Robinson's place joined Jacob Saylor's place on the south. The younger Robinson's place was on the east side of the river, and joined John Burger's place on the south. Both of the Robinsons, so far as the records show, were here before these other settlers that have been named and were of a different nationality. Most likely they were Scotch or Scotch-Irish. The name has long since disappeared from these parts.

As with every other of these pioneer settlements, the settlers here were greatly inconvenienced for want of a mill. In the Husband papers we find an account that somewhere between 1778 and 1780 a stranger came into the settlement and offered that if he were given a piece of land he would put up a mill on Flaugherty run. The land was given him. Taking out a race some distance up the stream and on the south side, he obtained sufficient fall and put up a tub mill. If this story is correct all through, it could not have been on or near the site of the later Meyers mill, because that is on the north side. If the time was as early as 1778, it would probably antedate the other early mills, and we would know more of it. We look on the William Jones mill, near the foot of Laurel Hill, as being the earliest mill in the county, and that does not seem to date back any earlier than the early part of 1779. No man's name is connected with this mill on the Flaugherty as its builder. There is, however, another tradition to the effect that one Adam Cook built a mill long before the year 1800; that it also got its power from the Flaugherty; and as this story runs, it may have been the predecessor of the later Meyers mill, and he may be the same man that the Husband account has reference to. One thing is certain—such a man as Adam Cook was in Brothers Valley township as early as 1776, and there are traces of him elsewhere in those parts.

What the effect of the continued Indian alarms of the Revolutionary period was on the Brothers Valley settlement—that is to say, of the region to the south of the Glades road, or the later Bedford pike—we are not able to say. The Cox's Creek Glades (Somerset) settlement served at least to some extent as

*Note.—See German Baptist Church.

a foil against Indian attack from the west and northwest, while the same may be said of the Stony Creek glades settlement proper on the north. All the accounts that we have on this subject appear to refer to the Cox's Creek Glades, or Somerset settlement, or when we find any reference at all in the Pennsylvania archives, the term "glades" and "Stony Creek Glades," or the "Forbes road," are used. Nowhere is the term Brothers Valley used. Whether or not these terms are to be held to include all of the country from Berlin south to the Maryland line we cannot say. There is abundant local evidence that on several occasions most of the inhabitants of the Cox's Glade settlement fled from their homes; but from these parts we have no such local evidence. Yet, as the outskirts of the settlements about Berlin certainly reached within a half dozen miles of the Cox's Creek Glades, and as it is positively known that some of these settlers in flying from their homes passed the Brothers Valley settlement, we cannot well view the matter in any other light than that these alarms must have had some effect on this settlement also, even though there is a marked absence of any local accounts that would indicate the same general flight. There certainly was some attention given to the preparing of places of safety and defense, of which some mention has already been made.

At the time of the close of the Revolutionary war, Brothers Valley township as it then was seems to have included all of its present territory, as well as all of the townships of Elk Lick and Summit, and most likely all of the eastern part of Stony Creek. A census of the four townships of Bedford county that were west of the Allegheny mountain that was taken in 1784, shows a population that exceeded nine hundred souls as being found in Brothers Valley township, and as this did not include the families of such persons as were tenants, who numbered some twenty-seven families in the preceding year, it is safe to say that the number of inhabitants exceeded one thousand. The return of Turkeyfoot township, so far as the number of its inhabitants is concerned, is missing, but it is quite clear that Brothers Valley had as many if not more inhabitants at that time than the three remaining townships had when put together, and the same will apply to the number of houses or cabins, and the live stock, of which the returns are more complete. All this may be taken as an indication that the Revolutionary period did not bring quite so much trouble to the settlers here as it did to those in the other settlements.

ELK LICK.

That section of the county known as Elk Lick takes its name from a stream that, rising near the top of the Negro

mountain, and flowing in a northeasterly direction, finally empties into the Castleman's river, a short distance below the town of Meyersdale. The stream itself takes the name from one of those natural saline springs that were found in different parts of the county. This spring, or lick, as it was called, was much resorted to by cattle in the early days of the settlement. At the time of the coming of the first hunters and settlers it was a great resort for elk and deer. Its location was on or near the stream, a short distance below the present village of Summit Mills. The name of Elk, given to this lick, indicates the presence of these animals in those days, although we have never heard the claim advanced that they ever were very numerous in this or any other part of the county.

An early tradition connected with this lick is that Henry Miller, who was an early settler in these parts, and also something of a hunter, had gone one night to watch this lick in the hope of killing a deer, secreting himself among the bushes that grew around the place. After a due season of waiting and watching by the dim light of a clouded moon, he at last saw several deer approach the lick. Bringing his gun to bear on them as well as he could in the dim light, he fired it. His shot was both remarkable and lucky, for the ball broke the backbone of one deer, the leg of another, and passing on, lodged in the heart of a third one standing in the same range. Henry Miller was the grandfather of Gabriel, Manasseh D., Jacob D. and Ephraim Miller, all in their time well known citizens of this region. The latter, we think, is still living.

This region may be considered as being the valley of the Castleman's river, lying between the Allegheny and Negro mountains, and extending from the Maryland line as far north as the Flaugherty run. Who the first settlers in these parts were is well known, but, like almost everything else, the time of their coming is involved in more or less doubt. John Markley is considered by all the best authorities as having been the first settler here. He had taken up several tracts of land, but his home place was a large tract of several hundred acres, known under the name of "John's Fancy." All the older part of the town of Salisbury was platted on this tract. The remainder of it makes up the farm adjoining the town on its north side, and which in late years has been owned by the late John W. Beachey and his son, Milton J. Beachey.

Other settlers whose names are found on the first assessment list, supposed to have been made in 1772, were Benjamin Biggs, William Tissue, William Dwire, Andrew Hendricks, Hugh Robinson, William St. Clair, John St. Clair and James Claypool. Abraham Cable's name is identified with the Cox farm, and he may have lived on it, but this is by no means cer-

tain. How long they had been here at the time that this first *written* record was made, is not known. But some of them may have been of the trespassing settlers who were in the country prior to the time that it was legally open for settlement. Without mentioning any names, as he did when speaking of the Turkeyfoot region, Steele in his report of April, 1768, does make reference to a few settlers as "living nigh the crossing of the Little Yough," to whom some proclamations were sent. The "Little Yough" is the Castleman's river. The crossings are in Garret county, Maryland, where the Braddock and National roads cross the stream. The distance from John Markley's improvement is about five and a half miles. If Steele in using the word "nigh" had no greater distance in mind than one of five or six miles, then this is the only settlement that could possibly have been meant. Just what distance Steele himself had in mind as falling within the meaning of the word "nigh," we have no means of knowing, but for him to have had reference to the settlement about Berlin then it would have to mean fifteen or twenty miles, because the distance from the Little Crossings in Maryland to the then outskirts of that settlement is fully fifteen miles. This is a matter that we suppose everyone will have to decide for himself. We do not mean to claim that this settlement antedates that of Brothers Valley proper, but we do believe it to have been about as early.

About three-eighths of a mile from the upper bridge between Salisbury and West Salisbury is a small farm of about one hundred acres that lies between the old Peter Livengood farm, now owned by Jeremiah B. Keim, and the Henry Keim farm, which has a history of one hundred and thirty-six years. It was on this farm that William St. Clair, one of these first settlers, made his improvements and on which he had six acres of cleared land in 1772. He sold this farm to Peter Livengood in 1773. His deed to Livengood recites that his application for the warrant for the survey was made under date of April 12, 1769, or nine days after the opening of the land office. This is the earliest date for any warrant for survey in what is now Somerset county that we have so far encountered. Its date would show that he certainly was among the first of these Elk Lick pioneers, and he may even be one of those referred to in Steele's report. John St. Clair stands in the first assessment as a single freeman, but he certainly owned lands here. After the sale of this little farm to Peter Livengood we find no further trace of either of the St. Clairs in the settlement.

Benjamin Biggs we locate as having had his improvement up on Meadow run, about one and a half miles southeast of Salisbury. This place was afterwards known as Adam Koch's claim. Koch (or Cook) sold this place in 1779 to John Durst,

for fifty pounds. A part of this land has been incorporated into the Shultz farm. One is at a loss to account for anyone locating at so early a day on land as poor as this is, when there was so much good land near by to be had for the taking of it.

William Tissue (whose name is also spelled Tyshu, Tyshoe, Tyse and Tice in old papers that we have seen) was located on a large tract of land that for the last hundred years has been known as the "Sullivan" farm. Tissue's warrant called for four hundred acres of land, while a second warrant for one hundred acres adjoining stood in the name of Huldah Tissue, his wife. The buildings on this farm, as they have been within the writer's own recollection of the place, which goes back to 1847, are a little over two miles from the present town of Salisbury, and may be seen from some parts of the town. At the time when the first assessment of Brothers Valley township was made, Tissue had twelve acres of cleared land. This indicates a presence here of at least several years prior to 1772. Like many other settlers of that period, he must first have held his lands under an improvement right, for the warrant and survey are dated in 1784, and the draft of the survey shows the land lies on both sides of the Turkeyfoot road. According to this, that road must already have been laid out at that time, which would make it one of the earliest roads in the county. The late Christian C. Livengood once told the writer that Tissue's first buildings were on the northwest part of the tract, in the hollow beyond the sugar camp on the Abraham P. Beachey farm, and that before the road was made a packer's trail passed through this hollow and passed Tissue's house. There is also some tradition that he at times entertained persons who passed over this trail. Tissue himself never took out the patents for this land. That was done by Patrick Sullivan, to whom Tissue sold it in 1798. The present buildings on this place are on the east side of the Turkeyfoot road. In 1847 the dwelling was a log house, the largest log house the writer has ever seen anywhere in Somerset county. At that time it was in rather a dilapilated condition, and was torn down about 1851. Whether it was built by Tissue or Sullivan the writer cannot say. It is known that Tissue's first house was burned down, and he then may have rebuilt it on another part of the farm.

William Dwire, another of these early pioneers, must have held his lands under an improvement right. On the first assessment he is returned as having ten acres of cleared land. This is one of the famous Wilhelm farms of our own day. The St. Paul's Reformed church is built on it.

The Andrew Hendricks, or Hendrickson (the name is speeled both ways), improvement was the John J. Keim farm,

which is in full view of Salisbury. He, too, was one of these first settlers, and at the time of our first certain account had ten acres of cleared land. The patent for this land was taken out by his son John in 1810. On this farm, so far as is known, was taught the first school in this settlement. The wife of John Hendricks was a daughter of John Markley. While the name has long since been unknown in this region, we do know that Andrew Hendricks lived in the community many years.

James Claypole's improvement, as township lines now run, is in Summit township, and seems to have been well up on the Negro mountain. The survey says it is located one mile from the river. We think it is the same place that Solly Ramsperger, a quaint character, owned in later days. We know that Claypole went to Armstrong county, but he must have left some descendants here, for the name has been known here up to recent years.

Hugh Robinson, Sr., and Hugh Robinson, Jr., were both among the earliest settlers in this region. The elder Robinson's place was next to Jacob Saylor's place, but he was much the earlier settler. Like the Saylor farm, it ran down to the river, somewhere near the little village of Romania. The first assessment credits him with but eight acres of cleared land, a horse and two cows. The farm is or was one of the most valuable coal farms in this region. Hugh Robinson was a man of some prominence in the settlement in its early days. The younger Hugh Robinson's farm was on the east side of the river, and was mostly bottom land. The Robinson name, so far as this family is concerned, has long been unknown here.

The Saylors, who really resided in the ancient Elk Lick, have been mentioned elsewhere.

We have now named all of the very first settlers who can be identified with this Elk Lick settlement, nearly all of whom may already have been here at the time that the country became legally open for settlement.

There remains something to be said of Peter Livengood. We consider the evidence good that he came here as early as 1772, although his name does not appear on the assessment lists until several years later. He came here from Berks county, although he was really born in Europe. He settled on the farm just west of West Salisbury, now owned by Jeremiah B. Keim, who is one of his descendants. One of the family traditions is that on coming, a rude shelter of some sort was made beneath the spreading branches of a large sugar tree, and then a more substantial cabin was built, but that before the completion of the cabin the family was increased by the arrival of a daughter, who was born under the sugar tree mentioned. The name of this daughter was Elizabeth, who afterwards was married

to Jacob Brenison. She was still living in 1870, in which year her age was given to Michael F. Smith, Esq., census omcer, as being ninety-eight years. This would fix the year 1772 as the time that Peter Livengood came here. He is said to have been an Amish preacher, and was ancestor of a well-known family that still is represented by numerous descendants.

Of the very early happenings in this vicinity very little is known.

Tub Mill run passes through the Abraham P. Beachey farm. Here, somewhere along the stream, a pair of common millstones were found many years ago. Mr. Beachey moved one of them to his house, and it still may be there. These stones are supposed to have belonged to a small tub mill that is said to have been built somewhere along the stream by William Tissue. While his own home farm or place did not come down to the run, this account may still be true, and it would be the first mill built in this part of the county. There must be some such reason for the stream having the name it has. The date must have been as far back as the time of the Revolutionary war. Both Christian C. and Samuel C. Livengood, who were born about 1803 and 1805, and reared near by, have confirmed to the writer the existence of such a mill somewhere along the run, and to which these millstones must have belonged.

An atrocious murder was perpetrated on the Tissue farm by a German indentured servant, the victims being the first wife and an infant daughter of William Tissue. This murder, which seems to have taken place during the period of the Revolutionary war, will be referred to elsewhere.

William Tissue was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1778, the first one for this settlement that we know of.

We have no account of the people of this Elk Lick settlement ever having been in any way harassed on account of Indian alarms at any time during the Revolutionary period. Some twenty-five years ago we made particular inquiry on this subject from several of the oldest persons then living in this neighborhood, and who were born and reared in Elk Lick township, being also descendants of early pioneers, and who still remembered some of those people. By them we were informed that they had never heard any traditions, either in their own families or from those of others, that indicated that the people had ever been compelled to fly from their homes, or that they had ever heard anything in any way that would lead one to suppose that these settlers ever had any such troubles.

CHAPTER VI.

SETTLEMENT ALONG THE FORBES ROAD, IN NORTHERN PART OF THE COUNTY.

The original "Forbes" or "Bouquet" road traversed the present townships of Shade, Quemahoning and Jenner. It passed through all of these townships at a greater or less distance north of the present turnpike. We also know that it touched the extreme southeast corner of Conemaugh township.

It was along this early thoroughfare that the first settlers in the northern part of the county located, but, as in other parts of the county, there is more or less uncertainty both as to who they were and the time of their settlement. The best information that we have on the subject tells us that those who first came did so prior to the time that this region became open to legal settlement, and that they settled or located on the road under the permission or sufferance of the military authorities. Necessarily there was more or less passing to and fro over the road by officers and soldiers belonging to the garrisons at Fort Pitt and elsewhere, as well as by traders and others. All military supplies for these western garrisons had to be hauled either over this road or the Braddock road. Therefore it cannot be doubted but that these settlers, being along the road, enabled such persons as passed over it to obtain more or less accommodation in the way of lodging and the like, all of which was a sufficient reason for their being allowed to come or to remain after they did come. While no date can be assigned for the time of their first coming, the late David Husband, than whom no one of our own time was better informed on matters pertaining to the early history of Somerset county, seems to have had no hesitation in saying that there were settlers along this Forbes road as early as 1762, basing this on papers left by his grandfather.

Be the time of first settlement what it will, of these settlers along this road John Miller is the first of whom we have any definite account. He seems to have first come into the country as a pack-horse man. As a settler it may be said that we have some account of him as early as 1762. Jacob Heckwelder, a Moravian missionary, with Charles Frederick Post and others, made a journey from Litiz (Lancaster) to the Indians at Muskingum, in Ohio, in the year 1762. From Heckwelder's account of this journey the following facts have been gleaned:

At Fort Bedford he states they found a strong garrison.

On March 30th they began to cross the Allegheny mountain. At that time the ground was covered with snow three and a half feet deep. They saw many carcasses of horses scattered along the mountain road. More snow was falling, and they feared to be covered up with it. After a painful ride they gained the summit of the mountain. At last, after a hard day's journey, they came to the cabin of Jack Miller, in or at "Edmonds' swamp." This place is well up toward the top of the mountain. Washington and his Virginia contingent are said to have encamped here while with the Forbes expedition in 1758.

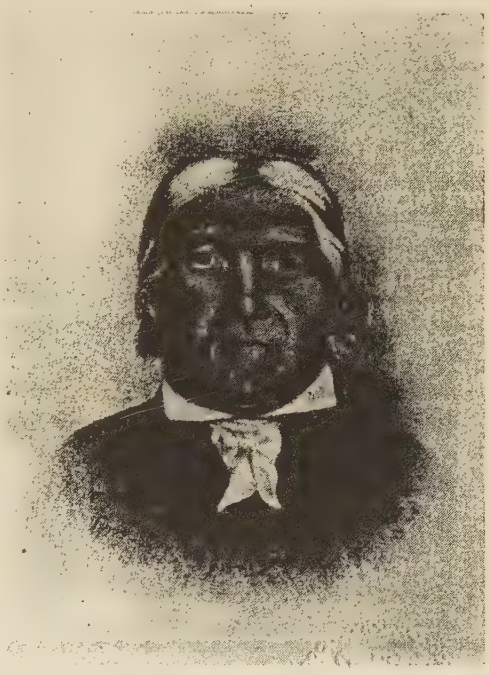
Heckwelder states that Miller was called or known as "Saucy Jack," and it is also true that he speaks of him as a hunter. As soon as nightfall came on the wolves put in an appearance and raised their dismal howl. This was the night music of the place all the year around. Miller had no stable, and to protect the horses of these travelers ward and watch was kept up all through the night by him and his sons. In the morning they again started on their journey, and soon reached the Stony creek, where the small stream was too swollen to be crossed. The small garrison and few settlers were on the other side. After some time a sugar trough was brought from the woods and they were ferried over, but their horses narrowly escaped destruction.

Such is the account that comes down to us from the Moravian missionary, Heckwelder. While it makes no mention of names, it clearly says that there were settlers at the crossing of the Stony creek, independent of the garrison at that time (1762), and this is further strengthened by the statement about the bringing of the sugar trough from the woods, because this shows that some person or persons were then there who already had given enough attention to farming to have opened a sugar camp, an adjunct to every pioneer farm on which the sugar maple was found. Else why could such a thing have been found as this sugar trough, by which these travelers were ferried across this flooded stream? For many years there were few, if any, sugar camps in the county that had anything else save these large troughs in which the sugar water could be stored as it was gathered from the trees. We have seen many of them within our own time.

To return to John Miller. While Heckwelder speaks of him as being a hunter, the fact that he also says that his sons assisted in guarding their horses against the wolves would go to show that his family was there also at that time.

The next account that we have of this man is derived from Harmon Husband, who came into the county some years later, first stating that the Forbes road was at that time well traveled, and a number of persons had built cabins along it for the en-

tertainment of wayfarers. John Miller is mentioned as one of these settlers and as living near the top of the mountain. He had been a pack-horse man and was employed by and accompanied the first military expedition over the road, and, being a loose-tongued, devil-may-care sort of a fellow, was known as "Saucy Jack." Among the stories told of him is that on one occasion, in a convoy that was crossing the mountain, one of Miller's horses carried a couple of kegs of whiskey. Somewhere along the road they were fired on from an Indian ambush. Some of the horses were killed and a couple of bullets took Jack's whiskey kegs in their course. While others were getting out of the way Jack was holding shut the bullet holes in the kegs with a finger of each hand, and shouting lustily for some one to make stoppers and save the whiskey.



Rev. John Heckewelder.

The name of John Miller also appears on the first assessment list for Brothers Valley township, with ten acres of cleared land. While John Miller may have been temporarily run out of the country at the time of the Indian outbreaks, it is evident that he was a permanent settler as early as 1762, and that he was here to stay.

A packer named Calender (probably Robert) located on a glade to the east of Buckstown, known by the name of Calender's Meadows, the place being near the head of a small stream that still bears the name of "Calender's run." Here at the proper season of the year he had men employed to cut and cure hay from the natural grasses that grew here every summer. In passing over the road his train of pack-horses would stop here to rest and recruit. Necessarily some person or persons must have been permanently settled here to look after and care for his interests.

Husband also names Daniel Stoy and Casper Statler as being of these early settlers, although we do not find their names

on the first assessment. Casper Statler had been an officer in a regiment attached to Boquet's forces. Several of the Stoys had also been connected with that army, and there can be no doubt but that the opportunities they then had of seeing whatever advantages the country really did possess was what induced them to come in as permanent settlers and among the earliest known. Casper Statler settled on an improvement well up the Allegheny mountain on its western side. In the earliest accounts in which mention is made of this trail or road this place was called "the Fields," and on its way westward Forbes' army was encamped here.

The wife of Casper Statler had been in her girlhood an Indian captive for a long while, and shortly after her return from captivity she was married to Mr. Statler, and with her husband moved out to the frontier. Her years of captivity among the Indians had fitted her to be the wife of a pioneer settler. It was a school that gave her the required training to enable her to meet the privations and dangers and endure the labor attendant on pioneer life everywhere. Statler began clearing and farming his land immediately after settling on it, devoting only as much time to hunting as would keep his family supplied with meat. At the same time he was so located as to benefit from the travel over the road.

The road in many places passed directly through swampy places or levels, and, with the great amount of travel over it, often became almost impassable mires. Military stores were hauled over it, and the current of emigration became so great that it became necessary to make a new road. This road left the old one at or near the top of the mountain and became known as the old Pennsylvania, or the Great Road. With the making of the new road the travel for a time divided, some still following the old road and the remainder the new road. This, of course, diverted some of Mr. Statler's patronage to that road. To hold this patronage he put up a cabin on the new road at or near the place that it left the old one. Employing a man to stay here, he hauled out oats, hay and provisions, which were sold to the wagoners who camped out or slept in their wagons. After some time, there being an increased demand, he put out an extra large supply of forage and other necessaries, but when the time for reckoning came the steward proved faithless. Repairing to the place he found that the cabin had been abandoned, the stock sold out and the steward decamped. He then placed his son John, a bright boy of perhaps fifteen years of age, in charge.

After some years a building was erected to be used as a tavern, and, so far as is now known, the first in all that region to be built for such a purpose. In time John Statler became its

owner, and it may as well be said here as elsewhere that when the turnpike was made it became a noted place, and during the great staging and wagoning days it is to be doubted whether it was surpassed, either in reputation or profit, by any other public house on the road.

It has already been said that the wife of Casper Statler, while a girl, had been a captive among the Indians for a considerable length of time. Long years after she and her husband had been settled in their mountain home, and when by their industry and good management they had been able to surround themselves not only with the necessaries of life but also, for those times, with many of its luxuries, a delegation of some twenty-five Indian chiefs and braves, with their interpreter and a small military escort, were passing along this road on their way to hold a talk with the great chief of the white people. It was evening when the party arrived at the Statler farm, and the officer in command asked permission for them to remain there over night. The Indians built a fire near the spring. Mrs. Statler soon recognized several of them as belonging to the tribe among whom she had been captive. Informing the officer who was in charge of the escort of this, and expressing a wish to speak to an old chief that she pointed out, he was accordingly invited into the house. When Mrs. Statler addressed him in his own tongue he was greatly surprised and asked how she had learned Indian talk. After mentioning to him several incidents that had occurred in his family and tribe during her captivity, he recognized her as the pale-faced squaw who had been with them so long and who had fallen asleep when the white men came for her. Greatly pleased, he asked about her brothers, and when she told him her younger brother had returned to the Indians he was still more gratified. The next morning the chief said they were tired traveling so far, and asked if they might stay and rest a day. This being cheerfully granted, they remained over another night.

This large party of Indians attracted much attention among the neighbors, quite a number of whom gathered together on the next evening to see them. The Indians were asked to give some exhibition of their customs and dances, at which they were highly pleased, and accordingly they entertained the company with illustrations of their manners, customs and ceremonies. At the close of the war dance the old chief, who is said to have been the great Cornplanter, appeared to be greatly excited. At a signal which he gave the warriors silently seated themselves in a half circle before him, when he addressed them in a speech which, interpreted, was as follows:

"The Six Nations were once a mighty people. These mountains were our hunting grounds, and the arrow heads of our hunters are lying all around. I

have been here in my youth. I have chased the deer over yonder plain, and drank the water from this beautiful spring.

"At that time all the nations trembled when we dug up the tomahawk, and he that trespassed on our domain, the blood of his people paid the penalty. But what are we now? Who trembles before us? The Great Spirit has gone over to the white man. He points us to the setting sun as the place for our future home. We are now going to make peace with the great chief of the white people that we may bury the tomahawk forever."

The manner of this Indian orator was even more impressive than his words. Tall and straight as an arrow, his mighty chest heaved and strong emotion marked his face. All who heard him were deeply impressed—all save the young Samuel Statler, then a boy. The one thing about the old Indian that attracted his attention was a large silver ring that he wore in his nose. The problem that occupied Samuel's boyish brain was how he might steal upon him unawares and slip a cord through this ring. "Could I have done that, I would have made him snort like a good fellow."

Daniel Stoy seems to have come into this region about the same time that Casper Statler came. He eventually became the owner of a considerable amount of land, but the place where he first settled was where Stoystown now is, and of which town he is looked upon as being the founder. While he devoted some attention to the primitive agriculture of the pioneer days, according to Harmon Husband's account of him, as well as those of others, he was at first more of a hunter than anything else, and largely gained his livelihood in that way. The traditions have it that during periods of Indian troubles he was on more than one occasion run out of his mountain home and compelled to take refuge in Fort Bedford. The traditions of his family have it that on one occasion he shot an Indian from the door of his cabin. It is also a generally accepted tradition that his cabin was burned at least once by the Indians. It is quite certain that Daniel Stoy was a man of some capacity and reputation, for we find him to have been the township assessor for Quemahoning township for the year 1783. At a much later period of his life he served several terms in the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Jollys was an early settler, and his location was probably where the road crossed the Stony creek. There certainly was a man of that name there, and it would seem as though he entertained travelers at that place. It is a name that has long since disappeared from these parts.

After John Miller, Richard Wells the elder was as early a known settler in this region as any one. The traditions of the Wells family are that he came into what is now Somerset county as early as 1763. We know that similar claims are made for many others in different parts of the county as to the time

of their first coming, and which have little or nothing to rest on. But the Wells family have been somewhat more careful in preserving their family history than most of families have been, and on that account their traditions are entitled to somewhat more credence. Still, they may easily err several years as to the date of settlement here. His name is found on the first assessment list with ten acres of cleared land, rather a small amount, it must be admitted, to have been here so far back as 1763. We are not able to locate his place exactly, but it must have been on or near the Forbes road. We can only find one tract of land as having been surveyed for him, which was in 1774. It is described as being in the forks of the Quemahoning. Lands of James McMullen, whose name is also on the first assessment, join the Wells tract. These last are on the west (probably the north) branch of Quemahoning, and these in turn were joined by lands of Robert Smiley, all of which would indicate that the Wells lands were on or near the Forbes road and in Jenner township.

Richard Wells was a native of Baltimore, was twice married and the father of twenty-four children, twelve in each family. It is said that at the time of his leaving Somerset county he had eight sons who were capable of bearing arms. His son, Richard Wells, Jr., was in 1771 a member of the first board of county assessors for Bedford county. He was also a member of it in 1772. According to the Wells family tradition he left these parts in 1774, going to the Panhandle section of West Virginia. Later he settled in Ross county, Ohio, where he died in 1808 at the age of ninety-three. It is further related of Richard Wells that when he moved away, and had reached the Ohio river, a band of Indians stole all the horses of his party. He and his sons followed them, killed two of the savages and one horse and recovered seven of the remaining horses. All of his large family left with their father except two of the sons, James and John, both of whom were men of some note in our early history, and were sons of this Richard Wells. James Wells left the county about 1802, while John Wells remained here until the time of his death in 1828. Some of his descendants in the female line still may be found in Somerset county.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COX'S CREEK GLADES, OR SOMERSET SETTLEMENT — PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR — ATTEMPT OF INDIANS TO CAPTURE JAMES WELLS—THE SETTLERS WHO FLED RETURN—TORIES COME INTO THE SETTLEMENT—NON-RESISTANTS IN THE SETTLEMENT —A MILL IS BUILT—TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER CONTINUE— REMINISCENCES OF JOSEPH ANKENY—REMINISCENCES OF MRS. SUSAN FERNER—SLOUGHS AND DEER LICKS.

That part of Somerset county in the vicinity of what is now Somerset was not settled quite as early as was the section that we now know as Brothers Valley township, with the town of Berlin for its center.

It cannot be said to date any earlier than 1771. Indeed, it cannot well be said to date back any earlier than 1772, if we are to consider that the time of settlement should date from the time at which the first family came in. It may be put about in this way: The head of the first family that came in, himself was here in June, 1771, but he did not bring in his family until in 1772.

It is true that there were a number of hunters and trappers scattered over these parts, most of whom had been here for several years. Some of them had been in these glades as long as three or four years, some perhaps even longer. Quite a number of these hunters eventually did bring out their families and so became permanent settlers. It is only by looking on their having established their hunting camps as an act of settlement that we can make the date of settlement here any earlier than the year 1771.

This region was at that time considered as being a part of the Stony Creek Glades and for a time it was so known. But presently it came to be known as the Cox's Creek Glades, taking this name from the circumstance that an early hunter named Isaac Cox had established himself on the headwaters of the stream that still bears his name. The name Stony creek could not well be considered as being a very appropriate one for this locality. That name was quite a proper one for such of those glades as lay along that stream and its tributary waters. In a general way these may be said to flow to the north, while the streams in these parts flow to the south and are a part of the drainage system of the Castleman's river.

In speaking of the Brothers Valley settlement mention has

been made of Harmon Husband as having found only a single settler (Philip Wagerline) when he passed through it in 1771 while seeking for the hunting camp of his friend, Isaac Cox. So widely do the early Brothers valley settlers seem to have been scattered. Harmon Husband, barring the hunters referred to, is to be looked on as having been the first settler in this Cox's Creek Glades, or Somerset settlement. He is supposed to have been a native of Cecil county, Maryland, although possibly he may have been born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. It is certain, however, that his youth was passed in Cecil county. He evidently was of Quaker parentage and had imbibed many of the peculiar ideas of that sect. In some respects he was a strange sort of a man. Although much of his life was passed where the owning and carrying of arms was not only the rule, but a necessity, it is not known that he ever owned a gun. Yet, notwithstanding this, no man of his time in these parts was firmer in his opposition to British tyranny. He was also for those times a man of some education as well as of means.

On reaching man's estate he had emigrated to the province of North Carolina, where, being a man of property and reputation, he soon became a man of influence and was looked on as a leader of the people. It is true that the American Revolution was still almost or quite twenty years in the future, yet even then the people were already grown restive under the continued encroachments against their liberties on the part of the representatives of the royal authority. It was the beginning of the struggle against British oppression. In all of this Harmon Husband played a conspicuous part among the leaders of the people.

This state of antagonism and opposition to the abuse of the royal authority continued for several years, until at last the tension became so great that the dispute ended in bloodshed at what is known as the battle of Alamance, and with the outcome that the people were worsted and left at the mercy of the royal governor and his creatures.

It is denied that Husband himself had advised armed resistance, but his part in the movement had been so conspicuous that he was compelled to seek safety in immediate flight. Escaping his pursuers by singular good fortune, making his way through Virginia, he reached his former home in Cecil county, Maryland. But even here he did not feel secure from the pursuit that was certain to be kept up. Taking counsel with his friends, he learned that Isaac Cox, one of his boyhood's friends, had some years before taken up the occupation of hunter and trapper, and had established himself somewhere in the province of Pennsylvania and west of the Allegheny mountain, and that he was accustomed to return to the eastern settlements once a

year to dispose of the season's accumulation of peltries, taking occasion at the same time to visit his former home.

Here was what promised to be a haven of refuge. Obtaining the best information he could as to where Cox might be found, he at once set off in search of his early friend. As a matter of precaution he changed his name, adopting the rather strange sounding one of "Tuscape Death"—this in remembrance of his wonderful escape from North Carolina when capture would have meant certain death by the halter. He made the journey on horseback, riding the same faithful old Tom who had carried him through all the dangers that beset his way in his flight from North Carolina. He first made his way to Fort Cumberland, Maryland, a short distance west of which he left the Braddock road, striking to the right into what, so far as we know, was then a pathless wilderness.

Mention has already been made, in our account of the Brothers Valley settlement, of his having unexpectedly come upon the location of Philip Wagerline in that settlement. After resting here for a day he resumed his journey, taking a north, or rather a northwest, direction. There being no road, or even a trail, his progress through the woods was necessarily slow, a good part of the way being along a rough and barren mountain ridge. The first night after leaving the settler's cabin he was compelled to pass in the forest. According to his own account, derived from a journal that he kept, some time during the second day he emerged from the tangled thickets and woods of this mountain ridge into a glade southeast of the present county home. Passing on in a northwest direction for several miles, traveling first over a scrub oak covered ridge, he came into a pretty large glade. His way must have taken him in part over the Samuel Will farm, northeast of Somerset. At that day the timber belt of our own time that is between the Will and Ferner farms was simply a scrub oak thicket, with no tall timber. The Ferner farm is in full view of the present town of Somerset, and on it was rising ground that was free from timber. The glade bearing away from the south was hemmed in by a dense forest of pine timber. From this rising ground he was to some extent able to take his bearings. While he knew that he could not be any great way off from Cox's camp, still he did not know in what direction to seek for it. Yet, as his stock of provision was exhausted, it had become necessary that he speedily find it. In looking about him he at last noticed a clump of trees on or near a hillside, but still a considerable distance away, that seemed destitute of foliage. Might not these trees have been girdled? Might not this be the hunter's camp?

Bending his steps in that direction, on reaching the place he found that the trees had been deadened, the ground rudely

dug up and planted with potatoes, and a few rods away was a small cabin roofed with bark and grass. Although he found himself at the door of a human habitation, no host appeared to give him welcome. Giving his horse his liberty, he awaited the return of the owner of the cabin. But night was coming on, and with it the muttering of a thunder storm. Possibly the owner of the cabin might have gone off to the settlements and might not return for days. So he decided to try and gain entrance to the cabin, and after some difficulty he succeeded in opening the door and in getting himself and his effects in just as the heavy rain came on. Though both the rain and night had now set in, the owner still failed to appear. From the surroundings our traveler felt quite certain that it could not be the cabin of his friend Cox. If the owner did not appear within a day or two he still might have trouble in finding Cox's camp, and this might be a serious matter to him, as he was now out of provisions. But, glad to be sheltered from the storm, and though supperless, he composed himself for sleep. To quote from his journal:

"I passed the night very comfortably, and awoke about dawn. The rain had subsided, but the atmosphere was dense with fog and twilight lingered around my couch. I lay for some time watching the increase of day as the light forced its way through each crevice of the hut, until I could at length distinguish objects and the interior arrangements of my sleeping room. The first and most agreeable sight was a half-dozen of venison hams that were suspended from the ridge pole of the roof. This at once removed my apprehensions of suffering for the want of food, even if the hunter did not soon return. In another place was a heavy rifle, hung on wooden hooks fastened to the sides of the cabin. In one corner stood a hoe and an axe, and above them hung a pair of steel traps. A bundle of skins rolled up in another place made up the principal amount of stock on hand at this time."

About the middle of the day the owner of the cabin returned and was greatly surprised to learn that he had a guest, but none the less he made him welcome. The name of this hunter was William Sparks, and his camp was located on what is now (1905) the farm owned by William Miller, hard by the borough of Somerset, on its northwest side, and which really is the old Husband farm. Here on this farm was the first soil in the Somerset Settlement broken for cultivation.

From Sparks the location of Isaac Cox's camp was now learned. He found it to be about three miles northwest from Sparks' cabin, and on the farm that for many years was owned by the late John C. Barron. Sparks had spent the preceding night at Cox's cabin, and informed Husband that Cox had that morning gone away, to be absent for a week. This, of course, made it necessary for him to remain the guest of Sparks for the time being. The week was spent in exploring the country under the guidance of Sparks and calling on several of the neighboring hunters. Sparks was amazed to learn that his guest had

brought no gun with him. In utter astonishment he exclaimed: "You come out here into this wilderness and no gun. Why, you are a fool to travel, settle and live in the wilderness and have no gun. Why, man, you are crazy."

According to Husband's account, during the week that he was awaiting Cox's return they visited the locality south of Somerset, where Kantner's woollen factory now is. At this place the beaver had built a strong dam across the creek, which made a very large pond, very similar to the one now existing here by reason of the dam that was built across the stream to obtain power for the factory. This pond was studded with beaver huts, indicating a large colony of these animals, which were numerous along all of these glade streams. On the influx of settlers which presently followed this period, the dams of the beaver were cut and destroyed, and the animals themselves soon disappeared or became extinct. At the end of a week Sparks and Husband visited Cox's camp, and found that he had returned. When Cox recognized Husband, he, too, was surprised, and asked: "What strange whim is it that has brought you out here into the backwoods? You are about the last man I should have looked for or expected. You would never take part in our hunting and sporting expeditions in the settlements. Now, I suppose, you are going to turn regular hunter." "No," replied Husband, "I have as little inclination for hunting as I ever had." Husband then explained the situation in North Carolina, and the necessity of his seeking out some place of refuge. He also thought it prudent to still drop his real name for a time, that he now called himself Tuscape Death, and wished to be introduced by that name to such of the neighboring hunters as they might meet. To this name Sparks objected as being too formal, whereupon Cox suggested that of the Quaker, to which the term "old" was soon prefixed. So the Quaker was duly installed as a member of this community—a dozen hunters in this picturesque country, who had made their camps in different places that filled the valley between the parallel mountain ranges that bounded it on the east and west. When the hunting and trapping season came on, there was but little intercourse between them. While some of them were partners, most of them were each for himself. But here we will permit the Quaker to speak for himself:

"I took up my abode for the present with Cox, but after looking around for some days, having made up my mind to remain at least until the next spring, that I might be better able to form a just and proper opinion of all the circumstances connected with the bringing out of a family into the wilderness and sustaining them during the winter time, I concluded to raise myself a cabin near that of my host. This was necessary, inasmuch as his accommodations and space were limited to his business and wants. I would need additional space to cure a sufficiency of meat for my own support and to preserve it after it was prepared. After I had my cabin finished, I concluded that it

would be prudent to make some provision for sustaining my horse during the winter. He was now in fine condition from leisure and good pasture. I prepared a shed covered with bark, and then commenced mowing with my clasp knife, it being the only instrument that could be had for cutting the grass. By industry and perseverance I cut and bound up in sheaves a sufficient amount of hay to feed the horse during the severe part of the winter."

These preparations having been completed, the "Old Quaker," as he was by this time known, turned his attention to the further exploration of the valleys. He drafted or mapped many of the streams and dividing ridges, one rather extensive one, showing the dividing ridges in Somerset county between the waters of the Youghiogheny, Potomac and Juniata rivers. While some of these early drafts and maps may still be in possession of some of his descendants who have moved west, it is not at all probable that any remain here in Somerset county, as all of these old papers that still remained here are supposed to have been lost in the burning of the house of his last male descendant, who still lived here some years ago. Truly a great loss of valuable historical material.

In speaking of his observations on the valley, the Quaker says:

"This valley is what properly may be termed rolling in its general features, divided into hills, bottoms and glades; generally densely timbered, and with little underbrush, the bottoms open, and sodded with a short, fine grass.

"As to the glades: Nothing could exceed in beauty and luxuriance these plains when vegetation was at its full growth. In many places for acres, grass was as high as a man, of a bluish color, with a feathery head of blueish purple. But after the permanent settlement it was found that this original grass disappeared under pasturage, and was supplanted by the broad-bladed sour grass except in places that were never reached by stock.

"The streams usually rise in the hills, and worm their way through the glades, then break between high banks through the dark forest. The native fruits began to ripen in July. Service berries abounded to a fabulous extent. Choke cherries, wild cherries, plums and haws were found in the bottoms ripening to perfection in their proper season. On the upland and the mountains were found in equal profusion, blackberries, raspberries, whortleberries and similar fruits. The hunting season began in October, and the beaver trapping in December, continuing until April. After this time their fur becomes loose and worthless. Deer and bear were hunted for their skins. Panthers were destroyed by the hunters whenever encountered. Wolves were seldom killed, and were very numerous, and always followed in the wake of the hunters to devour the offal and carcasses that they left, making the night hideous with their howls and prowling around the very doors of the camps."

Such is the description of this region as its features impressed themselves on the mind of one who had come here before its soil had been broken for cultivation, and who, so far as we now know, was the only person who committed to writing his first impressions of the country and left them to those who have come after him.

This community of hunters, as we must call it, for want of a better term, among whom Husband's lot was thus cast, numbered perhaps a dozen of persons. Of some of them the full names have come down to us. Of others only the surnames

Among them, in addition to Cox and Sparks, were David Wright, (A.) Wright, (S.) Wright (three brothers), Aquilla White, John Penrod, Sr., John Penrod, Jr., John Vansel, —— Wilson, —— Wills, Peter Bucher, —— Pursley and Rhoades (probably John). The locations of the camps of some of these hunters are still known, others are unknown. Once that actual settlers began to come in, the business of hunting as an occupation was in a measure destroyed. Some of these men then brought in their families, and so became permanent settlers. Others went further into the wilderness, seeking out new hunting grounds, and among the very first to leave was Isaac Cox. John Penrod, Sr., and John Vansel, who was his son-in-law, had their camp about three or three and a half miles northeast of Somerset. This is the same place that John Schrock lived on in 1870. A later owner was Valentine Blough. It is said of this place that it was not a very favorable location for a hunter's camp. Two of the Wright brothers, as nearly as can now be told, must have had their camps to the southwest of Somerset, and possibly as far away as Milford township, while David Wright, the third brother, was located to the north of Somerset, and on the headwaters of the Quemahoning. The Rhoades camp cannot certainly be located. All of these men remained here for at least several years, and may be considered as having become permanent settlers.

Peter Bucher's camp was on what in later years has been known as the John H. Morrison farm, in Jefferson township. He is said at one period of his life to have been a man of a somewhat cruel disposition, killing deer out of season from mere wantonness, seeking out the lying-in places of the does, killing them and leaving the young fawns to starve. In later years he is said to have quit these practices. We believe that to him also belongs the distinction of having shot the last elk known to have been killed in Somerset county. As we will not have occasion to refer to him again, we will here relate the circumstances:

Bucher had made it a matter of pride to kill at least one of these animals every year, but in time these animals became very scarce. Finally there came a time—the particular year is not known—when he could no longer find such an animal in these parts. Still wishing to keep up his record as a hunter of these animals, he went across the Negro mountain into what is now Elk Lick township, with the full purpose of killing an elk if there was one to be found anywhere in that region. There was snow on the ground at the time, and after several days' searching he at last came on the track of one somewhere on the side of the Allegheny mountain. Following up, he ran the elk across the river and up the Negro mountain. Coming down the

west side, it crossed the river again and took up the Middlecreek valley. Crossing the Laurel Hill creek, it went up the mountain in a northwest direction. The elk was becoming exhausted by the hot pursuit. Bucher, knowing a pass by which he felt certain the animal would cross the mountain, made a circuit and reached the summit ahead of it. Presently the elk appeared, straining himself to the utmost to double the mountain. Not expecting his enemy to be in his front, he every few rods threw up his ponderous head and looked back. Suddenly came the crack of the hunter's rifle. The bullet sped true to its mark, and the animal floundered and fell dead before him. Disemboweling his game, Bucher started for his camp, which was about six miles away. Next morning he returned with a horse to bring in the meat. As he approached the place he found a large panther busily engaged in making a meal out of his prize. Bucher only thought of driving him away, but the panther stuck to the carcass and soon showed that a fight was inevitable unless he was permitted to finish his meal in peace. Peter had been in too many such contests to be defied in this way, and without further parley gave him the contents of his rifle, seriously wounding him. Disabled as he was, the panther still showed fight and made at Bucher, who began to realize that he was in some danger. Not being able to reload his gun, he drew his tomahawk, and baffling him with his gun, he fell back. The panther, he saw, was so badly hurt that he could not leap upon him. Though its wound was bleeding profusely, it still followed him with all the signs of rage and fury, Bucher retreating with gun in one hand and ready to strike with the other. They were nearing some large rocks with deep fissures, and directing his movements so as to the draw the panther to the edge of one of these fissures, he made a sudden rush and pushed him over the precipice. He then reloaded his gun and dispatched his antagonist. From this adventure these rocks have been named the Panther Rocks. They are near the boundary line between Somerset and Fayette counties. This elk is supposed to have been the last one killed in the county.

Husband, knowing that if he went into what was then a wilderness, in which there would be no settlers and none save hunters, and that he would have to depend for a time on these hunters for most of his subsistence, had brought with him as much powder, lead, tobacco, and possibly a few other articles, as he could conveniently pack on his single horse, so that he might have something to offer in exchange for such provisions as he might need. Most of these hunters at this time looked to the chase as being the beginning and end of their prospects. When they saw this man who had come among them without a weapon of defense of any kind, who spent his time in explor-

ing the country and making drafts of its streams, it seemed to them that, to say the least, he was somewhat singular in all this. Cox and Sparks never explained to them the real situation as regarded their friend, but they rather encouraged the idea that there was something mysterious about him.

After it became generally known among these hunters that "The Quaker" talked of bringing his family out into the wilderness and settling down, it became a subject of jest and merriment among them, and he was frequently asked to buy their claims, and jestingly they would offer to take a few pounds of powder, lead or tobacco for them.

As a matter of fact, these men did have what may be looked on as a legal title to a quantity of land on which their camps were located, not exceeding four or five hundred acres, and by virtue of such improvement they were entitled to a warrant of survey from the land office. But few of them placed any particular value on it at that time. When "The Quaker" finally did buy one of these so-called improvements, it was largely looked on as a piece of fun, an idea that Cox encouraged, and he had offers from others also for the sale of their "improvements," as they now began to call them. They seemed to think that if "The Quaker" was disposed to part with his stock of powder and lead for these titles, such as they were, they might as well come in for a share as not. Just then land was a matter of little consequence to them. There was plenty of it, and if a better situation for their own particular purpose was discovered, they were at all times ready to abandon the present one, and they so estimated it as to others. They thought that the smallest amount that they obtained for their rights was just so much clear gain. But in the end "The Quaker" profited largely from the low estimate at which they held their lands, along with their doubts of his sanity.

In the month of August "The Quaker" proposed to Sparks a trip to Bedford, where he wished to obtain some information in reference to the purchase and location of lands, the claims of the proprietaries, and the general laws and regulations of the province. Sparks readily fell in with this proposition, and a few days thereafter, the Quaker, who was still Mr. Tuscape Death, taking his horse, and the hunter his rifle and equipment, they set forth on their journey. While the Forbes road was at that time already a well traveled road, roads were a matter of little account with these two travelers. Passing through the Great Glades on the headwaters of the Stony creek, the real Stony Creek Glades, they crossed the Allegheny mountain and struck the headwaters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river, passing what for many years after was known as Harmon's Bottom, now New Baltimore.

Arriving at Bedford, they first learned of the forming of a new county, and that the region from which they came was embraced within the limits of the new county. After a three days' sojourn at the new county seat, the business that brought them there having been transacted and some pleasant acquaintance having been formed, our backwoodsmen set forth on their return home, "Tom," the old horse, carrying a sack of salt and another of meal. To most of the hunters the news of the forming of the new county, and the general impression that settlers would during the coming spring push their way into the Glades, was anything but welcome, and none were more disturbed over it than was Isaac Cox. He said that with the coming in of settlers the beaver would at once decamp, and that part of their business be ruined. Soon after, he announced that he would sell out his favorite location, and plunge deeper into the wilderness. Sparks and Vansel met one day at his and the Quaker's cabin, and Cox bantered them to buy his claim. He said he did not want to be crowded, and that the idea of having courts, with their appendage of lawyers, 'squires, constables and tax collectors, within thirty miles of him was intolerable. He expected that if Billy and the Quaker made a few more trips to Bedford they would be bringing a court house with them to this side of the Allegheny mountain. In time the court house did come.

While this offer of Cox to sell was made more in jest than anything else, it soon became earnest, and it ended in Vansel buying Cox's claim. In a few days Cox took his departure for wilds further west, and the only memory of him is the tradition of him preserved in the Husband family, and the stream that bears his name is his only monument.

John Vansel, who by what may be considered as the second transaction in real estate in these parts, Husband's purchase of Sparks' claim being the first, and thus had become proprietor of Cox's camp and hunting ground, had only been here one season, and so far does not seem to have had a camp of his own, apparently staying at the camp of John Penrod, Sr., who was his father-in-law, and had been here for several seasons. Their families had been left in Cumberland county. In their hunting operations they were partners. Their location was rather a poor one for hunting and trapping. Having acquired Cox's rights, they at once moved over and took possession, although Penrod occasionally lodged a night in his first cabin, so as to hold the improvement right. Through this transaction the Quaker, of course, changed landlords, but this change made little or no difference to him, as Vansel readily allowed him all the privileges that he had enjoyed under Cox. It was

true that he might have moved over to the Sparks claim, which he had bought, but this just then did not suit.

It presently became known that a number of persons had been in the Stony Creek Glades proper, and had bought claims. Others had marked out tomahawk claims by barking the sides of trees, and also that several hunters in these Glades had brought out their families. Some families had also come into the Brothers Valley settlement. Later on in the season, visitors began to reach the hunters' camps in this section, and there were offers from some of them to buy claims. Others were only examining the country.

The improvement right or claim was considered legal, and was looked on as being just and respectable. A tomahawk claim, unless followed by speedy settlement, was usually looked on and treated with contempt. When it really was made for actual settlement and was encroached on by any one, it was no uncommon thing for the intruder to be well thrashed by the claimant or by some of his friends, courts and juries being seldom if ever troubled on account of such matters. At the time of his visit to Bedford, the Quaker had made arrangements to communicate with his friends in eastern Maryland, and in September he learned of the welfare of his family, and also that such money as he might need had been placed at his disposal.

He further learned that his enemy, Tryon, the royal governor of North Carolina, had been displaced and transferred to New York, and that no steps had been taken toward confiscating his estates there, a policy of conciliation now being carried out. Under these circumstances he probably might have returned there without molestation. But by this time he seems to have determined to remain where he then was; that is, in the region where he had found a haven of refuge. Possibly he may also have foreseen that the present peaceful situation there was only the calm preceding the great struggle that only a few years later was to follow, and in which the principles still rooted in his mind, as the result of his early training, would not allow him to take the same active part that others might, and therefore he wished to remain far away from the impending conflict. He did not remain Vansel's tenant for any great length of time, but in turn he became Vansel's landlord. For, in the month of September (1771), he bought the Cox camp from Vansel, this sale on the part of Vansel for the time not interfering with his and Penrod's occupation of it as a hunting camp. This was his second land purchase here, and also the third known real estate transaction within the limits of this inchoate settlement. For this reason, as well as that it was in Husband's own handwriting, we here give the deed or

bill of sale in full. The paper was still in existence within the last thirty years, and it may yet be:

Know all men by these presents that I John Vansel of the township of Brothers valley in the County of Bedford & Province of Pennsylvania, for and in the Consideration of Twenty pounds Current Money of pensylania have bargained & sold, assigned and set over and do by these presents Bargain & sell, assign & set over all my Improvements Rights and Claim unto a Certain Tract of Land Situated and lying & being in the aforesd Brothers Valley, adjoining the of Michael Hoeff unto Tus Cape to have and to hold the said Tract of Land (which s' Land is commonly known by the Name of Coxes Camp) Improvements, Right & Claim unto the s'd Land called Coxes Camp to him the s'd Tuscape Death, his heirs & assigns forever (The Purchase Money due to the honourable Proprietary together with all other proprietary rights and dues & charges according to law excepted, and in confirmation of these presents the John Vansell hath hereunto set his hand seal this Present Seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy one 1771

JOHN VANSELL (Seal)

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of us
JOSEPH DODDRIDGE
GEORGE MANBRIN

Bedford county Ss

On the Eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one came Before me one of his majesti's Justices of the Peace for said County John Vensil and acknowledged the within Bill of Sale to be his act and Deed and Desiret the same to be recorded as such, witness my Hand and Seal the Day and year above written

ABRAHAM CABLE.

This deed was made to Tuscape Death, as Husband still did not deem it entirely prudent to assume his own proper name in his real estate transactions. This camp or claim in our own time has been known as the John C. Barron farm, to the west of Somerset. It is not known for what sum Cox sold his rights to Vansel, but on the resale Husband, as the deed shows, paid Vansell twenty pounds in Pennsylvania currency, equivalent to about fifty-three dollars in the United States money of a later period—this in addition to all charges that might be due to the land office. The reference to the claim of Michael Hoeff would indicate that at least some parties had in some manner located claims in this vicinity. It also affords an indication of what value was then placed on lands here from another than the hunter's view. It may also be looked on as the estimate of value placed on what was really a desirable hunter's location by the hunter himself.

Previous to this time, Sparks had sold to the Quaker his rights to the camp where he had first found him, although he still occupied the cabin. But as there was now every prospect of settlers coming in during the next year, and knowing that this would be detrimental to hunting as an occupation, he decided that he had better locate another camp before settlers would come and while he still had first choice of almost anything that he might wish to have. He therefore went across the Glade and put up a cabin on what afterwards was long

known as the old Marteeny farm, and which still later was owned by Henry Long, and in full view of what is now Somerset. The time of the hunter's harvest was now approaching, and here we may once draw on the Quaker's journal, for it describes a condition of things the passing away of which forever would soon begin:

"To the lover of the chase and the excitement of the hunting season nothing could surpass the sights that were now of daily occurrence.

"Herds of any moderate number of deer as fat as stall fed bullocks, with sleek and shining coats, horns of any dimension, from the spiked buck of a single year to the wide forked antler spreading two and three feet on larger and older bucks. The deer were now feeding on chestnuts and acorns, but at times came into the glades for an occasional nip of grass.

"Frosts began about middle of September, and the nuts began to fall, the hazel usually in clusters along the edge of the glades. The oaks began to drop their fruit. The chestnut poured his tribute in boundless profusion, and, last in the season, the hickory showered down his nuts among the promiscuous mass, until the earth at many places was literally covered. The northern slopes of the hills were covered with the wild pea. The vine makes the richest pasturage. The fruit, about the size of the field pea, grows on the root, and in the after settlement it was found to be the most nourishing food for hogs and after hogs became numerous, acres upon acres were ploughed up by them in the winter and spring in search of the pea.

"The hunting season being opened, from this time I was left much alone, not taking part in the chase, but brought in a portion of the best meat and cut and prepared it for preservation and future use. This was done by cutting the flesh in strips from the bone, partially drying it before a moderate fire until the surface was hardened, then rubbing it with a little salt and ashes, and then hung in smoke for some time, and finally hung up in the cabins. The skins were dried and packed away and were the wealth of the hunter. The fall season was fine and pleasant. The slaughter of the deer was immense, and the wolves feasted to satiety. In return they treated us all to a howling serenade almost nightly, with frequent interludes from the wail of the stealthy panther."

The winter of 1771-72 proved to be a very mild one for the altitude, and confirmed the Quaker in the good opinion he had formed of the country. He therefore began to make preparations for the bringing in and support of his family. As soon as the weather opened in the spring he began to enlarge Sparks' potato patch, clearing and fencing an acre and a half of ground. With a primitive plow and harness, along with the assistance of "Old Tom," his horse, he prepared the ground for potatoes. Sparks had quite a good crop from his small patch the preceding year, and this was plenty for seed. He also cut and prepared logs to enlarge the cabin.

As the winter passed away, and with it the hunting season, Sparks one day announced to his friends that he had reached the conclusion to take unto himself a wife, and settling down on his new claim, adding, "It is just as Cox said, as soon as settlers come the beaver will leave, and I don't care to follow them any further." To the Quaker's congratulations and advice to seek out a partner and bring her out by the time he brought out his own family, he said that she was already

sought out; all he needed to do was to go down to the Juniata, marry her and bring her up. Some time in the month of March Sparks borrowed "Old Tom," and loading him with his stock of beaver and deer skins, started to make his annual visit to the settlements. Vansel and Penrod would seem to have gone with him. Indeed, at this time of the year it was the custom of all of these to make this annual visit, carrying with them as much of their stock of furs and skins as they well could, the remainder of their stock being traded to packers who came in later and carried them away. The single men usually returned in a month or six weeks, but those having families would remain away a longer time.

This left the Quaker alone in the wilderness. Before his three neighbors left, he had moved over and taken possession of the Sparks camp, and had set himself to the labor of preparing to put out a crop. Nearly all of these hunters had an extra gun, and before Sparks, the two Penrods and Vansel took their departure, they brought to the Quaker's cabin four guns to be cared for by him in their absence, and incidentally to defend himself with if the occasion should arise. In a jocular way they told him that they hardly expected him to get into any quarrel with his neighbors, but that if any Indians came prowling around they might undertake to interfere with his operations on his claim. They plainly warned him that in such a contingency he could not expect to play the role of a non-combatant, and they also cautioned him to keep at all times within reach of his cabin, where, with four loaded guns, he should be more than a match for any half-dozen redskins. "Now act soldier until we come back, and then if you please you may be a Quaker again." The journal from which we have so often quoted reveals the perturbed state of the Quaker's mind over the advice given him by his friends, and the possible conflict that might arise between the principles of non-resistance that he had held all of his life and that instinct of self-preservation that must exist in the mind of every man. He says:

"After my friends, and, I may say, my protectors, had left me, a spirit of loneliness settled upon me for some days. Never before since I had taken up my abode with these hunters had any feeling of danger impressed my mind. Under their faithful guardianship I had lived in conscious security, without even the apprehension of a lurking foe, or the idea of an effort in case of extremity for the preservation of my own life. Now, of a sudden, all this was changed. The stealthy Indian, who had scarcely entered my mind before, now in imagination, at least, lurked around my solitary abode like the stealthy panther waiting to spring upon its victim. Yet fear formed no part of these apprehensions. * * * I, always a non-combatant of the Quaker school, in the midst of a howling wilderness, not a fellow-being within ten miles of me that I knew of, a stranger to the use of the arms left in my care and for my defense, liable at any moment to be attacked by the primitive claimants of

the domain on which I was a trespasser. * * * Then again the thought of shedding the blood of a fellow creature would rise up in all its horrible features."

But after a few days these feelings passed away, and he settled down with the same feeling of security as when the hunters were around him, but adhering to the advice of his friends, and keeping within reach of the camp. He admits, however, that he did try what he might do with a gun by occasionally shooting at a deer, and that he was always successful in bringing it down; and it is quite probable that if any Indians had turned up, with any chance at all it would not have been an entirely one-sided game.

He worked steadily on his clearing, chopping and making rails and heaping the brush, the burning of which was deferred until after the return of the hunters, as, if there were any Indians about, they might descry the smoke for a great distance.

Day after day the clearing was enlarged until it had reached an area of four acres. Week after week had passed, and the time for the return of the hunters was now up, with no change or incident worthy of note. Be it remembered that the time was in the spring of the year 1772, that this was the first real work ever done in the beginning of this settlement, and in the way of preparing the soil for cultivation, and these the circumstances under which it was done.

The locality was on what we now know as the William Miller farm, hard by the northwest side of the town of Somerset. Indeed, there is not a little reason for believing that a part of its original survey is within the town.

On the third or fourth day after the time set for the return of the hunters the Quaker observed and soon recognized his friend Sparks and "Old Tom," with another horse that he had bought. In addition to the general news, Sparks also brought from Bedford a package of papers, among which were letters from his wife and friends in Maryland. His family had followed him from North Carolina and were now near Hagerstown, where they had rented a house and were settled, and were waiting for him to come and take them to their new home in the wilderness. He also learned that a son had been born to him during the time of his separation from his family, and he was asked to give a name for him. His wife also wished to know, as soon as he could send a message, by what time she should be ready with her preparations for their removal.

Sparks, as he had said he would, had become a married man while on his trip, and was now equally interested in making the necessary arrangements for bringing out his wife in the fall. He had also brought with him a share for a plow, and some things needed for getting up a team. He and the Quaker

concluded to work together so far as it would be profitable to do so. Accordingly, the potato patch was doubled in area and they planted all the seed potatoes that they could procure. In the work of enlarging their cabins they also found it to their advantage to assist each other. In addition to the mare that he had brought with him, Sparks had also bought a lot of cattle from a man named Stoner, who lived on the Juniata river, which he intended bringing across the mountain as soon as the grass was fairly started. This man was to have the cattle at Bedford by the tenth of May, at which time Sparks was to meet him and receive them.

After the return of the hunters, the clearing was burned off, and by the tenth of May they had finished the planting of their potatoes, and the cattle were met in Bedford as had been agreed on. This also afforded an opportunity for answering the letters from Maryland, in which the Quaker informed his family that he would be with them in the fall, and if they were willing to face the prospects and dangers of the wilderness that they could then return with him to their new home in the backwoods. He desired to have his son named Isaac, in honor of his friend, Isaac Cox, but that Tuscape should be his middle name, in remembrance of his father's escape from the perils which had beset him. This child, then a babe in its mother's arms, would seem to have been the youngest child brought into the settlement in its initial year. It may here be said that the boy did not take very kindly to his middle name, which soon was abbreviated to "Tuppy," and as soon as he became his own master he discarded it. He was also the only one of quite a large family who remained all of a long life amid the scenes of his father's daring as a pioneer of civilization.

After the cattle had been brought in, at the proper time grass was cut and cured for their support over the winter. Thus to the old Husband farm (now Miller) must be awarded the distinction of having been the first in this settlement to have its soil brought under cultivation, while the "old Marteeny" (later Long) farm is the one to have been first stocked with cattle. Both places are in sight of each other, and the latter, though farthest away, is in full view of Somerset. As the summer days passed by the potatoes were cultivated, and preparations were made to put in a crop of fall or winter grain. In the meanwhile they were also receiving calls and visits from people who were exploring the country and selecting desirable places for locating claims. A number of families had come into the Stony Creek Glades proper, and that section was now assuming more of the appearance of a settlement.

Penrod and Vansel, who had returned later than did Sparks, also caught the spirit of the times and began to make prepara-

tions for bringing out their families, and the same may be said of others of the hunters. Matters here in the wilderness bore a new aspect. In previous years the summers had largely been whiled away in idleness, but now most of the hunters were making more or less preparation toward locating themselves permanently on their various camps, or on such other places as perhaps pleased them better. This, of course, meant some change in their manner of living, for most of them readily perceived that a man would soon no longer be able to gain a livelihood depending solely on the chase. It was, therefore, a self-evident fact that the succeeding spring would witness the coming in of a dozen or more families. After the hay had been secured the Quaker made a trip into the Brothers Valley settlement for the purpose of securing seed wheat and rye for fall sowing. The summer passed, and again we have a date to mark what must be an epoch in the history of the beginning of any settlement, for on the 20th of September, 1772, the Quaker seeded a part of his land in wheat, this being the first grain sown here. After this the potatoes, of which there had been a large crop, were lifted, and about the first of October this ground was seeded in rye. This being done, he started for Hagerstown to bring out his family.

There was now a packers' trail across the mountains that passed near Hancock, Maryland. This was traveled by emigrants coming into the Brothers Valley settlement. It was also traveled by packers, who brought in iron, salt and other articles. This trail he took in preference to the one by Cumberland. He carried with him a bale of skins to sell or exchange for such necessaries as he might be able to procure. We need not dwell here on the satisfaction enjoyed in the reuniting of this family after a separation of a year and a half. He gave his family a plain and truthful account of the home in the wilderness that had been prepared for them; that at this time there would not be a family within miles of them, but that his friend would bring out his wife during the fall and others were certain to come in the spring. They were made to understand that for the first year they must subsist mostly on meat, with the surplus of the potato crop over the next season's need for seed. Flour or meal they need not expect, only as a luxury that would have to be packed from Bedford or Cumberland. This picture was no doubt dreary enough, but it had still further to be shaded with the dangers of Indian attack and massacre, for this had to be added to make the representation a fair one. But in those days humanity had a smaller element of fear in its composition than now, and women and children fearlessly braved not only the hardships and privations but also the risks and terrors of frontier life. While this presentation of what was to be expected

was far from being a cheering one, the Quaker found his wife both prepared and willing to make the venture, with all its attendant perils. So within a few days a packer with two horses was hired, and an ox that the family had broken to work was equipped with a pack-saddle. All necessary things that could possibly be taken along were put in packs, but it can readily be seen that two horses and an ox could carry but a limited quantity of household stuff.

And so their march toward the wilderness was taken up. John and Harmon, his two older sons, were then stout boys, and each carried a gun, for they had not taken up their father's peculiar opinions on the matter of carrying weapons of defense. A journey of nearly two weeks brought them to their destination without sickness or accident of any kind. Their new home was reached a little before sunset and they were heartily welcomed by Sparks in his cheerful manner, which went far toward raising the spirits of the tired travelers. Mrs. Husband in after life often referred to the feeling of depression which had come over her as she approached this lonely home in the wilderness, and how the pleasant voice and encouraging words of the hunter had dispelled her misgivings and given omen of brighter days in the future, and that, later on, as the alarms of danger and the privations, with the sense of isolation, often weighed down her spirits, she would recall that gloomy hour when the spell was broken by the cheerful voice of this fellow pioneer. Sparks went out into the glade and soon returned with a fine deer which he had shot, and which was dressed and prepared for supper. It was the fatted calf killed for a hearty welcome. Though appreciated by the appetite, yet none was inclined to merrymaking.

The next morning after their arrival this pioneer woman, the first of her sex to come here, took stock of the means of subsistence and looked over the arrangements made by the head of the family for their comfort and protection during the coming winter, all of which appeared limited enough when contrasted with the size of the family. But Sparks assured her that this was ample with the meat that could be gathered after the hunters, that only the wolves would lose by reason of their having come here. The wheat and rye that had been sown had started fairly, giving promise of better things for the future. After a few days she was able to take a more cheerful view of the situation. The boys were delighted over the prospect for sport. Deer frequently passed the cabin, or might be seen in the glade at almost any time, and these sights assured them that here was little to be feared from famine and want. The neighboring hunters, too, dropped in to see and welcome the family and gave them assurance that there was but little danger to be feared from the Indians, that some of them had been here as long as

four years and had not been molested; in fact, they had never even seen a red man.

After a week "Old Tom," the horse, was again detailed for duty, and Sparks started to bring in his wife, returning in two weeks, and also bringing with him a sack of flour for his friends. Like Mrs. Husband, Mrs. Sparks was greatly depressed by the wildness of the country which was to be her new home, and the former now had an opportunity of returning the kindness of her neighbor in sympathy and encouragement, along with the hearty welcome with which she now greeted his wife. The hunting season had now set in and the boys soon were enamored of the chase. Under the training of Sparks they soon became expert marksmen, and savory viands daily graced the table as witnesses of their skill. The excitement offered by the chase soon banished all signs of loneliness from their home. Later in the fall another trip was made eastward to bring in a supply of salt and another sack of flour. Shortly after the return from this trip winter set in with a heavy fall of snow, and all outdoor work save that of hunting and trapping was suspended.

The wolves, however, felt the effect of the increased number of consumers, and during the severe weather that prevailed for some weeks became so bold as to threaten the horses and cattle. In order to divert them from the stock, at times carcasses of deer that had been killed were brought in and placed at some distance away from the cattle. Sometimes they were suspended from branches of trees, just high enough to be beyond their reach, and which would serve to cause them to spend the night in a vain effort to reach them. But later it became necessary to build an enclosure near the cabins, into which the stock could be placed for protection during the night.

Such is the history of the beginning of what would now be called the Somerset settlement, as it has come down to us through one of the few families that has to any extent preserved its traditions.

It is to be noted that these two families were the first and only ones to be here at the close of the year 1772, and that to Mrs. Emy Husband and the wife of William Sparks belongs the distinction of having been the pioneer women of the settlement, which must now be considered as having had its beginning.

The second winter, that of 1772-73, spent here by Harmon Husband proved to be of greater severity than the preceding one. Snow fell before Christmas, and in all it attained a depth of about two feet and did not disappear until about the middle of March. The wheat and rye at that time looked quite promising, and the deer appeared to be quite willing to pasture it, and they had to be frightened off by the putting up of strange sights. In other words, the grain fields had to be protected against them

in the manner that the farmer of today protects his corn fields by putting up scarecrows.

When the spring of 1773 fairly opened, settlers began to come in and commenced the clearing of land, but just who were the very first of these newcomers cannot now be told. John Penrod, Sr., and John Vansel both brought out their families, as probably also did the younger John Penrod. Others of the hunters did the same. Some of the single among them, while on their annual trip to the eastern settlements, had married and brought out their young wives and began the making of farms. Among those who now came in as settlers and not primarily as hunters were Ulrich (or Woolerick) Bruner, Henry Bruner and George Bruner, who are presumed to have been brothers; Richard Brown, Richard Wells and several sons; Michael Huff and John Ferguson. Daniel Lout may also belong to this period. These are the names of which particular mention is made. Still others continued to come in during the summer. In all, before the close of the year there must have been at least twenty permanent settlers. Of those whose locations are still known, Colonel Richard Brown first improved what in later times has been known as the Samuel Will farm.

As to the Bruners, the authority from which we have drawn so much of our information says that W. Bruner settled to the north of Somerset, and H. Bruner's house was where the Charles A. Kimmel house now is (on the square, north of the courthouse, in Somerset town). Only the initials are given, and we are inclined to think it is a slip of the pen and that their places are reversed. Woolerick Bruner certainly owned the land on which the town of Somerset was afterward platted. In fact, he first platted the town of Milford, on the same site. If Henry Bruner really first improved it, then there must have been a deal of some kind between the two men, the record of which cannot now be traced. It may also be added that each of these men owned several tracts of land, which adds to the difficulty of tracing their exact locality. It is a name that is still known in Somerset county. Michael Huff's place of settlement must have been to the northwest of Somerset. There is some reason for supposing that it joined Cox's camp. George Bruner had his lands west of Somerset.

Husband speaks in a general way of the Wells having come in at this time also. The head of this family was Richard Wells, Sr. He had been twice married and was the father of twenty-four children—twelve in each family. It is not supposed that all of them were ever in these parts, but Richard, Jr., Thomas, James and John Wells certainly were here, and the latter remained here to the end of his life. His place we cannot definitely locate. We can only connect his name with two

of the early surveys—one, somewhere on the upper waters of the Quemahoning, in the direction of the Forbes road. There is another survey to Philip Kimble (or Kimmell), in sight of Richard Wells, and that would seem to have been in the Stony Creek Glades proper, or at least in that direction; on which place he lived we cannot say. This Wells family was closely connected with that of Colonel Richard Brown and was of some prominence in our early history. This Richard Wells himself left these parts prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, going toward the Panhandle of West Virginia. It is related in their family traditions that in the party were seven sons capable of bearing arms, and that somewhere near the Ohio river a party of Indians succeeded in running off their horses. They were followed, and in the fight that ensued two Indians and one horse were killed and seven of the horses recaptured.

From this time on (1773) the settlement began to be called the Cox's Creek Glades, in order to distinguish it from the Stony Creek Glades proper, which may be said to have been an entirely different settlement, with its own separate history, of which, we regret to say, only very meager accounts have come down to us. But, while this settlement began to be so known among the people here, in the eastern settlements the entire region was for a long while generally known as the Stony Creek Glades.

With the coming of the settlers the country in some of its features began to wear a different face. The many dams which the industrious beaver had built across the streams had flooded their adjacent bottoms more or less, creating not a few miniature lakes or ponds, and these were the cause of much inconvenience. It was not long until most of these dams were cut and the streams restricted to their natural channels. But the beaver, thus disturbed, rapidly disappeared from this part of the country.

Another change was in the sounds that now fell upon the ear. A year ago these were few save those of nature. Now they are the resounding blows made by the axe that is being swung by the sturdy arm of the woodman as he lays low the monarchs of the forest, whose resounding crash is heard in every direction. There are also changes in many other ways. As acre after acre of the wooded hills is opened to the light and warmth of the sun, there is a visible change in the landscape.

Most of the settlers who were first comers, so far as they could do so, located their improvements on the edge of a glade, that they might have pasturage and hay for their cattle. This disturbed the deer and they soon became wild. It drove them under the cover of the woods and wrought an entire change in

their habits and instincts. From the woods they would come during the night and feed in these natural meadows, and later on in the grain fields of the settlers. With the return of the morning they sought their places of refuge in the forest.

It would be assumed that the first comers here would naturally select for themselves the choicest of these virgin lands, but such was not always the case. There were some strange selections, as witness that of Jacob Kreitzer, who located his improvement on the ridge a couple of miles south of Somerset, building on a flat rock, while all around are rocks, barrenness and sterility. Yet when he settled here there were still thousands of acres of good land all about him, unoccupied and unclaimed. One might think that he was a hunter and chose this place as a natural resort for game after the better part of the country was settled, but other settlers have said that he was no hunter and had settled here with the design of making a farm. After laboring here for some years he abandoned the place and moved west. Far and wide the place is still known as Kreitzer's Cabin, but to this day no other man has ever fancied the spot or located on the tract again.

The summer of 1773 was marked by the exertions on the part of the settlers for the succeeding winter. All of the potatoes that could be procured were planted. Beans, pumpkins, radishes and turnips were cultivated. Cabbage did not thrive in new ground; beets and cucumbers did better. Cabin after cabin, after the logs had been cut and assembled, was raised by gathering the neighbors together, each bringing his rations and such tools as he possessed. In those days the appetite was not tempted on such occasions by tarts, pies and sweetmeats. Cheerfulness and hard labor were the condiments that seasoned and gave relish to their plain food. The principal part of the food needed for the sustenance of the families of the settlers had to be procured from the chase for nearly all of a year. This caused the deer to decrease in numbers very rapidly. To supply their places the settlers speedily saw the need for bringing in cattle, sheep and hogs as fast as possible, and for these the situation was highly favorable. The Glades furnished grass almost without limit, both for pasturage and for cutting and curing into hay for the wintering of the stock. The mast of the forest, with the wild fruits and the wild pea of the bottoms, furnished ample food for the hogs. On these last bears and wolves were at all times ready to commit depredations, but it was soon found that the larger the herd and the older the hogs the more able they were to take care of themselves. This led to the slaughtering of young hogs only, and the preserving of the older ones. A herd thus trained under the natural instinct and courage of the animal, often encountered, drove off and even destroyed both bears

and wolves. Several remarkable instances of this kind that were seen by eyewitnesses have been preserved and handed down to us.

In the fall of 1773, all things being considered, there was a considerable acreage sown in wheat and rye. The yield of the few acres sown by the Quaker and Sparks during the preceding year had been very satisfactory, and all of it that they could spare was eagerly sought for seed. Some seed was also brought in from the valley and from the vicinity of Bedford.

There had been no alarms on account of the Indians, and this served to induce other settlers to come in during the following years. It may here be said of those who had first come here as hunters that so long as they only were here they gave themselves little or no concern as to any possibility of Indian forays, but so soon as women and children were brought here a change came over these same men, and they were ever on the alert for the possibility of such a thing happening.

The fall of 1773 was a favorable one, and no snow came until late in the year, with a winter that was more variable than the preceding one. Wolves and panthers had now become very troublesome. The game killed in the chase was mostly taken up by the settlers, leaving but little for the wolves and like animals. A hunter who had killed a deer that he could not bring home at once could only expect to save it by bending down a sapling and fastening the carcass near, then allowing it to spring back so as to leave the carcass suspended some six or eight feet above the ground. Even then these ravenous animals, by repeated leaps, would often succeed in reaching and devouring it.

During this winter, on account of the death of one of the parents of Mrs. Sparks, family matters were left in such shape that Mr. Sparks and his wife thought it was best for them to return to the Juniata country. This decision being reached, Sparks thereupon offered his new improvement for sale, together with all of his stock. This, according to the memoranda of agreement for their sale, which was still in existence up to a recent period, consisted of seventeen head of cattle and two colts. Certainly this was a well stocked place, when it is considered that it had only been improved two years. Husband again became the purchaser of this second Sparks improvement for the consideration of one hundred and fourteen pounds, probably Pennsylvania currency, or about three hundred and four dollars. But in his thus becoming the owner of Sparks' improvement and stock, the settlement lost its second pioneer, a good neighbor and a man of genial and cheerful disposition, who had gained the good will of all who had come in contact with him. There was not a little regret among the settlers at thus losing such good neighbors.

After the arrival of his family there was no longer any mystery about the name of the Quaker. He was now known by his proper name of Harmon Husband. But as the country was still a part of the domain of the crown of England, the charges growing out of the troubles in North Carolina might possibly be revived against him at any time. Therefore all of his business transactions, such as would become a matter of record, were made under his assumed name of Tuscape Death, or else in the name of his friend, Samuel Gilpin, of Cecil county, Maryland. Thus in the purchases of the first Sparks and the Cox's camp improvements the title was taken in the name of Tuscape Death, and in the survey book of Somerset county are to be found several drafts of survey in this name. And on the first assessment for Brothers Valley township we also find the name of Tuscape Death, although Harmon Husband himself made this assessment under his own proper name. His third purchase of land on Newmeyer's creek from Henry Rhoades and Jacob Newmeyer, according to a bill of sale dated April 3, 1772, was in the name of Samuel Gilpin, Tuscape Death paying the money as the assumed agent of Gilpin. So, also, was the title to the second Sparks improvement (the Marteeny farm) taken. In turn, Gilpin conveyed all of these lands to William Husband, a son by a former wife, and who then resided in Baltimore county, Maryland, in trust for the sons and daughters of Harmon Husband.

When the land office was opened in April, 1769, for the survey and sale of lands in the purchase of 1768, it gave appointment to many surveyors. These were appointed as deputy surveyors and appear to have been assigned to districts. This region fell within the district of Colonel Alexander McLean. He was one of seven brothers, all of whom were surveyors. Being then an unmarried man, he may have changed his residence from place to place as suited his employment. He must, at least for a time, have resided either in this settlement or in that of the Stony Creek Glades. In 1775 he married Sarah Holmes, who was the stepdaughter of Colonel Richard Brown, who then lived about two miles northeast of Somerset. McLean, however, does not seem to have continued to reside in these parts for any very great length of time, for in the spring of 1776 he settled near where Uniontown, in Fayette county, now is. But his work as a surveyor continued here for many years. Up to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war fully two hundred and fifty surveys are found drafted in the survey book, and these represent only a small part of the lands settled on, for many of the settlers were poor and could not at the time pay the necessary fees and expenses to have their lands surveyed. They simply held them under improvement rights, their being on them and in posses-

sion being usually looked on as a sufficient title to keep others off.

The wheat and rye sown in the fall of 1773 and harvested in the summer of 1774 yielded a fair crop, and the reputation of this part of the country as a grain producing section, of which up to this time there had been some doubt on account of its elevated situation, was now fully established. Although no one settler had more than a few acres seeded, still in the aggregate it made a considerable amount of grain. The want of a mill was now severely felt. As it was, the grain had to be packed on horses to the nearest mills, which were those near Bedford and Cumberland, Maryland. This always took three or four days' time, the settler returning with wearied limbs and jaded. All this was a great deal of inconvenience, and many were the shifts made by the good housewife of that day that the sack of flour or meal would hold out the longest possible time. Boiled grain was a standard dish. Boiled and mashed with a wooden stamper, then mixed with a little meal or potatoes and baked into a loaf, it made a rather palatable bread.

In the fall of 1774 there seems to have been some apprehension felt on account of the Indians. Just what this feeling of alarm was based on does not appear. But so great was this feeling of unrest that it is said that but few of the settlers thought of going to mill unless it was in parties of eight or ten and presumably well armed. As they went in such numbers for mutual protection, that they might return home in the same manner they were under the necessity of remaining until the last of their grists were ground. All of this was a great drawback on the settlement, which led to a great deal of talk about building a mill at home. In some way Husband learned that somewhere near Cumberland there was a tub mill that, being superseded by a better mill, had been abandoned. He proposed going to the place and try to purchase the millstones and irons and bring them across the mountain, if the neighbors would join together with their labor and help to put up the necessary building. This proposition meeting with favor, he did go and buy them, and they were also brought across the mountains into the settlement, but how, or in what manner, has always been something of a puzzle to later generations that know anything at all of this matter. The stones were three feet in diameter and eight inches thick. It is not known that there were any roads at that time; nothing but packers' trails. It can hardly be supposed that such stones could have been packed on a horse's back. By some it is supposed that in winter time they might have been brought across the mountain and through the forests on rude sleds, and by cutting away the brush and by worming their way around more serious obstructions. But, whatever the manner of

their transportation, the fact remains that in some way they were brought here. But that was as near as the settlement came to getting a mill at that time, for shortly after the stones were brought here the Revolutionary war came on, and this, with threatened Indian troubles, led to the postponement of building the mill, and, as the sequel proved, it was many years before a mill was built anywhere near the proposed site for this mill. This pair of millstones, therefore, lay in the pine forest from the spring of 1775 until the year 1843, when they were put into the Husband's (later the Metzler) mill, now (1905) owned by the estate of Noah Hoover, for the purpose of cleaning grain.

Among the new settlers who came here in the years 1774 and 1775 (the dates are a little uncertain as to some of them) were Christian Ankeny, Peter Ankeny, Jacob Barnhart, Peter Barnhart, John Rowley, James Black, then a single man; —— Young, —— Kifer, —— Doom, and probably George and Nicholas Barron, who seem to have been father and son. Some of these are still well known names here, while others have long since disappeared and the present generation knows nothing of them.

Christian (or Christly) Ankeny, as he was called, had first settled in the Brothers Valley settlement, possibly as early as in the spring of 1772. His first improvement was on one of the Fritz farms of a later period, near Pine Hill. When he first came into this settlement he located on lands a little northwest of Somerset and in full view of the town. That part where his buildings were is now known as the Schrock place.

Peter Ankeny, brother of Christian, came here at the same time, but leaving his family in Washington county, Maryland. The place of his location was the well known Hugus farm, adjoining the town of Somerset on the south. Here he cleared several acres of land and sowed it in wheat. In the following spring he brought in his family, consisting of his wife and one child. Like every one else in those days, they had to bring in their belongings on pack-horses. Among these was a ten-plate stove, weighing not less than four hundred pounds, the first stove of any kind, so far as is now known, that was brought into the settlement. To have been so packed it must have been taken apart.

The Barrons located somewhere within a few miles to the west of Somerset. It is a family that has maintained its footing in the county down to the present time.

James Black, when he finally located, did so along the Glade road, about east of Somerset. He was a man of some prominence in our early history, and was the grandfather of

Somerset county's most distinguished son, Judge Jeremiah S. Black.

By 1774 and 1775 quite a number of head of cattle had been brought in, so milk and butter were added to the limited fare of the settler's table.

In the days of the hunters, deer and similar game were killed largely for the sake of the skins; the carcass was usually left for the wolves. But now there were so many settlers that about all the meat taken in the chase was consumed by them, with the result that during this winter the wolves and panthers, driven by hunger, became so bold that they attacked cattle and colts in broad day. The herds of hogs were still mostly too small and young to protect themselves against their wild enemies, but we will here give an instance belonging to this period in which they did this quite successfully. On the Husband farm a barn had been built, or rather, two stables of round logs were built, with a floor for threshing between them. Under one of these stables a herd of about twenty-five hogs were accustomed to sleep at night. One night, about one o'clock, a great commotion among the hogs aroused both the dogs and the family. On their going out, it was found too dark to find out what was the cause of the uproar among these animals, but when a lantern was brought out a large wolf was discovered sitting on the end of a log that projected several feet from the threshing floor, and about four feet above the ground, while the herd was arrayed against the building in a half circle, the larger hogs making great efforts to reach him, all the while keeping up their furious clamor. An occasional low whine from the wolf only added to their fury. The entrance to the yard was shut up, and an attempt made to dislodge the wolf from his perch by prodding him with a pole. Finally, by a tremendous leap, he attempted to clear the circle of his enemies, only to be seized and torn to pieces about as soon as his feet touched the ground.

At this time grass could still be cut on the Glades, and as the cattle were now becoming numerous, the season for hay making became a busy as well as an important time. In this labor the women as well as the men at times took part. It is related that in the haying season of this year a settler named Ferguson, with the assistance of his wife, was making hay on a glade below the present Cobaugh farm. The woman had taken an infant child with her, and spreading a blanket, left the child lying on it. Returning to it after some absence, she was dreadfully frightened at seeing a large rattlesnake lying by her child. Her screams soon brought the husband to the spot. By good fortune they succeeded in removing the child uninjured by the reptile.

THE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The history of this settlement has now been brought down to the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

Although on the remote frontier and far away from what was soon to become the theater of a long and bloody war, the settlers here in the backwoods had not been ignorant of the growing breach between the government of England and her colonies. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached these mountain glades it produced much the same effect that it did elsewhere. The fires of pariotism burned as brightly in these wilds as they did in the older settlements of the country, and on the rolls of Bedford county companies are to be found the names of men who, almost beyond any reasonable doubt, were from these parts.

In the spring of 1776 a company of riflemen was enlisted here and marched off to Washington's camp. It was commanded by Captain Richard Brown, with James Francis Moore as first lieutenant. We do not know the exact date of their enlistment, but the commissions of these two officers bear the date of March 19, 1776. The roll of this company has been preserved, and proper mention of its service so far as known will be made elsewhere. It is said that very few of the company ever came back to the settlement. It is known that a daughter of John Daugherty, a member of this company, lived to attain the age of almost ninety-five years, dying at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1901. The recruiting of this company was a heavy draft on the men of the settlement; it was such even if a part of the men came from the other settlements in the county. The men on their departure took with them the most serviceable arms, leaving the settlement in a very weak and defenseless condition.

It was not a long while after the beginning of the war until British agents had incited the hostility of the Indians against the colonists along the entire frontier both of New York and Pennsylvania. To the westward, the settlements in Westmoreland county were to some extent a barrier, and protected these Glades settlements, and it may also be said that these settlements also protected the Turkeyfoot settlement. But still, after all, these Westmoreland settlements offered but a feeble barrier between them and the Indian towns, and one that at any time was liable to be broken down by incursions of the savages, whose natural inclination for predatory warfare and pillage needed but little prompting, and when a successful raid had been made against the Westmoreland settlements, then our settlements between the two mountains would become fully ex-

posed. Toward the north there were no intervening settlements at that time.

With the reports that came from the Sinking Valley, the Standing Stone and Frankstown, all of which were in Bedford county as it was then constituted, it will readily be seen how great was the apprehension that at this period pervaded the minds of the people. It cannot well be doubted but that this feeling of uneasiness extended itself to all in what is now Somerset county, but we do not have so much account of it as it relates to the other settlements, as we have of the situation here in these—Cox's Creek Glades, and along the Forbes road.

So unsettled was the situation all through the fall of 1776, and so great was the alarm that the settlers along the Forbes road, which was looked on as being the outskirts of this settlement to the north, had abandoned their homes. While it is extremely probable that some of them had retired toward Bedford, others moved into this settlement (Cox's Creek Glades). Some of them may be said to have been forted in a blockhouse that had been built on Richard Brown's place. Still others were at a building that was known and which was on the old Ferner farm. Others, as the accounts of those times have come down to us, found shelter among the neighbors. In addition to the two blockhouses named, there was during the Revolutionary period a stockade that covered the spring at Peter Ankeny's house; that is, on the old Hugus farm. It is also known that there was a stockade on the Husband farm.

About the first of October a meeting of the settlers was held for the purpose of considering the situation and means of defense. Among other things it was agreed that the firing of a gun at any house should be construed as a signal to mean that there was cause for alarm; that two shots at the same place would mean that signs of Indians had been discovered; while three shots would indicate that Indians had actually been seen. All hunting was for the time suspended, so that there could be no unnecessary alarm to arise from the shooting of game.

It is related that during this suspension of the hunting season four boys of the neighborhood had gone down the creek one morning for the purpose of fishing. While the boys were crossing the stream by means of a fallen tree, somewhere near where Kantner's woolen factory now is, some man who had been out hunting beyond hearing distance from the settlement, saw the boys, and concealing himself in a clump of bushes near by, he discharged his gun for the purpose of frightening them and having a laugh at their expense. The smoke that rose up on the dicharge of the gun showed the place of concealment. The boys, jumping off the log on which they had been at the firing of the gun, and at a place where there was a plenty of

stones, sent such a shower of them into the bushes that the fellow was forced to beg off.

Of the Indians who were the occasion of so much alarm, those of the Dalaware tribe are said to have been friendly to the colonists, those who were hostile being of other tribes.

ATTEMPT OF INDIANS TO CAPTURE JAMES WELLS.

James Wells at that time was living on the old Dennison (or Henry Rauch) farm, a part of which lies in the present borough of Jennerstown. When the situation became so alarming, Wells was one of those who brought his family to Brown's blockhouse for safety. This was probably chosen as a place of refuge for the reason that Captain Richard Brown was his father-in-law. Captain Brown himself was then absent in the war. Presently this feeling of alarm subsided somewhat. At the time that the people of the north end of the settlement had abandoned their several places, all of the crops had not been entirely secured. At several places there were potatoes to be lifted, and Wells himself had a piece of buckwheat that he desired to thresh. So a party of eight or nine men and boys was got together for the purpose of going there and finishing up this work. A young woman belonging to the Wells household went with them for the purpose of cooking for the party. Whether the party was armed or not does not appear, but it looks as though such was not the case. They also had a horse with them.

Four or five days had passed by, and they were about finishing up their work in one of Wells' fields. They had really left the house, the girl had mounted the horse, and they were about ready to start away. Just here a dog that happened to be with the party began to bark furiously on the north side of the field, where there was a thick brushwood that also ran around the west end of the field. The path that they were to take also ran along this thicket. Wells told the party to go on, while he would go across the field and call off the dog, and that he would strike the path above the field on the west. Some of the party were moving on, and Wells was partly across the field, when two Indians suddenly dashed out from the brush some ten or twelve rods east from where the party had been standing, and before they were observed they had cut off Wells from the rest of the party. The girl was the first to see them, and gave the alarm by a scream. On looking around, Wells at once comprehended his danger, and being unarmed also, saw that his only chance for escape was to gain the thicket at the end of the field. Wells was a very active man, and his pursuers soon saw that they could not prevent him from getting into the woods. Then three other Indians started out

from the brush considerably west from where the first two had come out. These ran west to head him off in that direction. While this was going on, the remainder of the party had scattered in order to effect their own escape. The girl being mounted, rode on, keeping, however, a close watch on the outcome of the race between Wells and the Indians. When she saw that Wells had cleared the fence and disappeared in the thicket, she applied the whip to the horse and soon came upon one of the party, known as Irish Jimmy. This Jimmy was looked on as a great coward, and of being none too bright, but on this occasion he showed that he could be both cool and prudent. The girl, as she came up to him, cried out, "Run, Jimmy, run!" but Jimmy answered, "The howly saints presarve us from the varmints! but, faith, I wanted to see the redskins wanst!" In this wish he certainly had been gratified. The girl, as she passed again, told him to save himself. She also knew where Wells would probably strike the path, and made all the speed that she could to reach the place. As for Jimmy, he also started off in the same direction that the rest of the party had taken, but coming to a muddy place, where the tracks of the others could be seen, he stopped long enough to cover them with leaves, and thus obliterate the trail so as to foil Indian sagacity and prevent pursuit. The girl was right in her conjecture as to where Wells would probably gain the path, which he reached, greatly exhausted, as she came up. Dismounting she urged him to take her place and continue his flight, while she took to the woods. Up to this time it had been an attempt on the part of the Indians to effect his capture, but now, seeing that he would escape them, they opened fire on him. They appear to have been good marksmen, for four of their balls struck the body of Wells, while a fifth one struck the pommel of the saddle. He, however, was not so seriously disabled but that he could retain his place in the saddle, and soon was beyond reach of his pursuers, who then abandoned the chase. They made no attempt to capture the girl. The entire party reached Brown's blockhouse before sunset, the girl being the last to come in.

The alarm and report of Wells' capture was spread over the settlement before he got in, for the fastest of the party came in ahead of its slower members, and these, when they reached the first house not deserted, sent forward a man on horseback with all dispatch to warn the settlers and gather them to places of safety and security. This necessarily brought the news an hour or two in advance of Wells' arrival. The signal of three successive discharges of firearms was promptly given, and as their report sounded over the settlement consternation reigned everywhere. As soon as the signals were

reported at Brown's blockhouse, which by common consent had been agreed on as the headquarters of the settlement, messengers on fresh horses were started around to the different cabins to make known to the people their real danger and warn them to gather into the places chosen for defense as quickly as possible. "I well recollect," said the late Isaac Husband, "when I was a child about six years of age, of seeing that express coming across the Glade at full speed, with a blood-red handkerchief borne aloft in his hand, and I can still hear his thrilling voice as he rode past my father's house and cried out, 'Indians! Indians! Wells is killed!' and, merely slackening his pace, added, 'Make your arrangements; they will be on the settlement tonight,' and then passed on to repeat the same cry at every cabin.

"The first messenger was passed about an hour when another was seen coming with equal haste. All was excitement and terror, and we strained our eyes, expecting to see the savages in full pursuit. As soon as he came within hearing distance he called out, 'Wells is in, but wounded and dying from loss of blood.' This summons was for my mother, who was about the only person in the settlement who knew anything of surgery, and she was hurried off to attend to the wounded man, who had reached the blockhouse at Brown's in a fainting condition."

Three of the balls were extracted, but the fourth one remained in his body. His wounds were severe, but not mortal, and after a winter of suffering he was restored to health and vigor. In the meanwhile an armed party was sent out to find the girl, as well as to try and learn something further of the movements of the Indians. The girl was met making her way toward the blockhouse, and as she reported that she had not been pursued that she was aware of, the party returned with her, to the great joy of everyone, for she was now looked on as the heroine of the settlement. Wells himself always esteemed her as the preserver of his life. It is to be regretted that the name of this brave girl has been lost to the present generation.

After taking counsel, the conclusion was finally reached that perhaps it would be better to abandon the settlement for the present, or at least remove the women and children to a place of safety. The conduct of the Indians in this affair appeared to be somewhat strange, and this led to the belief that a general foray on the settlement was to be looked for. No other reason than this could be assigned for their not having attempted to kill or capture others of the party than Wells, or for not having pursued the defenseless girl after she had given up her horse to Wells. Pickets were kept out for some time,

and finally a scouting party ventured back to the scene of the attack, to find that no houses had been burned, and that nothing appeared to have been disturbed, nor were there any further signs of the enemy. In the meanwhile, however, a number of families had left the settlement, some going to Bedford, some to Conococheague, and other distant points. Had it not been for the condition of Wells, and the impossibility of removing him in his then dangerous state, it is probable that the settlement would have been almost entirely abandoned. As matters stood, the wounded man could not be removed, and those having to care for him were compelled to remain with him. This, in the end, proved fortunate for those of the settlers who had stayed, as they were not further molested at this time.

It is not often that the Indians' side of the story of such an incident as has here been related has been told, but in this instance it can also be given. There were some singular circumstances connected with this attack on Wells that remained a mystery for many years thereafter. At one time there was a reservation for the Delaware Indians near Kaskaskia, Illinois. In 1816 David Husband, the youngest son of Harmon Husband, removed to Illinois and settled near this Indian reservation, and in time became acquainted with an old Delaware warrior who spoke English. Learning from what part of the country Mr. Husband had come, he inquired whether the Indians had not killed a man in those parts many years before, and made this statement:

"I was in a party of five Indians, three Delawares and two Shawnees, among the mountains for the purpose of capturing a man by the name of Wells who had ill treated an Indian woman and killed an Indian child while on a scout on the headwaters of the Conemaugh. The father of the child had sworn revenge at the risk of his life. He was my brother, and I promised to support him to the same extent, as did also a second brother, and the Shawnees were our friends. We learned where this man lived, but we found it deserted. We lay around for four days until we saw him come back with other people with him. We saw them at work, and could have killed all of them and could have killed Wells, but we wanted to take him alive in order to torture him to death. The others we did not want to hurt. After watching for a chance to catch Wells, we got him separated from the rest of the company, and were sure of taking him alive, but he was the best runner I ever saw. He got off from us. We saw him mount the horse. We all fired upon him, but he did not fall. We then started for the Allegheny river and travelled all day and late in the night. Then we stopped, made a fire, and lay down until morning, when we were fired on. Three were killed, one was wounded, and one escaped."

This explained some at least of the strange features of the attack. The Delawares were then at peace with the colonists, and this was no war party. It might be considered as an act of private war, and if Wells had been captured he would never have been taken to the Indian town.

There was sometimes retaliation for the barbarities of the

Indians on the part of the frontiersmen; the brutality and savagery of some men could not always be restrained.

The few descendants of James Wells who know anything of this Indian account challenge its correctness. They deny that he was the sort of a man who would be guilty of the charge made against him by the Indians. He continued to reside in this county until after the year 1800, and certainly must have been a man of character and reputation, for he filled various public offices that were only conferred on such men, and while these Indians may have had a just grievance of this kind against some one, it is probable that they were mistaken, and sought to wreak their vengeance on the wrong man.

Quite a number of the settlers had moved their families to places of safety during the panic created by the attack on Wells in the fall of 1776, and this settlement may be looked on as having been to some extent abandoned during the following winter. Just what the effect of this panic was on the other settlements, meaning by this the Stony Creek Glades, Brothers Valley, Elk Lick and Turkeyfoot settlements, we have little or no account. As to the situation along the Forbes road, it was about the same as here.

In the spring of 1777 some of the settlers returned, many of them without their families, but by fall nearly all the families were again settled down as before.

After the country had been left so bare and depleted of men and arms by the departure of Captain Brown's company, as well as so many cabins having been vacated on account of the Indian alarm, wolves became so numerous and troublesome that an association was formed to promote their destruction. This was organized in May, 1777, under the following rules.

"The undersigned hereby agree to form themselves into an association to encourage the destruction of wolves, by subscribing and paying two shillings for each wolf scalp killed within the settlement or within a circuit of ten miles, Col. Brown's to be considered the centre, but each person bringing in the scalp shall become a member of the company and a joint contributor before receiving the premium on his scalp." (Signed) Jacob Morningstar, A. Wright, J. Wells, Henry Bruner, A. Kifer, G. Young, P. Brougher, Jacob Loute, Peter Ankeny, J. Unsill, Woolerick Bruner, T. Wells, S. Wright, H. Washabaugh, D. Wright, H. Husband, Christian Ankeny, Fred Unsill, D. Loute, George Bruner, Fred Mostallor, — Bowlin, John Penrod, Jr., Michael Huff, P. Barnhart, John Penrod, Sr., J. Kimberly, J. Doom, James Black.

The foregoing list may be assumed as showing the number of persons who were still in the settlement in the spring of 1777.

Through the latter months of 1777, and all through the succeeding winter, the settlers in Westmoreland county were greatly harassed and distressed by Indian forays, and as the distance was not so great that it could not have been traversed

in a day or two, it may well be believed that the reports that from time to time came from those parts added anything to the feeling of security among the people on this side of the Laurel Hill. To show just what was the state of affairs at this time so near this settlement, we quote the following letter from Colonel Archibald Lochrey, the county lieutenant for Westmoreland county, to President Wharton:

Honored Sir. the Distressed Situation of our Cuntery is such that we have no Prospect But Disolation and Distruction the whole county On the North side of the Rode from the Allegany Mountains to the River is all Keept Close in forts and can get no subsistance from their plantations they have made application to us requesting to be put under Pay and Receive Rations and as we could see no other to keep the People from flying and Leeting the Cuntery be evacquiated we were Oblidged to adopt them Measures (Requesting your Excellancy to give the necessary orders to enable us put them in Execution if these very Measures is Not adopted I see no other Method that can secure the People from giving up the Cuntery these People while they support these fruntear Posts are certainly serving the publick) & Cartainly cannot Continue Long so to do unless supported by the Publick—Lieut Col Charles Camble and forc other Persons is Maide Prisoners on the waters of Blackleig's Creek fore other men kill'd and scalped near the same pleace one man kil'd near Wallace's fort on Cunnomoch Eleven other Persons Kill'd and Scalped at Palmer's fort Near Logonear amongst which is Ensign Woods at the pleace where Col Campble was maid Prisoner, fore raskely Proclamations wass Left by the Savages from the Governor of Detroit Requesting all Persons to come to him or any other of the Garrisons occupied by His Majesties Troops and they should Receive Pay & Lodgings as they rank with us, every Private Person for encouragement to have 200 Acres of Land.

In short there is very few Days there is not some murder committed on some part of our fruntears (if Your Excellency would Please to adopt our measures and give the necessary orders for Putting them into Execution: I Hoop with Divine assistance we shall be able to Hold the Cuntery till we are Enabled by the more Effectual Meashurs, that is Carring an Expedition into their Cuntery). We have likewise Ventured to erect two Stockade forts at Logenear & Hannahs Town at the Publick expense with a Store House in each to secure Both Publick and Private Property in, and Be a place of Retreat for the Suffering fruntears In case of needsessity which I flatter myself will meet with your Excellancys approbation and Beigs Leave to subscribe Myself

Your Excellancys
Most Obligded Most
Humbl Servt

A LOCHRY Lieut.

Westmoreland ye 4th Nov. 1777

Directed
On Public Service
to His Excellancy Thos Wharton Junr President of the Shupraim Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania
Favored by
Col John Shields

(P. A. Archives, 1st series, vol. 5, page 74.)

Such being the situation just beyond the Laurel Hill, and so near by, the strain and anxiety that our people here suffered can readily be imagined.

Under date of November 27th of the same year, Thomas Smith and George Woods, both citizens of Bedford county, as well as being men of prominence and reputation, wrote to the president in council as follows:

Gentlemen: The present situation of this County is so truly deplorable that we should be inexcusable if we delayed a moment in acquainting you with it.

An Indian War is now raging around us in its utmost fury—Before you went down they had killed one man at Stony Creek, Since that time they have killed five on the mountain over against the heads of Dunnings Creek killed or taken three at the Springs, wounded one and kill'd some Children by Frankstown and had they not providentially been discovered in the Night & a party went out and fired on them they would in all probability have destroyed the greater part of that settlement in a few hours. A small party went out into Morrison's Cove Scouting and unfortunately divided, the Indians discovered one division and out of eight killed seven and wounded the other. In short a day hardly passes without our hearing of some new murder, and if the People continue only a week longer to fly as they have done for a week past Cumberland County will be the frontier.

From Morrison's Croyl's & Friend's Coves Dunning's creek and one half of the Glades they are fled or forted and for all defense that can be made here the Indians may do almost what they please.

We keep out ranging parties in which we go out by turns but all we can do that way is but weak and ineffectual for our defense because one half of the people are fled those that remain are too busily employed in putting their families and the little of their effects that they can save and take into some place of Safety so that the whole burden falls upon a few of the Frontier Inhabitants. For those who are at a distance from danger have not as yet offered us any assistance We are far from blaming the officers of the Militia because they have not ordered them out not only for the foregoing reasons but also for these, not one Man in of them is armed.

This letter, of which we quote only a part, is very lengthy, and is to be found in the First Series, Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. VI, page 39, and it amply confirms all that has been said concerning the dangers and perils to which all the border settlements were exposed at that time. These two gentlemen appear to have studied the situation carefully, and in this same letter they strongly advised the enlistment of not less than a hundred rangers, well armed, and men who were at home in the woods and understood Indians' ways. Only by such men, led by spirited officers, could it be expected that the settlements could be protected. But previously to the writing of the letter from which we have been quoting, the council of safety had addressed the following letter to the delegates of Pennsylvania in congress on the situation as it then was on this part of the western frontier:

In Council of Saefety
Lancaster 14 Nov 1777

Sirs This Council is applied to by the people of the County of Westmoreland in this Commonwealth with the most alarming complaints of Indian Depredations. The Letter of which the inclosed is a copy will give you some Idea of their present situation We are further informed by verbal accounts that an extent of 60 Miles has been evacuated to the Savages full of Stock Corn, Hoggs & Poultry that they have attacked Palmers Fort about 7 miles from Ligonier without success; and from information of White Eyes & other circumstances it is feared that Fort Ligonier has been by this time attacked. There is likewise reason to fear the ravages will extend to Bedford & along the frontier.

We shall order out the Militia of Bedford County & take such other steps as may be necessary for the relief of those Settlements, but we find they are greatly deficient in the Articles of arms & especially ammunition & Flints In Fort Ligonier when our Informants left it, there was not more than 40 lb. of

powder & 15 lb. of Lead—Flints are sold at a Dollar apiece We must beg the assistance of Congress in these articles—arms we dare hardly ask but ammunition and & Flints we hope may be supplied by Congress both to Westmoreland & Bedford and we must also intreat the attention of Congress to the general defense of the Frontier—We know not the Situation of Gen Hand, his forces or his views but we have reserved the Militias of Bedford & West Moreland for the purpose of co operating with him in those parts of the States & the neighborhood.

Mr Thomas Galbraith will call on you in a few Days on his way to Ligonier, the supplies should be furnished to him from Carlisle to be carried from thence on Pack horses. He will explain more at large their situation & it might not be amiss to communicate to him what may be expected from Gen Hand as well as what Congress shall order

Directed
To Delegates of Pennsylvania in Congress

All through the winter of 1777 reports continued to come in that Westmoreland was still being harassed by Indian forays, and as a matter of course these reports kept alive a certain feeling of uneasiness in these settlements. At the same time it was hoped and believed that the deep snows on the mountains would for the time prove a barrier against an attack on the part of the savages. That some efforts in the way of defending these settlements were made may be learned from this letter of Colonel Piper, the lieutenant of Bedford county:

Bedford Jan 20th 1778

Sir I would Beg Leave to Enform that on my Return from Councill the Distressing Situation of our fronteers oblidged me to call upon the Sub lts. to Consult upon measures to prevent our fronteers from Being Entirely Evacuated when we were oblidged to adopt the following Measures viz: to Give orders to Raise 30 men for the defense of the Settelmt called the Gleades 40 men for the Senter divission Encluding Bedford thirty men for Franks town and the same number for the Sinking Valley and thirty men to Guard the inhabitants of Harts Log Settelmt the urgant Call for these men and the Exorbitant Prices of all articles Layd us under the necessity of augmenting their Pay to five Pounds Pr month the men to Be engaged for the space of nine monts unless sooner discharged These People Have Repeatedly applyd to me, praying their Situation to Be Layd Before Councill of their determination to make a Stand if they meet with this necessary Assistance, they Likewise Pray that a Suitable Person may be appointed to Lay a Small Store of Provisions at each Post to Supply Scouting Partys or other troops who may be Employed as Guards If these measures are approven by Councill the People will Stand, and if Rejected I have the Greatest Reason to believe that on the first alarm from Indians A Great Part of our County will Be Left desolate—These measures that we Have Adopted is by no means to be understood as acting against Authority But in Compliance with the order of Council of the 9th of December and the situation of our County Renders it impossible to Call the People out in classes these Considerations I Beg Leave to Lay Before Councill and Refar to Col Davis for further Enformations

And am Sir
With due regard Your
Excellancys most Obdt Hble servt
JOHN PIPER.

P.S.—The Pressing Call for Money obliges us to Press our demand for a further Supply By this Bearer Col Davis who is apointed to wait upon Councill for that Purpose. I am &c

J. P.

Directed
The Honorable Presidant in Councill Lancaster

(Pa. Arch., 1st series, vol. 6, page 194.)

TORIES COME INTO THE SETTLEMENT.

As the spring passed and the summer approached, there was little or no improvement in the situation. The barrier that the Westmoreland settlements offered was liable to be swept away at any time, and then this settlement would be the next in the way of the savage foe. The reports from that quarter were anything but reassuring, while to the north the Great road was considered as being practically closed.

During the years 1777 and 1778 there was an immigration into these parts of an entirely different character from that of any previous year, and one that was in no wise to be desired. This was an immigration of Tories—that is, of persons who sided with the English in the struggle that was then going on between them and the colonists. Necessarily they were against the colonists. These newcomers had been living in the eastern and older settled parts of the state, as it was now called. They had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new order of things, as prescribed by the assembly. They had also refused to join the associations that had been formed in aid of the popular cause, and by thus withholding their aid and sympathy from the cause in which the most of the colonists had so heartily enlisted they became obnoxious to their Whig neighbors, as well as objects of suspicion. It certainly must have been difficult for any one to remain neutral in those strenuous days.

This led to their being harassed by fines and in many other ways. Their conduct often was such as to forbid their close proximity to the hostile armies, and many times it was a military necessity to arrest and place them in confinement, so that they might be prevented from giving aid and information to the enemy. There can be no doubt but that to many of this class of persons the situation where they were then living was intolerable, and this caused the removal of many of them to the remote settlements on the frontier in the hope that they might escape at least a part of what they looked on as persecution on the part of their Whig neighbors. It is all over now, and those who were living in those days have long since passed from the stage of action. To us it has long been apparent that there may have been two sides to the great questions that were then at issue, just as it is with about everything else over which men differ, and those who happen to take the unpopular side in a revolution usually are apt to suffer for what, after all, may be a matter of conscience.

We only need look back to the great Civil war of our own days to see how it is in such times. The Union man of the South, the man who remained loyal to the flag under which he had been born and desired to see the integrity of the Union maintained,

was in the eyes of his fellow-citizens who had espoused the other side a Tory, and as such he was persecuted and made to flee from the country. He was in about the same position as was the Tory of the American Revolution, with this difference, that his side prevailed in the great questions that had been appealed to the court of arms.

When these Tories were thus forced to seek what may be said to have been places of refuge on the frontier, these settlements received their full proportion of them. It was not long after their coming into the settlement until there was enough of dispute and bickering between those who were Whigs and the adherents of the crown. Their disputes often ran high in words, but never resulted in more than pugilistic encounters, and in those days these were not looked on as being very much of a breach of the law. No names of any of these Tory immigrants have come down to us. If they remained here after the war was over, their attitude while it was going on has long since been forgotten. But after the Revolutionary war was over there was quite a large emigration to Canada on the part of the Tory element from all of the states. It is known that several families went to Canada from the Brothers Valley Settlement, and it is not improbable that they were of this class.

NON-RESISTANTS COME IN.

There was also a considerable emigration of another character that also sought the frontier on account of the war. Members of the Dunkard, or German Baptist, Amish and Mennonite churches had come into these settlements between the two mountains about as early as any others, notably so in Elk Lick, Brothers Valley and Stony Creek. Then, as now, a cardinal tenet of their several faiths was that their members must not bear arms or take part in wars. This was with them a matter of conscience; these things were wrong. In Eastern Pennsylvania all of these people were more or less numerous. Like the Tories, they refused to take the oaths prescribed, but from different motives. They were non-jurors. They refused to bear arms or take part in the war because war was wrong. This, also, in some localities at least, led to their being vexed by fines, to their being looked on with suspicion, and to be more or less persecuted. So many of them, too, sought refuge in the wilds of the frontier, that they might live in peace. As a descendant of one of this class once said to the writer, they were not disloyal to the authorities as they were then constituted. It was their religious scruples that led them to take the attitude that they did. And on these things they hold the position today.

A MILL IS BUILT.

Just here we will make a momentary digression from the story of the alarms and dangers of Indian attacks that were disturbing the peace of mind of every one in the settlement, to note an event of another kind that was of the greatest importance to the well being and convenience of the settlement. It has already been told that the settlers were obliged to pack their grain to Bedford or Fort Cumberland, where were the nearest gristmills at which they could get it ground into flour.

About the year 1778 (though it may also have been a little earlier) a Mr. Jones came into the settlement, and in traveling over it he soon noticed the need for a gristmill and began to look around him for a good mill site. Peter Bucher, who then was still more of a hunter than anything else, and who lived on the John H. Morrison farm of a later day, pointed out to him such a site on the present David Putnam farm in Jefferson township, near where Matthias Scott's forge was afterward built. This site pleased Jones so well that he secured title to the land at once. William Jones, a son of this Jones, came in shortly afterward and built a mill here. This place is near the foot of Laurel Hill, somewhat on the outskirts of the settlement, it is true, but still only ten miles from its central part, and the long and toilsome journeys across the mountain, taking days of time to make them, in order to obtain so necessary a staple of life as flour, were now a thing of the past. We cannot say that this was the very first mill to be built within the present county of Somerset, but it certainly was one of the first, for we have no account whatever of these settlers ever having gone to any mill in Brothers Valley or elsewhere on this side of the Allegheny mountain. It is probable, however, that the "Troyer Mill" in Brothers Valley, as it was first called, was built about the same time. There is also a vague tradition of a small tub mill having been built on the south side of Flaugherty run, near Meyersdale, also about the same time. The mill at Draketown, in the Turkeyfoot settlement, may be of this period. Jones' mill, as it was called, was in a sense one of the centres of the settlement for quite a while, and it seems strange that no permanent town or village grew up around it. This mill, which in its day served so useful a purpose, has long since been abandoned. It may not be out of place here to say that when Mr. Jones, the elder, bought the millsite of which we are speaking, he also at the same time bought a second millsite on the waters of Indian creek, on the western side of Laurel Hill. Here Robert Jones, another son, built a mill, and there has always been a mill there, which to this day is known as Jones' mill.

TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER.—CONTINUED.

But to take up once more the story of the troubles on the frontier. In a letter dated February, 1779, that Colonel Hugh Davison, one of the sub-lieutenants, wrote to the council, he fully confirms all that was said by Colonel Piper, and laid stress on the fact that the people expected an attack when the weather became more open, and that the condition of the county was such that when one part of it was attacked, danger was to be apprehended to the whole county. From this letter we also learn that the Glade settlements were considered and called the western frontier of the county. The year 1778 passed by. What the real situation was that prevailed in many parts of Bedford county may best be judged from the following petition of the commissioners and assessors of the county to the assembly:

Bedford February 16 1779

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met.

The Petition of the Board of Commissioners Assessors & Assistant Assessors of Bedford County—Humbly Sheweth: That the Petitioners have met in order to Lay the Taxes directed by Law to be paid by this County, but the Situation of the greatest part of the County is such that Humanity forbids them to levy the Same and induces them to apply to the Honourable House for relief and to represent That for eighteen months past the frontier Inhabitants have almost entirely been deprived of the fruits of their labor by the incursions of the Indians. Many of them are gone entirely out of the County, and when that part of the Petitioners whose duty it is to take the Returns of Property went to the once Chearful abodes of Humble Industry & content the Inhabitant had fled to preserve his life, and nothing presented to their view but forlorn inhabitations and untilled fields (in several of which the grave of the former owner murdered by the Indians was to be seen) and to levy Taxes off those would be adding distress to the afflicted and taking from the Poor that which he has not to give.

That part of the Inhabitants which remained collected into forts—some formed into Companies and Ranged along the Frontiers in order to afford some small Protection to the rest who, at the hazzard of their lives ventured out to save their Scanty harvest and to prepare another but they were so often driven in that it was but little they could do.

The Panic occasioned by one incursion was scarcely over till they were alarmed afresh by another, Many were deprived of Sowing & planting & not a few were prevented from reaping that which they had put in—In Consequence of which Famine Stares us in the face. There is not Bread enough amongst us to sustain the Inhabitants till Harvest & were it to be had for Money which it is not. Many of the Poorer sort have not wherewithal to purchase it The great Plenty of Money that is circulating in other parts of the Country is to them no relief because their Savage Foe has prevented them from having anything to sell to acquire Money and many of them have undergone hardship & distress and suffered such loss that they are really objects of Compassion & if the Times would permit their Situation would strongly Plead for Public assistance to save the helpless families of those who have perished by the Sword, and those who have been deprived of Providing Bread for their Families from suffering by Famine. The few who have been permitted to remain at their Habitations, and reap the fruits of their industry will chearfully pay their part of the Taxes according to their circumstances but should the whole Quota laid on this County be levied off them it is so large and their numbers so few that they would be reduced to beggary by it. We therefore intreat the interposition of the Honourable House and that they

would grant such an exemption in the Premisses as to their wisdom shall seem meet & the Petitioners as in duty bound shall pray &c.

James Martin
Saml Davidson
Commissioners.
Allen Rose
David Jones
Gideon Richey
John Canan
Wm Goff
County Assessors.

Henry Abrams
Hugh Robinson
James Little
Absalom Gray
Tho's Crossan
Robert Moore
Township Assessors.

Of the signers of this petition, which tells its own story, Henry Abrams was from the Turkeyfoot settlement, while Hugh Robinson was the assessor for Brothers Valley township, and lived about two miles south from the present town of Meyersdale.

On the 17th of May following, the commissioners and assessors again met for the purpose of levying this, as we find from this extract from the commissioners:

Pursuant to adjournment the subscribers met at George Milligan's with the Intention to assess and lay the Quota of the 62000 Dollars as also the taxes for the current year but the Indians having made a recent and general Invasion into this County the unfortunate Inhabitants have generally been obliged to abandon their Habitations and either to fly or collect into Forts to save their lives has made it impossible for the full board to meet.

They follow this up with the declaration that the situation was so critical that they could not with any degree of certainty appoint a fixed time to meet again. There do not appear to have been any of the assessors belonging to our part of the county present.

On July 5 the commissioners again set forth the impossibility of having a meeting of the board of assessors at that time, or that it was possible for the township assessors to perform the duties required by the act of assembly, and that many of the inhabitants had been obliged to abandon their homes on account of the many murders committed by the savages on the frontier. Of course, this applies to Bedford county as a whole, and some other parts of the county suffered vastly more from these inroads of the Indians than did those parts on the west side of the Allegheny mountain. Aside from what took place in the stretch along the Forbes road, it was more the constant coming in of the reports of these savage inroads and forays that acted as a continual menace to the peace of the settlements and kept such of the people as did remain in a continual state of worry.

The gravity of the situation was appreciated by the council of safety at Philadelphia, and about this time orders were issued to the authorities of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lancaster, to detach two hundred and fifty militia for the counties of Bedford and Westmoreland, in the hope that with

this aid the people could do something in the way of sowing and gathering crops. But York county found a pretext for not complying with the order, and Lancaster followed her example. All of this will be found to be borne out by a reference to the first series of the Pennsylvania Archives covering this period.

So with all the efforts that were made, not a man could be got out in aid of these exposed settlements, and it is not to be wondered at that many of the settlers gave way to despair and abandoned their homes.

There would also seem to have been differences and dissensions between the county lieutenant, Colonel John Piper, and his two sub-lieutenants in this part of the county. These were probably Philip Cable and Richard Brown. In the accounts we have of these matters only the surnames are given. This sort of trouble covered a period of several years, and at least as far back as 1777, for in a letter to James Martin, a sub-lieutenant on the east side of the Allegheny mountain, Colonel Piper as much as charged these sub-lieutenants with sowing dissensions among the people. This letter we give in full:

Sir:—Please wait upon the Executive Council for this state and lay before them the disadvantages we labor under in Executing the Business Committed to us the art and influence of Some individuals in this County Has induc'd Maney of the inhabitants to deny the authority of our Present Legislators So that whole townships are taught to deny all authority nor will they Comply in one single instance with the acts of our Present assembly and the Great Caus, why our Business is not Carry'd on with dispatch is owing in a great Measure to the two Gentn viz Cable and Brown who were appointed Sub Lieuts in the Western district* of this county there refusing to do their duty untill the Scence of the People are taken at Large which throws Such Load of Business upon me that I find My Self unable to Perform notwithstanding the numbers of Good People in this county, that are active in their duty Yet from the art and influence of these People there are So mutch oposition and So many difficultys thrown in our way that our Business is mutch Retarded therefore, Sir I hope you'l Lay this Matter before the House and Executive Council and Pray that they may Grant us Sutch Relief Either by apointing others to do the duty or Any other directions they in their wisdoms May think proppair. Pleas to Enform that the County is Lay'd off in districks and Each district apointed their field officers, But the other Business is much kep'd Back for the want of Concurrance and assistance of the above named Gentlemen.

I am Sir your obed't serv't

JOHN PIPER.

July 20 1777.

It would look very much as if these two officers, Mr. Cable and Mr. Brown, stickled in this particular instance for some sort of a referendum before they would carry out their instructions. In this they were certainly away in advance of the times.

If we fully understand the reply of Colonel Piper to a petition of certain inhabitants of Quemahoning township, it would appear that neither the suffering of the people of these settlements nor the dangers to which they were exposed, nor yet their extreme poverty, served to protect them against un-

*Meaning what is now known as Somerset county.

just and illegal demands on the part of military subordinates. We are not able to give the petition itself, and can only infer its nature from the reply made to it, which reply we here give, first saying that we do not know the names of the sub-lieutenants referred to in the petition:

To the Inhabitants of Quemahoning Township, 1780.

Gentlemen: I Received your Petition to me directed by the Hand of Mr. Black, I am fully sensible of your situation and the Difficulties you labor under by reason of the exorbitant Demands made upon you by the Sub Lieutenants of this County for large sums of Money to Pay the hire of two Men annexed to the Bedford Company of Pennsylvania Voluntiers.

I look upon it as a grievance upon the Said remaining Inhabitants of the Frontier Inhabitants of this County and as such I have already remonstrated to Council, and likewise to Mr. Powel a Member of the House of Assembly for this County. I assure you Gentlemen the Proceedings of the Sub Lieutenants of this County in Demanding such large Sums of Money from the Distressed Frontier Inhabitants is Contrary to my Judgment & apprehend contrary to the intention or meaning of the act for I am fully of opinion the meaning of the act was to call for two Men out of a Company, where there is a Company and not from the few remaining parts of Companies that are assembled in Small Parties on our extended Frontiers who for a considerable time past have been holding their weapons with the one Hand and Labouring with the other & am of opinion that if the measures that have been adopted by the Sub Lieutenants of this County are pursued to their ful extent it will instead of Supporting the Frontiers be a means of effectually breaking them up. Neither do I see any method of redress but by Petitioning our House of Assembly.

These, Gentlemen are my sentiments and I am sorry so far from having an Actual Hand in the present distressing measures that I have never so much as been consulted upon the matter. I am sorry to tell you Gentlemen that it is not in my Power as I apprehend to give you relief in yr Difficulties.

I am Gentlemen with Respect yr Most Humble Sevt,

JOHN PIPER.

Sept st 1780 a true Copy
p James Martin S .Lift.

Early in the winter of 1779-80 there was a very heavy fall of snow. It is said to have been from four to five feet deep on a level, and seems to have lain until very late in the spring of 1780. On February 27, 1780, Colonel Brodhead wrote from Fort Pitt: "I fear the public horses will all perish before grass comes again unless a sum of money can be furnished to purchase forage. The great depth of snow on the Allegheny and Laurel hills has prevented our getting every kind of stores, nor do I expect to get any until the last of April."

This great depth of snow for the time isolated the people who still remained in these settlements from their neighbors both to the east and the west. In fact, from all accounts, the settlers were largely isolated from each other all of the winter. In a way, this deep snow was really a blessing that brought a feeling of security to the settlers for the time being, for it was not believed that the Indians would attempt any incursion with such a snow covering the earth as this was. But when spring had really come, this blockade of snow soon disappeared under the warmth of the sun, and the fears of Indian invasion were once more renewed.

While it is true that in the year 1780 no savage incursion was actually made into these Glade settlements, yet other parts of Bedford county were not so fortunate, for a number of forays were made into the county by the enemy, many persons were killed, and there was much waste during this year. Even though the settlers here escaped actual attack, yet they underwent all the strain and anxiety over the uncertainties of their situation. It cannot be said that the year 1781 brought any change for the better, the situation remaining much as it had been through the preceding year, and remained so until the middle of the summer of 1782.

Yet through all this continual state of alarm some families here still clung to their homes, fully determined to remain and take their chances. But the news of the destruction of Hannastown, in Westmoreland county, on July 15, 1782, by a party of savages and renegade white men, supposed to be several hundred strong, brought affairs in these Glade settlements to a crisis. As the news of this foray swept through the settlements on the frontier as rapidly as it could be carried by messengers, consternation and terror prevailed everywhere. About the last barrier to the west seemed to have been swept away. This, coupled with the threats made by Simon Girty, made it seem madness to court danger any further.

We can only give an outline of the occurrences and scenes connected with the abandonment of the settlement in those troubled days. As the ominous news from Hannastown was borne eastward along the Great Road, a messenger was dispatched into this settlement. On his arrival at Brown's block house, which was the common center, other messengers were sent out to warn such settlers as still remained and to call them together to consider what should be done. The settlers were gathered together within a day or two, and the situation was fully discussed, with the ultimate conclusion that they must abandon their homes and seek refuge and safety in the settlements further east. The meeting being broken up, each one, with heavy heart, went to inform his family that they must now quit their homes for the time being, and seek places of security elsewhere from the merciless savages who might sweep over the settlement at any time. That there was no other alternative than flight.

Each family tried to take with them what they could. The horses, of course, were loaded with packs of their most indispensable effects. Some things were concealed by burying them in the ground, some by placing them in hollow logs in the woods. The grain was mostly left in stacks, and the potatoes in the hills. The cattle were generally driven along, but in many instances, after reaching places of safety, their owners were com-

pelled to sell them at nominal prices because they were not possessed of the means to purchase the needed provender to sustain them. The hogs, of which there were large numbers, were left behind to shift for themselves, and the probability of falling a prey to wolves and bears. But as against these, their own power and sagacity would seem to have in a measure protected them, for on the return of the settlers in the following year, large herds of them were still found, their increase not being materially affected by the depredations of the wild animals.

The families moved out as fast as they could pack and get off, directing their steps to places of security or where they had relatives or acquaintances. Some of them went to the Conococheague, others to York and Cumberland counties. Very little in the shape of food could be taken along. Among these people were many who a few years ago had come and sat down in this wilderness in misgiving and doubt whether they would be able to sustain themselves, but who, by their industry and perseverance, as well as thrift, had surrounded themselves with an abundance of the necessaries of life. These they were now compelled to abandon to the mercy of the expected enemy, while destitution and want stared the refugees in the face as they fell back on the country without means or money to sustain themselves.

Harmon Husband removed his family to Fort Cumberland, in Maryland. Passing through the Brothers Valley settlement, they reached their destination on the evening of the third day. They camped near the fort until a vacant cabin was found, about two miles away, in which the family was finally settled for the winter. They brought off with them ten head of horses and colts, four cows and ten head of cattle, including a yoke of oxen. Husband, while he mentions their passing through the Brothers Valley settlement, does not seem to say anything about the situation there at this time.

Extracts from the following letter of Barnard Daugherty to President Moore and the council will show the gloom and darkness that had settled over the situation on the frontier at this juncture.

Philada. Aug 19 1782

Sir. I beg leave to lay before Your Excellency and the Honorable Council the present situation of the County of Bedford. On the 8th of this Inst. were found killed and scalped about eighteen Miles on this side of the Town of Bedford, and within half a Mile of the great Road one Peck his wife and two children his house burnt and another who lived there is missing and thought to be taken away. The Enemy penetrating so far into the very heart of the country has struck a general panick and the People are mostly fled.

Speaking of the several forts or posts at which there were a few rangers and militia, he says:

That there is not above one week's provisions for their Subsistence and that it was not possible for me to have got more having not a penny to pur-

chase with and if there is not a speedy supply sent to those stations they will of Course be evacuated and as sure as Franks town Fort Piper (Heads of) Dunnings Creek posts or any one of them is evacuated, I am of Opinion Cumberland county will become the frontier because these are the most material stations in the County and if it is heard once that any of them are deserted the whole of the Country to which they are a frontier will immediately fly. * * * I had almost forgot informing your Excellency that the Notorious Girty has for some years past threatened the Town of Bedford with destruction in like manner as he has that of Hannas Town, he has effected his design on the latter and how soon he may effect a similar Destruction I know not but I am greatly afraid he has it in contemplation. This Information I thought myself under an absolute necessity of giving to your Honorable Board.

No actual reference is made to our Glade settlements in this letter, but if such was the situation to the eastward of them, it is easy to imagine what was the condition of things here. But about the same time Mr. Daugherty writes to Hon. Dr. Gardner in this manner:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to lay the enclosed through your means before the Honorable Board of Council (though imperfectly) some account of the present situation in Bedford County. You were kind enough to promise me a copy of such instructions as are necessary to observe relative to the issuing of provisions. I pray it may be remembered with respect to singning vouchers that the County Lieutenant lives upwards of fifteen miles from Bedford town. Nothing can be more distressing than the present situation of it for the places said in the enclosed to be broken up are nearly on the Maryland line.

It can hardly be doubted but that here he is making a direct reference to the several settlements here in these parts, for these settlements certainly are near the Maryland line, some of them extending quite up to it.

In March, 1783, Mr. Husband decided to return to the settlements and ascertain for himself what the situation there really was. He found things were much as they had been left by their owners, aside from the disorder that always is incident to abandoned property. He also found that a very small number of families had clung to their homes in spite of the last year's alarms and the general exodus that had then taken place. These had chiefly been of the early hunters. Among them was John Rhoades. In speaking of the matter afterwards, he said, in his German speech, that he himself wanted to go to Bedford, "ober die mommy hut gesacht sie daed net gae" ("mother said she would not go,") and as mother refused to go he was constrained to remain. To this Mrs. Rhoades herself added, "Mer hen eva a mohl aweck gesprunga fur nix und ich spring nimme mae" ("We ran away once for nothing and I will not run away again").

As a matter of fact, notwithstanding all the alarms that had harassed the settlers in these Cox's Creek Glades, keeping them under a constant strain and excitement, we have no account of any Indians ever having penetrated into these parts with hostile intent any nearer than the Forbes road, and we

think that this remark will apply to most of the Stony Creek Glades, Brothers Valley and Elk Lick. While many savage inroads were made into parts of Bedford county east of the Allegheny mountains, the Indians apparently found their way thither by trails and paths further to the north.

Having looked fully over the situation, Mr. Husband returned to his family at Fort Cumberland, and after consulting with his wife concluded to take the two older boys and return to the settlement, look after his property, and if not disturbed, to try and put out a crop, while his family remained where they then were. They brought with them a horse and the yoke of oxen, getting down to work about the last of April. Others of the refugees also returned to look after their abandoned homes, and some families came back in the spring. Among the first of these was that of Peter Ankeny. The buried and hidden property was gathered together. The last year's grain, which had been left in the stacks, was still as it had been left, aside from some injury from squirrels. Grain thus was plenty, and the mill only ten miles away. Then came the news that the long war had at last come to an end, and the independence of the colonies was now an acknowledged fact. This glad news was hailed as joyfully here in these mountain cabins as it was welcomed by the people living in the cities and towns along the seaboard.

As the fathers and mothers of the frontier returned to their deserted homes and prepared to renew the struggle here in the wilderness, they were animated by the hope that their savage enemies, being deprived of British aid and supplies, would now be driven so far back into the wilderness as to be no longer dangerous. The summer and fall passed by. All who had returned in time to sow had reaped. After all, their condition had been materially improved over what it was ten years before.

In the spring of 1784 nearly all of the remaining refugees returned. With them were many new settlers, some of whom, for those times, were men who were fairly well off, and affairs began to take on a new aspect. This was not only the case here in this settlement, but it applied equally to all the other settlements in what is now Somerset county.

Not many head of the horses and cattle that had been driven away in the flight of 1782 had been brought back into the settlement, their owners mostly having been compelled to sell them at ruinous prices because of their inability to keep them, and among the stock that was brought back there were but few cows. These animals continued somewhat scarce for several years. The hogs had been left behind, and would seem to have been able to care for themselves fairly well, but they had become quite wild, and usually moved in herds. While wolves and

bears preyed on them to some extent, it could only be done with safety where an animal had happened to stray away from its herd. A wolf or a bear that was too persistent in trying to have a meal of pork, sometimes had the tables turned on him and was himself devoured.

REMINISCENCES OF JOSEPH ANKENY—MRS. FERNER.

We have now brought the history of this settlement down to the close of the Revolutionary war, but we still have some things relating to the early days that will be found of interest to at least some of our readers. Among them is a letter which we here give, that was written by the late Joseph Ankeny, in 1870, to David Husband. Mr. Ankeny was a son of Peter Ankeny, the pioneer, who was one of the founders of the town of Somerset. The subject matter of this letter is family traditions as he heard them from the lips of his parents.

Yours of the 8th inst. was duly received, and I will cheerfully contribute such items of facts as fell from the lips of my dear old mother, of the trials and privations of this early settlement as they were eagerly listened to by her last born child, and they are as vividly impressed on my mind as if they were of quite recent occurrence.

My uncle, Christian Ankeny, moved to what is now called Somerset county from Washington county, Maryland, in the spring of 1772 or '73, my father accompanying him, but leaving mother and one child in Maryland. Uncle Christly made his first improvement on the farm owned by Mr. Fritz, west of Pine Hill, in Brothers Valley township. He remained here but a short time. He located on lands near where Somerset now is, in 1774, and probably moved here in '74 or '75. His first improvement on these lands was on the east line of his farm (this is where John Schrock now lives) and west of the old Hugus farm. The old orchard and part of the remains of the stone chimney were still standing when I left that country thirty-nine years ago.

My father, Peter Ankeny, commenced his farm on the Hugus farm, around the spring where the present buildings are now located. He built his log cabin just below the spring, the spring house being the lower story. He cleared several acres where the old orchard now remains, and sowed it in wheat that fall, and returned to Maryland in the spring for his family. He took his wife and only child on horseback, with some pack-horses to carry their clothes and bedding, and a ten-plate stove weighing not less than four hundred pounds. With this caravan they took their winding pathway over the Allegheny mountains, full of hope to open a new home in the wilderness for themselves and their posterity. Oh! here I cannot help but shed tears on reflection of how they must have felt leaving the land of their birth and going to a wilderness of savages.

My impression is that Uncle Chorpening and Walter did not come until 1780. Uncle C.'s first improvement was on the same ground still occupied by buildings on the old Chorpening farm; Walter's I am not able to describe.

Harman Husband, according to my best recollection, came the next summer after father. He came with his son Isaac. He rode a sorrel stallion, his little son riding on the same horse. He gave his name as Harman Scapedeath, and his son's as Tuppy. He located where the old orchard now remains, no doubt still visible, adjoining town on the north. He used to call often at father's; they were always good friends, and it was considered quite a treat by the old gentleman to partake of a meal cooked by a woman, as he and Tuppy kept bachelor's hall. He used to tell his experience on this wise: He would put his potatoes in the hot ashes after breakfast, and at noon scrape them out with a stick. Often they did not relish well, and he would put them back in the ashes and go to work for several hours, remarking as he went, "They will taste better by-and-by," and they always did. He said it always

improved their taste by working and prolonging the time between meals. These little dry jokes over his potato meals he enjoyed very much, as did also my father and mother.*

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Old Jamy Black settled about the same time my father did, on the farm Judge Black's father lived on in the Stony Creek Glades.

Reports of Indian depredations and massacres in Ligonier valley and elsewhere kept the settlement in constant apprehension, and many of them, taking their cattle along, left the country for a time. These were trying times on women and children—at night the cattle bellowing, horses neighing, and the whole neighborhood stock concentrated in one drove, and these crowded and pressed forward on a crooked path, with the fear of an attack in the rear or an ambush in front. Some took the trail by Bedford and McConnell's valley, and others went by Cumberland and Hancock. During these frequent alarms the neighbors built a stockade of split timber fifteen feet high around my father's house and spring, deeming it the best situation for defense. They could occupy the upper part as a fort, while the women and children were safe in the under apartment, and could not be cut off from the water. This stockade stood there in part above the spring in my time. Brother Isaac one day, in his boyish freaks, cut down the last of the stockade. Mother reproved him for his vandalism—it grieved her to tears to see the last of her once great hope of safety destroyed. She had long preserved it as a relic of those days of anxiety and peril. Twenty years after, in opening a ditch above the spring to prevent the rain flood from washing in, I came in contact with the remains of these timbers. I took some of the decayed remains into the house and showed them to my mother, when we had all the reminiscences of those fearful times rehearsed again, which impressed the facts and incidents on our minds, with tears for those who had shared the dangers but had passed away and left her alone in the world.

In the fall of 1779 the neighbors were all busy threshing and preparing to go to mill to get their flour ground out. My father had finished his threshing, and intended to go to Jones' mill, which was at the foot of Laurel Hill, about twelve miles, this being the only mill within thirty or forty miles, but the evening before he was to start it commenced to snow, and by morning the snow was about three feet, and it continued to snow for forty successive days, more or less every day. The snow was from four to five feet average depth. Nobody was able to get to mill, and they lived on potatoes and boiled wheat in lieu of bread for six weeks, and it made a good substitute, and they never thought of starving. Some time in March, the snow having settled some, all hands turned out to break the path to the mill, and in four days they returned with flour. Doughnuts and flannel cakes no doubt tasted good; they had no waffle irons in those days.

I am now done with this narrative. There may be some errors as to dates, but nothing else; the facts are imprinted on my memory so clearly from having heard my mother repeat them so often during my childhood and mature age, always the same; they are as gospel facts to me. I have written hurriedly, of course, merely for the historian to glean from. If any questions are deemed necessary, I will cheerfully answer, and might be able to throw light on some things that seem dark to others.

We will now give some reminiscenses of Mrs. Susan Ferner, who was a daughter of Abraham Good, a pioneer settler.

Abraham Good came from the Conococheague about 1783, and first settled in Brothers Valley, but soon came over into this settlement. Harmon Husband was then the owner of John Penrod, Sr.'s first improvement, and Good bought this from him and settled on it. Among other things, Mrs. Ferner said

*Note—Mr. Ankeny is mistaken as to this having been the time when Harmon Husband first came into this settlement. This was in 1783, when he returned into the settlement again after the flight of 1782. On the occasion of this return he had left his family behind at Cumberland.

that about two years after her father came here the first religious meeting ever held in the settlement was held at her father's house by Brethren who came from Brothers Valley. It caused considerable excitement, and was attended by the entire neighborhood for miles around. It is just possible that she may have meant by this that it was the first religious service held by the Brethren church.

On this farm was pointed out to Mrs. Ferner a grave, said to have been that of a child that was killed by a servant, whether by accident or design, is not known.

Sheep began to be brought into the settlement about the time Abraham Good came in, and he had a small flock of them. He enclosed them in a pen near his house every night, but even this precaution did not entirely protect them. On one occasion the sheep, having wandered a short distance away, were set on in broad day by wolves and seven of them killed before they could be driven off. Mr. Good then built a wolf pen, and succeeded in catching a very large one. With the aid of several young men the wolf was got out of the pen alive, his legs tied together, and with the help of a pole they carried him home. Here several young dogs that it was desired to train were turned on him, and the wolf so buffeted and worried that Mrs. Good finally came out of the house and interfered in the matter and compelled them to kill him.

About this time not a little excitement was caused in this particular neighborhood by reason of one George Baker blacking and painting himself, and so personating an Indian. In lonely places he would occasionally show himself to women and children and greatly frighten them. After enjoying this kind of sport for a time, he was finally found out. He was at once waited on and warned to lose no time in leaving the settlement, or to abide by the consequences. This notice, being very peremptory, he thought it best not to disregard it.

SLOUGHS AND DEER LICKS.

There were sloughs and sinks in some parts of the neighborhood that were quite dangerous to cattle who had wandered into them, becoming mired and lost. A Mr. Heinle, living to the north of Good's, had a very fine horse that he turned out to graze one night, that he never saw again. It was tracked into one of these places and had entirely disappeared.

The first immigration of rats into these parts is said to have taken place about 1784 or '85. They would seem to have been first observed by some boys about the stable or barn on the Bruner or Snyder place, that is within the present town of Somerset. The boys reported the presence of strange little animals about the place, and on some older persons going out

to see what they were, they were at once recognized as being of the rat tribe. They seem to have come in a considerable colony, and soon spread over the settlement.

There were natural licks or saline springs in different parts of the county that were frequented by deer, and still later by cattle after these had once been brought in. There were at least three of these springs, or licks, on the west branch of Cox's creek. The second of them was at the mouth of Adams' run, and the third one on the Barron farm, and not far from Cox's camp. These licks have long since disappeared. The best account of them is derived from Isaac Husband:

When I was a boy, in the early days of the settlement, my daily task was to hunt and bring home the cows. This was no pleasant task when the country was full of bears, wolves and panthers, and often having been unsuccessful or delayed in my search, I would not reach home until after darkness had set in, and the wolves howling around me. Sometimes the cattle would leave their regular walks and strike off to the licks on Cox's creek. The one at the mouth of Adam's run was the one most frequented by the cattle. This was a circular bed of about three rods in diameter. In this basin was a dozen or more of small, bubbling fountains. When not tramped up for several days, each of these would form a reservoir, or cone, by boiling up a muddy sediment that hardened in the sun, the water rising in the orifice until it attained a foot above the bed of the lick. When the cattle came they would thrust their noses into these cones up to the eyes, and suck up the water and mud, demolishing the conical mounds and trampling up the whole bed of the lick, which as soon as they left again commenced forming a new, to be again destroyed by the next herd. I used to taste the water often when visiting the licks, and when a reservoir had been standing for several days it was sensibly impregnated with salt. From some of these small reservoirs of salt water, gas issued, agitating the water by a constant bubbling. At the Aspen (upper) lick, the water from the brook overflowed the sources of the salt water, and I have seen the cattle stand in the water to their knees and thrust their noses down into the water and suck at the stream of salt water.

One evening I failed to find the cattle, and in the morning I went to the lower lick, where I found the remains of a large ox that had been killed by the wolves. On these daily excursions I was constantly meeting droves of deer, bears, wolves, and at chance times a panther would cross my path. I was always accompanied by one or more dogs, and was never molested by any animal. I have passed within a few feet of the black bear when going along a path through the thick, tangled brush, without any hostile manifestation on his part, from which circumstance I have always esteemed the black bear as not a dangerous animal unless wounded, starved or otherwise irritated. Among the early settlers there were many instances of small children being met by bears, and I never knew of any one being injured.

These licks were discovered by the deer, and were still resorted to by them after the settlement was well established, but their visits were generally at night. An adventure with a panther occurred at the upper lick, which was known as the Aspen lick. After the deer had become wild and shy, George Bruner, wishing to have some venison, went out one evening to watch the lick. He selected as his place of concealment a thick clump of bushes a few yards distant from the lick. Having arranged his gun and seated himself as comfortably as possible before it became too dark, he was patiently waiting for the approach of the deer. After waiting for some time he become aware of the stealthy approach of some animal, but could not tell in the darkness what it was, but finally it came close up and ensconced itself in the same bunch of bushes so close to Bruner that he could feel its warm breath as it respired and as it settled down quietly for the same purpose that he had. He recognized who his neighbor was by a low cat-like whine. Bruner now began to realize his danger and the improbability of remaining long undiscovered in such close quarters with a panther. He had the prior title to the ground by

right of occupancy, but would willingly have yielded it to the new claimant if a peaceful removal could have been guaranteed him, but he felt too doubtful of this to make the attempt. Bruner said that his excitement increased to such an extent that a tremor ran through him that caused his tin charger to strike against his powder and tingle like a tiny sheep bell. His gun had in some manner been tied down, pointing in a direction in which the deer would almost certainly come within range, when he expected to discharge it. Anxious to get rid of his neighbor by some means, he finally got his gun cocked and, pulling the trigger, it flashed directly under the panther's nose, who, not relishing such fun, unceremoniously bounded off, while Bruner, feeling as little disposed to watch longer, left the deer to visit the lick unmolested.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIFE AMONG THE PIONEERS.

The first need of the settler in coming into the wilderness was a place of shelter for himself and family. A cabin would have to be built, and the proximity of a spring would usually determine its site.

Usually the first one built would be of a somewhat temporary character. This was apt to be the case when the settler was alone, and under the necessity of doing it by his own exertion. The cabin would be built of logs of a suitable length, and notched at the ends. The ground logs usually were larger, and, being rolled into place, on them were set the notched logs, round after round, until a height of seven or eight feet had been reached. For the gables the logs were shortened, in regular order, and these were held in place by other logs or poles that were laid across the cabin from end to end. These also served to support the roof of bark or clapboards. When the settler was alone, the logs used were necessarily light, something which he himself could lift and put in place. Under these conditions they could be but little else than round poles.

If built in the season of the year in which bark could be peeled, it was often used for the roof, being laid over the poles or logs which held the gables in place, and weighted down and held in place by other logs laid on top of it. Or a straight grained tree of suitable size would be felled and cut into lengths of about three feet, and split into thicknesses of about an inch. These were called clapboards, and may be said to have been an unshaved shingle. Any one who has seen the rough staves from which barrels are made can form a good idea of what a clapboard was like. These were laid and kept in place in the manner already described. Such a house would be built without a single nail having been used in its construction.

When other settlers were in the neighborhood, they always gave the new-comer a welcome, and assisted him in building his cabin. Usually, in that case, a more substantial structure was raised, as larger logs could be handled by the united strength of the men present than what the settler when alone could handle.

The walls of the cabin being built up, an opening for a door was cut at a suitable place, and an opening was also cut for a window. The door itself was but a clumsy affair, made

by splitting a large log in the same manner that the clapboards for the roof were made, and cutting them with an axe into as smooth a shape as was possible. They were usually fastened to strong cross-pieces of wooden pins. Thus constructed, the door was hung in place by wooden or leather hinges. There was a wooden latch on the inside, raised from without by a string or throng of deer skin passed through a hole in the door. From this we have the homely phrase, "The latchstring is ever out." The window was usually a simple opening in the wall, that in cold weather was in some way closed. The interstices between the logs were filled with pieces of wood or small stones, and then plastered with clay mortar. Oftentimes the cabin, when first built, had no floor save the earth, there being no sawmills; if a wooden floor was desired, rude plank had to be split from logs and fashioned smooth with an axe or a broad-axe, if the settler was so fortunate as to have one. Such plank were called puncheons. A fireplace had still to be constructed. For this a suitable opening was cut in one end of the cabin. The chimney was built against the outside. The sides, back, and hearth were usually built of stone, but very often the upper part was built of sticks of wood plastered over with clay. The furniture of the cabin was usually such as the settler himself could fashion with the tools and means at hand. While the writer has never seen such cabins in Somerset county, he has seen them elsewhere.

The utensils for cooking and the dishes for the rude cabin table were rather limited in number. Fortunate was the pioneer woman who had a pot or a kettle, and still more so was the possessor of a Dutch oven. This was an iron pot of some twelve or fifteen inches in diameter and five or six inches deep. It had feet two or three inches high, and a metal lid. While it could be used for cooking, it could also be used for baking a loaf of bread, the method of using it being to set it on the hearth over live coals, and also heaping them over the top. It was a fair substitute for the bake oven of a later day. Knives and forks were scarce. The best dishes and spoons were of pewter. Tin-ware was almost unknown, while articles of crockery were very scarce.

The cabin having been built, the settler's attention was next directed to the clearing of a part of his land, so that a crop of grain and potatoes might be raised. The small undergrowth was dug up with a grubbing hoe and burned. Whatever was of too large a growth to be taken out in this way was cut down with an axe as close to the ground as was possible. Trees were either cut down or deadened by girdling them. When cut down a part might be split into rails. The remaining parts were cut into lengths, rolled together into heaps, and burned. This part

of the work was so heavy that the settler was under the necessity of calling in the help of his neighbors when he had any. A day would be set for the log rolling, and there was always a ready response, because all of the settlers were in need of more or less assistance of this sort in bringing their lands under cultivation. In the early days much of the heavy work on almost every improvement was done by the united efforts of the entire neighborhood, now for one, then for another. These log rollings of the pioneers were their busy play days. While there was not a little of hard and heavy work, it was always seasoned by plenty of fun and frolic. For years these log rollings were looked upon as the gala days of the settlement. Year after year this work was kept up until the forest was cleared away, and the landscape everywhere dotted with the smiling fields that now greet the eye.

A few acres of ground having been cleared the first year, the next thing was the preparing of it to receive a crop of wheat or rye. Agricultural implements were of the crudest kind. The plow was a home-made affair, usually with an iron point, something like what is now known as a shovel plow, but often it was entirely of wood. The modern plow was not then invented. With such plows as these it can well be seen that it was indeed a task to prepare the ground for a crop, even when the settler was the fortunate possessor of one or more horses or oxen. Crude harrows were made of stuff framed together, through which wooden pins were inserted a few inches apart. Later, when they could be had, these were superseded by iron pins called "harrow teeth." On more than one pioneer farm, after the seed had been scattered, it was covered by dragging brush over the ground.

In the earlier years there were no wagons. The only way in which anything could be moved from one place to another was by means of rude sleds, but sledding in harvest time is something quite different from what it is when the ground is covered with snow. Some settlers provided themselves with crude wagons, the wheels of which were made by cutting a large tree, say of a diameter two and a half or three feet, and by means of a cross-cut saw cutting off blocks five or six inches thick, and making wheels out of them by putting round holes through the center for the axle. In this way a clumsy wagon could be constructed that would be of some service about the place.

Grain had to be cut with a sickle, and grass was cut with the common Dutch scythe, as it was called. Threshing of grain was usually done with a flail, the grain being spread out over a rude floor. Sometimes, when the settler had two or three horses, the grain was trodden out by making them walk over it. The separating of the grain from the chaff was oftentimes a

work of more trouble. If there was no windmill, it could only be done by tossing the grain into the air and allowing a strong wind to carry away the chaff. Sometimes a crude windmill would be constructed by the settler himself, or one might be borrowed from a more fortunate neighbor.

Of meat there was seldom any lack in the early pioneer days. The streams abounded in fish, and the forest with all manner of game. In every cabin there was a rifle, and the settler knew how to use it. For clothing, suits of buckskin were oftentimes worn by the men.

As soon as wolves and other wild animals that naturally prey on sheep had been sufficiently thinned out to warrant the hope that they could be protected against their ravages, the settlers began to bring them in.

On almost every improvement or farm, in its proper season, would be found the flax patch. When fully ripe the flax would be pulled out of the ground by the roots and bound into small sheaves, which were allowed to dry in the field. After the seed had been carefully threshed out, the straw or stalks would be spread out on the ground and allowed to rot for several weeks. The fiber would then be separated from the woody part by the processes known as breaking, hackling and scutching. Many times all this was the work of the pioneer woman herself. Certainly, after the wool had been shorn from the sheep and the flax had been prepared for the wheel, the labor of spinning both of them into yarn and thread was hers. In every cabin or house was found the little spinning wheel, which was worked by a treadle. On this wheel both wool and flax could be spun. But after carding machines were introduced, on which wool could be formed into rolls, the large spinning wheel was also used. On one or other of these wheels all the wool and flax must be spun by the pioneer woman. While this work was on it took up all of her time not occupied by her other household cares. All through the long winter evenings was heard the hum of her spinning wheel. The wool being spun into yarn, it was most usually colored in dyes of various shades and tints, as pleased the fancy of the good housewife. But her labors are not yet nearly done. The yarn and thread have now only been spun, but have not spinning and weaving alike been associated with woman's name in all ages save that in which we now live? The drone of the spinning wheel is now replaced by the sound of the regular stroke of the hand loom, on which the yarn is being woven into sheetings and shirtings, linseys and flannels, as may be desired.

But still is the tasks of the pioneer woman unfinished. She must now fashion her cloth into garments for her oftentimes numerous household, or into various articles that enter into

the domestic economy. These were household occupations of which the present generation know little or nothing, save what they are told by their grandmothers. As we look back upon these occupations through their traditions a sort of halo of romance far different from the stern reality seems to be thrown over them. Perchance the great or great-great-granddaughter of the pioneer woman may still possess the little spinning wheel of her once busy ancestress. Where such is the case it is usually to be found in her best parlor, bedecked with gay ribbons, a choice and certainly cherished piece of bric-a-brac, of the use and handling of which her fingers are as ignorant as would be those of her ancestress of the keys of the piano standing near by. For has not her lot been cast in a happier age, when by the progress of the world in the invention of labor-saving appliances, woman has been relieved of much of the drudgery and labor of the household?

In the days of which we are writing a different condition of things prevailed. Money was scarce. The market for any spare produce that might come from the farm was far away and difficult to reach. Nothing could be bought that might be made or produced at home. As the settlers increased in numbers their condition was greatly ameliorated. They could help and assist each other in their struggle in the wilderness. The asperities of life were toned down and softened, while its amenities were increased. The distinctions always existing where wealth and poverty are found side by side were then unknown. Few or none were blessed with an over-abundance of worldly gear. None had very much. All had enough to live according to their simple wants. The people had their social gatherings and pleasures. Who knows but that, great as may appear to us the toils and hardships incident to that period, they may not have enjoyed a greater measure of happiness than we of the present day, who have so largely reaped the fruits of their labors?

CHAPTER IX.

FROM THE COURT AND COMMISSIONERS' RECORDS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The minutes of the county commissioners of Bedford county show that in 1780 the real and personal property of the inhabitants of Brothers Valley township was rated at £7,093; of Turkeyfoot township, £4,724, and of Quemahoning township, £4,780. The house of James Black, in the Glades, was designated as the place for holding the appeals.

In September, 1784, taxes to the amount of £47 13s. 6d. were levied on the inhabitants of Brothers Valley township; £17 13s. 5d. on those of Quemahoning township; £24 9s. 3d. on those of Turkeyfoot township, and £26 6s. on those of Milford township; or a total of £116 2s. 1d.

In the court records of Bedford county is to be found the record of a case that most certainly must have had its origin in Milford township. At the October term one Daniel Palmer was found guilty by a jury of horse stealing, and this is the sentence that was imposed on him by the court:

It is therefore considered by the court that the said Daniel Palmer shall be taken to morrow to the public whipping post and between the hours of eight and ten o'clock shall receive thirty nine lashes to be well laid, on his bare back, and that immediately afterwards the said Daniel Palmer shall be placed in the pillory where he shall stand for one hour and shall have his ears cut off and nailed to the pillory post and shall forfeit to the commonwealth the sum of fifteen pounds being the value of the goods of Ludowick Fridline of which the said Daniel Palmer is convicted of stealing and shall pay the costs attending the prosecution and be committed until the whole of this sentence is complied with.

Ludowick Friedline, who is named in this sentence as having been the party who had suffered the loss of his property on account of the misdeeds of this man Palmer, certainly was at the time and certainly had been a citizen of Milford township. At this day it may look as though such a sentence as this was both cruel and barbarous, and that a sentence of such severity would have a deterring influence so far as offenses of this nature were concerned. But only a few years later the court records show a similar case with a like sentence.

CENSUS RETURNS OF 1784.

When Bedford county was created in 1772, all that part of it that is now Somerset county, and which lies west of the summit of the Allegheny mountain, was formed into the single township of Brothers Valley.

At the time of the close of the Revolutionary war this territory had been divided into three additional townships—Turkeyfoot, Quemahoning and Milford. Some of the early assessments of these townships have come down to our own time. As these lists would enable many persons now living in the county, who are descendants of the pioneers of those days, to form some idea of the time at which their ancestors were certainly here, we give the names of all the residents of the four townships in the year 1783, as returned by the assessors, together with the number of horses, cattle and sheep that they had. Whether there was some age limit for horses and cattle, under which only those of a certain age were returned, as is the case at the present day, we are not able to say. In 1784 there was some kind of a census taken showing the number of houses and number of inmates in each family. It is to be understood that while the term houses is used in these returns, that there were very few buildings that could really be called a house—they were nearly all cabins, as is shown by other returns made many years later. Not wishing to give these lists twice over, they being almost the same in the two years of 1783 and 1784, we have consolidated this data, it being understood that the live stock is of 1783 and the houses and families of 1784:

BROTHERS VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Return of taxables, live stock, houses and families in 1783 and 1784:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Houses.	Number in Family White.
Ambroise, Frederick	3	5	6	1	6
Augustine, Peter	1	2	4	1	5
Borndrager, Andrew	2	2	3	1	5
Borndrager, John	2	2	..	1	6
Bowman, Jacob	1	2	4	1	6
Bowman, Christopher	..	3	3	1	6
Bitinger, Henry	2	2	2	1	9
Bitinger, Philip	2	3	7	1	7
Beighley, Michael	2	4	3	1	11
Baker, Philip	3	4	8	1	2
Boyer, Michael	2	3	4	1	5
Berger, John	2	3	4	1	6
Berkdoll, Joseph	1	2	..	1	6
Cristner, John	2	2	2	1	6
Cagey, John	3	5	2	1	7
Cladfelty, Solomon	2	2	..	1	9
Coffman, Frederick	1	1	..	1	2
Crissinger, Aaron	1	3	2	1	14
Cefar, Jacob	2	3	4	1	7
Coontz, John	2	2	..	..	13
Cimble or Kimble	1	1	..	1	3

Cable, Abraham, Esq.	2	2	4	1	8
Cable, Jacob	2	2	4	1	10
Caffer, Jacob	2	3	6	1	7
Cover, Peter	2	2	2	1	7
Knipper, Godfrey	2	2	4	1	5
Coleman, Nicholas	2	4	5	1	7
Coleman, George	3	4	7	1	6
Durst, Casper	2	4	7	1	9
Davis, Henry	1	3	3	1	9
Delebaugh, Valentine	3	3	3	1	2
Griffith, David	4	3	5	1	9
Dwire, William	1	7	..	1	2
Dwire, Shapeth	1	3	..	1	3
Etner, John	2	5	..	1	7
Forney, Joseph	1	3	7	1	7
Forney, Peter	1	2	3	1	4
Flick, Henry	2	2	3	1	7
Fleek, Jacob	1	1	..	1	3
Fike, John	2	4	9	1	9
Findlay, Samuel	3	1	..	1	7
Furry, John	2	3	1	1	9
Fisher, Jacob	3	6	12	1	10
Faust, Nicholas	2	3	3	1	7
Griffith, Ebenezer	2	2	..	1	5
Gibler, Jacob	2	3	3	1	9
Getty, John	2	2	4	1	12
Goodhart, Andrew	1	1	..	1	3
Glassner, Henry	3	4	6	1	12
Glassner, Jacob	4	7	5	1	9
Glassner, Jacob, Jr.	..	..	..	..	..
Groner, John	1	2	4	1	5
Good, Jacob	2	2	2	1	4
Grave, Peter	2	3	2	1	5
Gundy, Mathias	1	1	..	1	2
Gundy, Joseph	2	2	..	1	6
Gnagey, Christian	2	3	7	1	10
Hunter, Alexander	4	1	2	1	4
Henderson, James	1	..	..	1	1
Hostetler, Christian	2	3	5	1	6
Hostetler, John	1	1	..	1	4
Hendricks, James	3	4	6	1	6
Hendricks, John	2	2	6	1	6
Hoover, John	2	3	4	1	4
Hay, Simon	3	2	1	1	4
Herman or Henman, Philip	..	1	..	1	2
Heyder, John	1	1	..	1	7
Hair, Christian	2	2	..	1	5
Hay, Valentine	2	2	3	1	9
Hoyle, Walter	2	10	6	1	8
Hoover, Casper	2	4	2	1	9
Hover, Adam	..	1	..	1	4
Hostetler, Jacob	2	2	..	1	9
Engle, Clement	2	3	3	1	5
Jones, Joshua or Joseph	2	2	8	1	4
King, Christian	2	2	5	1	3
Klink, John	2	2	2	1	7
Laman, John	2	2	..	1	7
Livengood, Peter	4	4	8	1	12
Lapely, Adam	1	1	2	1	6
Laman, Benedict	1	2	2	1	3
Laman, Benedict, Jr.	1	1	..	1	2
Lape, Peter	2	4	..	1	7
Markley, John	7	8	16	1	8
Marker, Matthias	2	..	..	1	7

Maust, Christian	2	1	..	1	7
Miller, John	2	2	2	1	6
Miller, Peter	1	1	..	1	5
Maust, Jacob	2	1	..	1	7
Melick, John	2	2	2	1	7
Mathias, or Mathes, George	2	4	8	1	8
Miller, Michael	2	2	2	1	6
Miller, Christian	1	1	..	1	6
Mostoller, Frederick	2	2	7	1	9
Mishler, Joseph	1	1	..	1	11
McClelan, James	2	1	..	1	3
Mathias, Philip	2	3	5	1	6
Miller, Nicholas	2	3	3	..	..
Miller, William	2	2	4	1	2
Marker, Henry	1	1	..	1	4
Mason, Philip	2	2	..	1	4
Old Father Fredend	2	2	2	..	..
Ollinger, John	2	3	3	1	7
Oley, Schrock	1	1	..	..	..
Lout, Valentine	2	4	6	1	6
Perkey, Christian	1	1	2	1	10
Perkey, Peter	2	2	..	1	6
Perkey, Abraham	..	..	..	..	2
Bear, Ludwick	1	1	..	1	6
Barkley, Ludwick	1	2	4	1	5
Blough, Elizabeth	1	2	4	1	8
Perkey, Jacob	2	1	5	1	8
Pollum, or Palm, Adam	3	4	5	1	6
Robinson, Hugh, Sr.	2	2	2	1	4
Robinson, Hugh, Jr.	2	2	3	1	5
Ringer, Adam	2	1	2	1	3
Saylor, John	2	3	4	1	11
Saylor, Jacob	..	..	..	..	..
Stam, John	3	2	4	1	5
Stam, Leonard	2	3	2	..	..
Stutzman, Jacob	..	1	..	1	2
Sweitzer, Peter	2	4	6	1	6
Smith, Philip	2	2	2	1	10
Shenefelt, George	4	5	7	1	8
Sooter, Martin	1	2	2	1	9
Shallis, Conrad	2	1	..	1	4
Shallis, Bastian	2	3	6	1	9
Sholtz, Nicholas	2	1	2	1	5
Sweet, George	1	1	2	1	4
Smith, Jacob	2	1	2	1	2
Switzer, John	..	..	..	1	..
Schrock, Caspar	2	2	2	1	6
Sheets, Solomon	2	3	4	1	6
Smith, Joseph	1	2	..	..	6
Sipes, Peter	2	1	2	1	4
Snider, Jacob	1	1	..	1	5
Sapp, Frederick	2	2	5	1	5
Tissue, William, Esq.	3	4	8	1	6
Tederick, Frederick	1	1	..	1	3
Tryer, or Troyer, Michael, Sr.	2	4	6	1	11
Tryer, or Troyer, Michael, Jr.	1	4	3	1	6
Teets, Yost	1	2	3	1	4
Tryer, or Troyer, John	2	1	4	1	3
Tryer, or Troyer, Christian	1	1	..	1	3
Walker, Widow	3	4	5	1	7
Winger, Peter	2	6	8	1	6
Winger, Jacob	2	4	5	1	6
Wegley, Philip	4	5	10	1	7
Yowler, Isaac	2	4	2	1	9

Yoder, John	2	2	2	1	6
Markley, Jacob	2	..	..	1	1
Zuck, Yost	2	3	6	1	9
Zuck, Jacob	2	2	3	1	5
Zimmerman, Yost	1	3	3	1	5
Breniser, Michael	..	..	..	1	7

Single Freemen.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Houses.	Number of Persons, White.
Baker, Andrew	1	..	..	..	1
Bowman, John	..	1	..	..	1
Brant, John	..	..	..	..	1
Craft, Abraham	1	..	..	..	1
Fike, Christian	2	..	..	1	1
Ferguson, John	..	..	..	1	1
Griffith, John	1	..	..	..	1
Shackley, George	1	..	..	..	1
Sheets, Ludwig	..	..	..	..	1
Meckey, Daniel	1	..	..	..	1
Frederick, John	..	..	..	..	1
Yoder, Christian	..	..	..	..	1

Tenants.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Houses.	Number of Persons, White.
Augustine, Casper	2	..	3	1	..
Boyer, George	1	1	..	1	..
Benford, James	2	2	..	1	..
Carpenter, Matthias	..	..	..	1	..
Brant, John	4	3	5	1	..
Coleman, John	1	2	..	1	..
Drussel, John	2	1	3	1	..
Alexander, James	2	2	..	1	..
Hair, Henry	2	1	..	1	..
Hair, Jacob	2	2	..	1	..
Perkey, John	2	2	6	1	..
Miller, Jacob	2	2	..	1	..
Poo, George	1	3	..	1	..
Ringer, Matthias	1	2	..	1	..
Stanton, Thomas	1	2	2	1	..
Stump, Francis	2	1	..	1	..
Switzer, Jacob	2	..	2	1	..
Turner, John	1	..	1	1	..
Shaltz, Lawrence	..	..	..	1	..
Willard, Henry	..	..	..	1	..
Mayer, George	..	..	..	..	..
Hayes, Henry	..	..	..	1	..
Peters, John	..	..	..	1	..
Ulerich, Henry	..	..	..	1	..
Ream, Jacob	..	..	..	1	..
Total	326	404	471	172	922

QUEMAHONING TOWNSHIP.

Return of taxables, live stock, houses and families, in 1783 and 1784.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Houses.	No. of Persons in Family, White.	No. of Persons in Family, Black.
Alexander, Joseph	1	2	3	..	..	..
Barnhart, Jacob	2	3	..	1	9	..
Barnhart, Peter	1	2	..	1	7	..
Black, James	5	7	5	1	5	1
Burket, Israel	1	1	2	1	5	..
Coffman, Christopher	1	1	..	1	2	..
Boyd, James	1	1	2	..	..	..
Clesner, Jacob	..	..	..	1	..	..
Delabaugh, Valentine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmon, Thomas	1	1	..	1	5	..
Emert, Wendel	2	3	..	1	6	..
Grose, George	1	1	..	1	3	..
Holley, David	2	3	3	1	5	..
Jolly, Benjamin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoffman, Jacob	1	2	6	1	3	..
Hoffman, George	2	1	..	1	2	..
Hull, Widow	1	1	..	..	..	..
Huff, Sarah, widow	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hess, Henry	2	1	..	1	6	..
Higgins, Edward	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kinglesbarg, Ulery	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kimble, Philip, Jr.	2	2	3	1	5	..
Kimble, Philip, Sr.	4	5	12	1	6	..
Kimble, George	4	5	5	1	6	..
Keffer, or Kefer, Jacob	1	1	..	1	7	..
Kimble, Michael	1	1	..	1	2	..
Loar, George	1	1	..	1	7	..
Miller, Isaac	1	2	2	1	7	..
Miller, Christopher	2	2	3	1	9	..
Miller, Abraham	1	2	2	1	8	..
McMullen, Alexander	..	..	..	..	..	..
McMullen, ———	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller, John	2	3	4	1	8	..
Penrod, Peter	..	..	..	1	5	..
Penrod, John, Sr.	3	5	3	1	4	..
Penrod, Solomon	2	4	..	1	6	..
Penrod, David	1	2	..	1	5	..
Peters, John	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhoads, John	3	4	8	1	7	..
Rose, James, or Ross	2	3	..	1	7	..
Reed, John	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhoads, Joseph	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ryan, Timothy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reyman, Godfrey	3	9	..	1	7	..
Robertson, Hugh	1	1	..	1	3	..
Brown, Richard	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spiker, Christopher	2	3	6	1	6	..
Statler, Casper	4	4	10	1	8	..
Spiker, Samuel	1	1	3	1	3	..
Statler, Samuel	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith, Jacob	1	1	..	1	1	..
Springer, Philip	1	2	3	1	7	..
Suter, Martin	2	3	..	1	5	..

Skinglesbarger, Albrecht	1	..	..	1	2	..
Sills, Michael	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sigler, or Zeigler, John	5	5	..	1	7	..
Spiker, John	1	..	..	..	..	..
Smoker, or Schmucker, Jacob	1	3	2	1	6	..
Sheffer, Simon	1	4	3	1	7	..
Shake, George	2	..	..	1	3	..
Stoy, Daniel	3	3	6	1	7	..
Sheffer, Henry	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sheffer, Philip	1	1	2	1	2	..
Sheffer, George	2	1	2	1	2	..
Ward, John	1	1	..	1	3	..
Wright, David	1	..	..	1	1	..
Wells, James	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitstone, Michael, or Matthias	2	2	..	1	3	..
Young, Casper	1	..	..	1	3	..
Yoder, John	2	2	5	1	7	..
Yoder, Christopher	2	2	2	1	4	..
Yoder, Christopher, Sr.	5	8	8	1	12	..
Single Freemen.						
Been, Christopher	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burket, Christopher	..	..	..	..	1	..
Emert, George	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lehman, Peter	1	..	..	..	1	..
Lehman, George	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lambert, Jacob	2	..	..	..	1	..
Huskins, William	1	..	..	..	..	..
Smith, John	..	..	..	..	1	..
Miller, Christopher	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	108	129	115	49	274	1

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Houses.	No. of Persons in Family, White.	No. of Persons in Family, Black.
Allen, James	1	2	3	1	4	..
Ankeny, Christian	3	8	9	1	7	..
Ankeny, Peter	2	8	8	1	7	..
Barron, Nicholas	4	6	4	1	7	..
Bruner, Woolerick	2	4	3	1	4	..
Bruner, Henry	3	3	4	1	8	..
Bruner, George	3	3	3	1	4	..
Bruner, Jacob	..	..	..	1	3	..
Baker, William	2	2	1	1	3	..
Black, Rachel, wid.	1	2	..	1	6	..
Bucher, Peter	2	3	2	1	4	1
Birdman, John	..	..	..	1	5	..
Bucher, George	1	1	..	1	2	..
Bender, Henry	1	1	2	1	2	..
Bole, William	2	1	..	1	3	..
Boyd, James	2	3	5	1	3	..
Bays, Stephen	2	2	..	..	..	..
Capp, Peter	1	2	5	1	5	..
Claypole, James	2	2	..	1	9	..
Cooper, James	..	1	..	1	2	..
[illegible] Christopher	2	2	2	1	8	..

Critchfield, William	2	..	..	1	3	..
Curry, William	3	..	..	1	7	..
Casebeer, William	3	3	2	1	7	..
Casebeer, Joshua	2	2	1	..	5	..
Chorpening, John	2	4	3	1	5	..
Cramer, Adam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dull, John	2	3	..	1	6	..
Davis, John	1	1	1	1	6	..
Fleck, or Flick, Adam	2	2	2	1	6	..
Friedline, Ludwick, Sr	2	4	2	1	5	..
Friedline, Ludwick, Jr	2	1	2	..	..	..
Faith, Abraham	2	..	..	1	3	..
Gordon, John	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband, Harmun	5	8	10	1	..	..
Hansbarger, Paul	2	3	2	1	7	..
Hanna, William	1	2	..	1	6	..
Hall, John	1	2	2	1	9	..
Hunter, George	1	2	..	1	6	..
Hunter, Charles	1	2	2	1	5	..
Keim, Christian	1	1	2	1	4	..
Gilmore, James	1	1	3	1	4	..
Kimmell, Jacob	2	2	3	1	4	..
King, Michael	1	..	..	1	3	..
Kefer, Adam	2	3	6	..	..	..
King, Philip	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lout, Jacob	3	3	4	1	5	..
Lower, John	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller, Jacob	1	..	..	1	6	..
McMichael, Mary	1	2	..	1	3	..
Morgan, Peter	2	3	9	1	3	..
Morgan, Widow	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller, John	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jones, Robert	2	3	6	1	4	..
Jones, David, Esq	3	3	5	1	9	..
Jones, William	2	2	1	1	5	..
Minder, Meteer, or Mendair, Alexander	2	3	4	1	5	..
Kichler, Ludwick	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nicholson, Hugh	2	1	1	1	6	..
Noble, James	..	1	1	1	4	..
Penrod, Tobias	1	1	2	1	4	..
Penrod, John	4	2	5	1	8	..
Pile, Casper	1	3	6	..	..	..
Phillippi, Francis	3	4	12	1	9	..
Parr, Sarah	1	1	1	1	4	..
Rice, George	2	4	4	1	5	..
Rhinehart, George	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shaver, Jacob	2	3	..	1	4	..
Sullivan, Patrick	2	1	..	1	4	..
Shoaff, John	3	4	6	1	7	..
Swarts, Christian	..	..	..	..	1	..
Seigman, John	1	1	..	1	5	..
Vantrece, or Vetrich, Conrad	2	2	2	1	5	..
Walter, Michael	2	5	3	1	5	..
Weimer, John	3	1	5	1	9	..
Wilson, James	3	3	5	1	7	..
Weimer, Frederick	4	5	7	1	6	..
Weimer, Jacob	2	2	3	1	6	..
Wolfe, George	2	2	..	1	4	..
Weimer, George	..	1	..	1	4	..
Walker, James	1	2	3	1	2	..
Young, Ludwick	2	2	1	1	4	..
Kichler, Ludwick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morningstar, Jacob	1	3	2	1	10	..

Wright, Samuel	2	2	4	1	6	..
Hoover, Adam	..	..	..	1	8	..
Rambeau, Moses	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	141	178	196	72	374	1

TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Abrams, Henry	4	4	10
Abrams, Thomas	2	2	..
Allington, John	3	4	4
Abrams, Gabriel	1	..	2
Brown, Henry	2	4	4
Colborn, Robert	1	2	..
Chester, Joseph	2	5	8
Cook, George	..	..	..
Conner, Patrick	..	..	..
Drake, Oliver	2	2	8
Dwire, Isaac	1	..	..
Donahoo, Joseph	2	2	2
Eakart, Frederick	2	3	..
Everly, John, Jr.	2	1	1
Everly, Peter	2	1	1
Enlow, Henry	3	4	7
Everly, John, Sr.	..	1	1
Friend, Andrew, Sr.	2	5	9
Friend, Charles	3	1	..
Greathouse, William	3	5	4
Green, Thomas	..	..	..
Green, Elizabeth	1	2	3
Glaspel, Silas	1	2	3
Hall, Richard	3	4	6
Harned, Edward	2	2	3
Hartzell, Jacob	2	1	7
Hine, Widow	..	2	1
Harned, Widow	2	2	..
Hogg, William	2	..	..
Jones, John	2	4	5
Jennings, Benjamin	5	10	12
Jonson, Amos	2	1	1
Kesley, William	2	..	..
Sook, or Zook, Peter	2	2	..
Kitterman, George	..	..	..
Kilpatrick, John	2	2	4
Keever, Michael	2	3	5
Keever, Martin	2	3	5
Lenhart, Enoch	1	1	3
Lenhart, George	..	..	..
Lout, Jacob	3	5	..
Lout, Daniel	2	3	..
Lufborough, John	2	1	2
Lufborough, Jonathan	..	1	..
Lufborough, Wade	1	1	2
McElmoyl, Archibald	..	..	..
McCarty, Daniel	2	1	..
McEntire, Daniel	1	2	2
McKnight, Patrick	1	2	2
Mountain, Joseph	..	..	..
Muck, John	1	1	1
Mitchell, James	2	1	..
Mitchell, Thomas	3	2	3

Mitchell, John	3	3	8
Noble, Henry	1	..	..
Noland, Henry	1	1	1
Pinkerton, Richard	2	1	..
Pursley, Benjamin	4	6	8
Plunkett, Robert	1	2	6
Pursley, John	3	4	6
Puter, James	3	3	..
Royse, John, deceased	..	..	..
Rush, Jacob	3	3	6
Rush, William	3	3	6
Rupel, Jacob	2	3	4
Reed, John	3	6	8
Ridgeley, Henry	2	2	..
Rhoades, Henry	..	..	..
Storm, Daniel	2	3	4
Smith, or Smyth, Philip	2	3	2
Smith, Thomas	2	2	2
Spencer, James	3	5	6
Skinner, John	2	2	3
Stanton, Thomas	..	..	..
Skinner, Nathaniel	3	3	6
Simmons, Thomas	..	..	..
Skinner, Samuel	2	1	..
Skinner, Reuben, Esq	4	4	5
Strahan, or Strahn, Josiah	2	4	..
Stephens, John	2	1	4
Silbaugh, Conrad	2	1	4
Vantrece, Frederick, Jr	2	2	6
Work, David	2	1	..
Vantrece, Frederick, Sr	1	1	..
Whitsel, Richard	2	1	1
Wilkey, Peter	1	1	..
White, John	3	4	6
Single Freemen.			
Antibus, William	2	..	..
Allington, Jacob	..	..	..
Conner, James	2	..	..
Everly, Henry	..	..	..
Friend, Andrew, Jr	1	..	..
Greathouse, John	1	..	..
Porter, James	1	..	..
Pitner, Henry	1	..	..
Skinner, Joseph	..	..	..
Smith, George	..	..	..
Shull, Christopher	..	..	..
Whittaker, Thomas	..	..	..
Hindman, John	..	..	..
Loose, Benjamin	1	..	..
Rouse, or Royse, John	..	..	..
Reed, Jeremiah	..	..	..
Rush, Benjamin	1	..	..
White, Vachel	..	..	..
Total	161	173	233

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Taxables in Brothers Valley township	192
" " Quemahoning township	81
" " Milford township	87
" " Turkeyfoot township	102
Total number for the four townships	462

Number of houses or cabins in Brothers Valley township	172	
" " " Quemahoning township	53	
" " " Milford township	72	
" " " Turkeyfoot township	76	
Total number of houses and cabins in the four townships		373
Number of inhabitants in Brothers Valley township	922*	
" " Quemahoning township	275	
" " Milford township	374	
" " Turkeyfoot township	..	
		†1571

LIVE STOCK.

Number of horses in Brothers Valley township	326	
" " Quemahoning township	108	
" " Milford township	141	
" " Turkeyfoot township	161	
Total number in the four townships		736
Number of horned cattle in Brothers Valley township	404	
" " " Quemahoning township	129	
" " " Milford township	178	
" " " Turkeyfoot township	173	
Total for the four townships		884
Number of sheep in Brothers Valley township	471	
" " Quemahoning township	115	
" " Milford township	196	
" " Turkeyfoot township	233	
Total number of sheep in the four townships		1015

*The families of the tenant taxables in Brothers Valley township are not given.

†The return of the number of inhabitants in Turkeyfoot township is missing.

CHAPTER X.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

To the people of certain counties of Southwestern Pennsylvania belongs the credit, or, more properly speaking, the discredit, of having been about the very first to engage in or to offer serious resistance to the authority of the Federal government.

The trouble grew out of an act of Congress, passed in 1791, that placed an excise tax of four pence on every gallon of whiskey distilled. This was less than ten cents on the gallon, but immediately it became known it raised a great storm of opposition in these counties, the people looking on this tax, small as it was, as being an unjust discrimination against them. The most of them were engaged in agricultural pursuits. But for their farm products there necessarily was but a limited market, and then only by transporting them in some way for great distances, and, with the bad roads then almost everywhere, much of this had to be done by pack-horses.

One of the principal products of the farm in those days was rye, and of this a pack-horse might be supposed to be able to carry as much as four bushels. But if the rye were distilled into whiskey a considerably greater quantity of it could be carried in that form. Besides this, there was a readier sale for the product of the still than for the grain itself. This led to the establishing of a great number of distilleries among the farmers all over Western Pennsylvania. It is said that in some localities every fifth or sixth farmer had one or more stills in operation, in which he converted his own and his neighbors' rye into whiskey.

With so many persons in one way or another interested in the distilling of grain into whiskey, the opposition to this excise tax soon became widespread, and before long it led to resistance to the officers of the government whose duty it was to enforce the law and collect the tax. In many instances these officers were maltreated in their persons, while in others their houses and other property were destroyed by fire. These troubles and disturbances have passed into history as "The Whiskey Insurrection."

It is not our purpose to enter into any history of this outbreak against the duly constituted authority of the nation any

further than what it may be connected with that part of Bedford county that afterward became Somerset county.

Here there were not so many stills and consequently there were not so many persons interested in the matter. Yet there was more or less sympathy with the turbulent element that was inciting opposition and urging resistance to the law, and this feeling of antagonism was quite open. (It is known that there were at least twenty-four stills in this part of Bedford county.) Everything considered, this was not such a large number, although it is by no means certain that the list we have covers all of them. The persons owning and operating them were Peter Capp, of Milford township, two stills; Stephen Bruner, Oliver Drake, Henry Noell and Jacob Smith, of Turkeyfoot township; Jacob Countryman, two stills; Michael Koontz, three stills; Peter Martin, two stills; George Matthias, Thomas Phraeton, Simon Phillips and Nicholas Miller, of Brothers Valley township; Christian Heiple, Philip Kimmell, Sr., two stills; Christian Livingston, William McDermott and Michael Moury, of Quemahoning, and Michael Miller, of Elk Lick, who had two stills.

We do not wish to be understood as saying or meaning that all these owners of stills were up in arms against the law, or that they were in any way defying the authorities, for this is something that we do not know. But, as will be seen, some of their number were more or less imprudent, and so got themselves into trouble, as did also some of their friends. But this feeling of opposition to the excise law was by no means confined to this part of Bedford county. The feeling against it was fully as pronounced on the eastern side of the mountain as it was on the western side.

The leaders of the insurrection, as it is now known, had issued a call for a general meeting of the inhabitants of the disaffected districts to meet at Parkinson's ferry on August 14, 1794, for the purpose of deliberating over the situation. At this meeting Harmon Husband appeared as a delegate from Bedford county. Whether he had any colleague we do not know. A standing committee was appointed, which in turn appointed a committee of conference to meet with commissioners of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania. Of this committee Harmon Husband was made a member. This was giving him a prominent place in the movement, and one which brought him into trouble.

Finally the situation became so acute in the more western counties that the government sent into the four western counties which were the center of the disturbance a strong military force, numbering about fourteen thousand men, to suppress the insurrection, for such it had now become This strong force was

organized into two divisions, both of which passed through what is now Somerset county on their way to the western counties. The larger one of these divisions passed through the county from Bedford, over the Pennsylvania or Great road through Ligonier. The other marched over the Braddock road through Uniontown. This division only traversed the county for the short distance that this road is within its limits, and of its movements while in the county we do not know anything. Of the division that marched from Bedford over the Pennsylvania road we do have some account, and more of the homeward than of the outward bound march.

It was deemed of sufficient importance to cause the arrest of Harmon Husband and General Robert Philson. The latter was one of the principal citizens of Berlin, at that time already a well established village. We do not entirely know the manner of his offending, but among other things that the traditions of that day lay to his door is that he had erected a liberty pole in front of his house. Another is that he assisted in raising such a pole in the Diamond at Brunerstown (Somerset), from which floated a flag bearing the legend, "Liberty and No Excise." It is also alleged that Husband had something to do with the raising of this Brunerstown pole. Philson's trouble may also partly have been that of a great man (and such he was) in a small community doing too much talking. To effect these arrests it is said that an entire regiment was detached from the main body and marched to Berlin. His capture must have been effected at night, for the story runs that when his house was surrounded and his surrender demanded he raised an upper window and told them to wait until he got into his breeches. The military are said to have encamped on the ground where the German Reformed church (the edifice preceding the present one) stood.

One Michael Smith, who lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, has left a rather amusing account of this march to Berlin. In substance Smith's account was that he was a teamster with the detachment sent toward Berlin. The night before reaching Berlin they were encamped at Buffalo run, on the east side of Dry ridge. The orders in the morning were to reach Berlin at all hazards, as there were a number of rebels there that must be captured. The colonel urged speed, not even allowing him to water the horses the entire day. On approaching the creek at Allfather's mill he loosed the bridles, and as soon as the horses reached the water they themselves stopped. The colonel, with drawn sword, ordered him on, but the horses would not move. The colonel first struck at him with his sword, and then with a whip, but only struck his own horse in the eye, whereupon he threw the colonel into the creek. Before reach-

ing the creek, while coming down the mountain, loud rumbling noises had been heard and it was thought the whiskey boys, or rebels, were preparing for defense. So when he left his team his only resource was to try and reach the supposed rebel camp, for the colonel would certainly punish him. He therefore took up the mountain in the direction of the noises heard. Making his way through the thickets, he finally found a man quarrying millstones, who had occasionally started one rolling down the hillside. Thus had one man alarmed and frightened an entire regiment of soldiers. The name of this man was Adam Menges. Staying all night with Menges, and getting better information as to the situation, he made his way next day to Berlin and took charge of his team, the colonel holding his peace as to the episode at the creek.

Philson was the only person arrested at Berlin. When they left Berlin, Philson was riding a fine black mare of his own. When they reached the top of the mountain they halted to wait for the arrival of a party from Brunerstown. This makes it evident that Husband was arrested by a detail from the same detachment. Philson told his captors that if they would give him a good stick two feet long and his black mare he would whip the entire party, whereupon he was mounted on a slow horse and kept under a strong guard all the way to Philadelphia.

Samuel Statler, Sr., also left some reminiscences of the soldiers from this expedition:

When the army returned it passed our place, and the name of Whiskey Boys applied to the soldiers was well deserved. The mud was about knee deep, and one-half the troops were beastly drunk, while very few of the other half were sober. An officer came ahead and told us to lock up everything about the premises, as they could not keep the soldiers from stealing everything that was not under lock and key. At length they began to arrive, some singly, some in pairs, and others in squads of a dozen or more. Some, by bracing themselves against others, tried to keep up the appearance of ordered ranks, but most of them were straggling along without any show of discipline or subordination. And so they staggered along, whooping, singing and swearing altogether. They were spattered with mud. Some had fallen and were completely plastered over with it. We had a porch on one side of our house from which the musicians were invited to play. They drummed for a couple of hours, making a great deal more noise than music, and were then treated to some refreshments.

A strange circumstance that resulted from this noisy concert was that the rats, which were quite numerous about the place, were all frightened away, and did not come back for more than a year. The next day the infantry passed on their way, and on the evening following the Cavalry having the prisoners in charge encamped on the same ground. The prisoners, probably a dozen of them, were all locked in one room together. They were by far the most respectable part of the company. They sang together the greater part of the night and seemed very happy.

We had no granary at the time, and our oats had been threshed out and piled away on the barn floor in the chaff. The soldiers took possession of everything, and some of them put their horses in the barn on top of our oats. When I ventured to object to this, they told me to hold my tongue or they would send me to the devil. After their departure three freeholders were called in to assess the damages, which were paid by the commissary.

To return to the two prisoners, Husband and Philson, who appear to have been the only two persons who were arrested by the military in these parts. They were taken to Bedford, where Husband, and presumably with him Philson, was placed in jail. From there he wrote the following letter to his wife:

Bedford Jail, Oct. 22, 1794.

Emy Husband: * * * I have just time to let you know that we who are prisoners here (are) to be sent off to Philada. at 10 o'clock. They who were the promoters of the riots and who set up the liberty poles seem to be in most danger. What evidence may be necessary to clear me of this I shall know better when I see my indictment. As to my writings, I expect that they will speak for themselves, for which what ever I suffer it will be my glory that my whole aim and object was for the happiness of posterity in a peaceable way and by argument only. I should be glad if I had brought all the manuscripts with me, but don't send them after me. A prison seems the safest place for one of my age and profession.

Make yourselves easy about me, for I am so rejoiced that at times, old as I am, I can scarcely keep from dancing and singing, for which I cannot account. All my wish is that you make yourselves easy about me and enjoy all the happiness you can with (the) industry and frugality which are my favorite principles.

HARMON HUSBAND.

On the reverse side of this letter, which was still in existence four or five years ago, is the commencement of a petition addressed to the President of the United States, which breaks off with the words, "Your petitioner having been heard before the Honorable Judge Peters." This fragment would seem to indicate that these prisoners had been given a hearing before this judge, who, it is known, had accompanied the army on its march to the western counties. This letter of Mr. Husband's to his wife clearly shows that he meant to defend himself against the charge of having promoted riots or of having aided in raising liberty poles, and that his whole course was really in the interest of law and order. It is quite certain that some of those who attended the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry did so for the purpose of counseling the people to pursue a moderate course and of exerting their influence to bring the trouble to a peaceful solution. But to do this successfully they were under the necessity of appearing to be in sympathy with and of ranging themselves among the disaffected. We believe it is a matter of history that the extremists did not have things entirely their own way at that meeting. If Harmon Husband had ever been brought to trial, such evidently would have been his line of defense. Among others present at this meeting was Colonel Richard Brown, who had formerly lived here in the Glades and who had been a near neighbor of Mr. Husband, but who at that time resided in Holliday's Cove, in the West Virginia Panhandle. By Colonel Brown, Husband expected to prove what his real attitude was on the question of resisting the authority of the government, and for this purpose he had summoned him to appear as a witness in his behalf. Colonel Brown came as far as

the house of James Wells, who was his son-in-law and who resided on the Pennsylvania road. He was unable to proceed any further on account of illness. What Colonel Brown would have testified to may be gathered from the subjoined letter of James Wells:

April 24, 1795.

Col. Richard Brown came to my house on his way to Philadelphia at the request of Mr. Husband, and informed me that he was in a very poor state of health, so that he was unable to proceed any further, and he informed me at the Redstone meeting he saw Mr. Husband vote for peace, and in his presence advised several others to do the same. Mr. Brown says Mr. Husband approved of Mr. Gallatin's speech, and ridiculed Bradford's, and said Bradford was a mad man for giving the people such advice to oppose the Government. Mr. Husband in Mr. Brown's presence recommended sundry people present to accept the terms of the commissioners as the best they could do at that time, and after the government was reconciled with the western people, then to petition for the repeal of such laws as they thought wrong. Mr. Husband informed Mr. Brown that his instructions were to vote for peace when he left Bedford county. Mr. Brown says for several days before he left home, and that he so informed Isaac Husband and was so afflicted with rheumatic pains that he scarcely could travel when summoned by him in behalf of his father. J. WELLS.

To Harman Husband
or his attorney.

We think what Mr. Brown said to James Wells as set forth in the foregoing letter should be accepted as good evidence that the claim of the descendants of Mr. Husband that their ancestor had used his best efforts to prevent violence and bloodshed has a good foundation whereon to rest.

While Mr. Husband and General Philson were both taken to Philadelphia, it does not appear that either of them was cast into prison there, but had the liberty of the city under a bond not to depart from it. Before his case came to trial Mr. Husband contracted a fever, from which he died in the summer of 1795. It is by no means certain that he would ever have been brought to trial if he had lived. General Philson was finally discharged without any trial.

While Mr. Husband and General Philson were the only persons, so far as is now known, who were arrested in this part of Bedford county, they were not by a long way the only persons who were in trouble on account of their part in the whiskey insurrection. There had been more or less disturbance and conduct of riotous character in different parts of what is now Somerset county, and Captain John B. Webster, who was an excise officer, was assaulted by some over-zealous partisans among the opponents of the whiskey tax. The records at Bedford show that at the November term the following named persons were held to bail to answer charges of riot and other treasonable proceedings, and in assisting and abetting in setting up a seditious pole in opposition to the laws of the United States. At the following January term they appeared and were fined from five shillings to fifteen pounds each: Nicholas Kober,

Adam Bower, Abraham Cable, Jr., Dr. John Kimmell, Henry Foust, Jacob Hoyle, Adam Hoyle, Michael Koontz, George Swartz and Adam Stahl, of Brothers Valley township; John Heminger, John Armstrong, George Weimer, George Tedrow, Abraham Miller, John Miller, Jr., Benjamin Brown and Peter Bower, of Milford township; Emanuel Brallier, George Ankeny, Jacob Huff, John Martin, Michael Moury, James Smith, Daniel Smith, of Quemahoning township; Peter Augustine, James Conner, Henry Everly, Daniel McCartey, William Pinkerton and Jonathan Woodsides, of Turkeyfoot township. It is by no means certain that this list of thirty-one names covers the entire number of those from this part of Bedford county who were involved in these prosecutions, for there are still other names that have a familiar sound that cannot positively be located. Some of these victims of the law were also owners of stills.

It is said that George Ankeny, who probably was a son of Christly Ankeny, used to relate that he was going somewhere on horseback and came to where one of these liberty poles was being raised. Without dismounting from his horse he looked on awhile, and observing that the parties were having considerable trouble in getting the pole up, he suggested to them that they place a plank between the butt end of the pole and the side of the pit, after which he rode off about his business. For his advice in this matter he was haled into court with the others and paid a good round fine, adding to the story, "I suppose I got off cheap enough."

CHAPTER XI.

PROGRESS THAT HAD BEEN MADE IN THE COUNTY UP TO THE TIME OF ITS FORMATION.

We have now reached the time when Somerset county was formed. At most but thirty-five years have passed since the first settlers came into the wilderness that then covered all of its territory, and this is the proper place to take a survey of the progress they have made in the work of clearing away the forest and to note to what extent they have prospered in their efforts at making homes for themselves, and how far they have been able to surround themselves with the comforts of life.

At that time (1795) this part of Bedford county had been divided into six townships, in the order named: Brothers Valley, Turkeyfoot, Quemahoning, Milford, Elk Lick and Stony Creek. These were the six original townships of Somerset county, and from their ample area have since been formed all of its remaining townships and boroughs that lie to the westward of the summit of the Allegheny mountain, to say nothing of a large slice of Quemahoning township, that, being first formed into Cambria township, went into Cambria county when that county was created in 1804.

In 1795 Brothers Valley township had 4,470 acres of cleared land; Turkeyfoot township had 4,273 acres; Quemahoning, including that part afterward taken off when Cambria county was formed, had 3,477 acres; Milford township had 4,465 acres; Elk Lick township had 2,827 acres, and Stony Creek had 2,516 acres—a total of 22,027 acres of cleared land in the entire county. There were 153 farms in Brothers Valley; 152 in Turkeyfoot; 164 in Quemahoning; 177 in Milford; 132 in Elk Lick, and 90 in Stony Creek, or a total of 868 farms in the county. Apparently many of these had only been occupied a year or two, as there were only a few acres of cleared land.

The number of taxable inhabitants, including tenants and single freemen, in Brothers Valley township was 256; in Turkeyfoot township, 192; in Quemahoning township, 256; in Milford township, 278; in Elk Lick township, 159, and in Stony Creek township, 109, or a total of 1,238.

There were 201 houses and cabins in Brothers Valley; 162 in Turkeyfoot; 202 in Quemahoning, 193 in Milford; 118 in Elk

Lick, and 96 in Stony Creek, making a total of 972 houses and cabins in the six townships.

Of live stock of taxable age there were in Brothers Valley 326 horses and 454 head of horned cattle; in Turkeyfoot, 226 horses and 354 head of cattle; in Quemahoning, 288 horses and 386 head of cattle; in Milford, 278 horses and 401 head of cattle; in Elk Lick, 195 horses and 252 head of cattle, and in Stony Creek, 180 horses and 252 head of cattle, a total of 1,493 horses and 2,147 head of cattle in the county. These figures are derived from the assessment lists, and we take them to mean that only those animals four years old and upward were returned, for we think that in those days, as now, these animals had to attain a certain age before they became taxable.

A further examination of the assessment lists made in 1795 shows that in Brothers Valley township John Buechley, Jacob Glessner, Simon Hay, Matthias Judy and Frederick Allfather, Sr., had gristmills, while John Buechley, Jacob Fisher, John Hider, Matthias Judy, Michael Hoover and Rudolph Moyer had sawmills. In Turkeyfoot township John Jones and Daniel King had gristmills; Henry Hartzell, John Jones and Daniel McCarty had sawmills in the same township. In Quemahoning township Abraham Flory, Michael Moury and Frederick Mostotler had gristmills; Jonathan Cable, Michael Moury, John Reed and Samuel Steel had sawmills. In Milford township Christian Ankeny, William Jones, Philip King, John Miller, Sr., and Henry Shaver had gristmills; Christian Ankeny, David Jones, William Jones, Hiram Kralich, Philip King, John Miller, Sr., and Henry Shaver had sawmills. Sarah Penrod is returned as having a half interest in a sawmill. In Elk Lick township Ebenezer Griffith had a gristmill; John Fike and John Griffith had sawmills. George Reed had a gristmill in Stony Creek township, while George Boyer and Jacob Glessner had sawmills. Alexander Hunter, of Quemahoning, had a fulling mill; Christian Stoner, of Stony Creek, and John Geeding had oil mills, making oil from flaxseed. Whether all of the gristmills and sawmills of this period had all been returned by the assessors is a question that at this late day cannot easily be answered. It is not to be supposed that any of them of either kind were of any great capacity. The sawmills, it is known, were of a somewhat primitive type, deriving their power from a small wheel known as a flutter-wheel, probably a slight modification of the tub mill. The saw was an upright steel blade, and few of these mills had a capacity of more than three or four hundred feet a day.

In 1795 the county valuations of the several townships were as follows:

	Seated Lands, with Improvem'ts.	Unseated Lands.	Total.
Brothers Valley	$ 83,916	$ 14,628	$ 98,534
Turkeyfoot	56,125	17,000	73,125
Quemahoning	71,222	115,673	186,895
Milford	59,431	49,784	109,215
Elk Lick	55,803	8,216	64,019
Stony Creek	38,112	25,607	63,719
	$364,609	$230,908	$595,507

From the data given in this chapter the reader will be enabled to reach a fair conclusion as to what the population of the county was at the time of its organization. It will also show him what progress had been made in the way of bringing the land under cultivation, as well as what the general condition of the people was.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ORGANIZATION OF SOMERSET COUNTY—THE FIRST TERM OF COURT.

The territory comprised within the limits of Somerset county was a part of Cumberland county until after the formation of Bedford county, of which it became a part in 1771. It remained a part of Bedford county until 1795. On April 17 of that year an act of assembly was passed for erecting a part of Bedford into a new county.

The first section of this act reads: "That all that part of Bedford county lying and being to the westward of a line drawn along the top of the Allegheny mountain, where the Maryland line crosseth the same to where the line of Huntingdon county crosseth the same mountain, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a county henceforth to be called Somerset."

The third and twelfth sections provide that the new county shall be a part of the Fifth Judicial district, along with the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland, the president judge of which shall preside over its courts, which shall be opened and held on the Mondays following the courts of Westmoreland county at Brunerstown (Somerset), until a court house and gaol shall have been erected as provided for in the act.

The tenth section reads: "That the Governor be authorized and he is hereby required to appoint five Commissioners who do not reside in the county of Somerset, which Commissioners or a majority of them shall meet in the town of Berlin on the first Monday of September next, and proceed to view and determine upon the most eligible and proper situation for erecting the public buildings for the said county, and to make their report into the office of the Secretary of the commonwealth on or before the first day of October next, which report so made shall be final, and shall fix and determine the spot for the seat of justice in and for said county. For which service each of the said Commissioners shall have and receive three dollars per diem for every day they shall be employed in the said service, to be paid by warrants drawn by the Commissioners on the treasurer of Bedford county."

The eleventh section empowers the commissioners who shall be elected at the next annual election to acquire to them and

their successors in office title to such lot or piece of ground as shall have been approved by the commissioners provided for in the tenth section of the act, on which to erect a court house, gaol and offices for the safekeeping of the records, for which purpose they were authorized to levy taxes not exceeding two thousand dollars.

The ninth section provides that Bedford and Somerset counties shall elect three members of the assembly, while the senatorial district is made to be Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset counties.

The thirteenth section provides that the new county shall form a part of the congressional district composed of the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon.

Other sections of the act provide that such persons within the new county who may hold commissions as justices of the peace at that time shall be considered as and shall act as justices in the new county.

After the passage of the law by which the county was created, Governor Thomas Mifflin appointed James Wells, of Quemahoning township; Abraham Cable, of Brothers Valley township, and Ebenezer Griffith, of Elk Lick township, as associate judges for the new county of Somerset. Josiah Espy was appointed prothonotary, register and recorder and clerk of the several courts. These were therefore the first persons to hold these offices, and their commissions bear the date of April 17, 1795.

In accordance with the requirements of the act, Governor Mifflin also appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice. These commissioners met, so far as we now know, at the time and place fixed by law, and performed the duties imposed on them. Upon the conclusion of their labors they filed the following report in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth:

Summerset Town (formerly called Brunerstown), September 12, 1795.

Sir: We, the undersigned commissioners appointed by his Excellency, Thomas Mifflin Esq governor of the State of Pennsylvania, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly passed April 17 1795 have viewed the county of Summerset and taking the centre and other important circumstances under view do unanimously fix on the town of Summerset (formerly Brunerstown) as a proper place for the seat of Justice for said county We are sir

Yours truly &c

WILLIAM FINDLEY,
JOHN BADOLET,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

A. J. Dallas
Secretary.

A copy of this report was also filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the new county, where it may still be found, although in a badly frayed condition. It will be noted that unless Alexander J. Dallas, who signed the report as secre-

tary, was also a member of the commission, but four of its members were present. The records at Bedford show that James Chambers, Esq., was allowed and paid fourteen pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence for thirteen days' service, and Thomas Campbell, Esq., received nineteen pounds, two shillings and sixpence for like services in this matter.

At this time Berlin would seem to have been considerably more of a village than was Somerset, Brunerstown or Milfordtown—by whichever name it may have been known in those days. It was therefore quite natural for the people of Berlin to have built high hopes on their town being honored by being chosen as the county seat. Necessarily the report of the county seat commission fixing the seat of justice elsewhere was a great disappointment to them, and they were not slow in charging that the claims of Berlin had not been fairly considered. But as there was no appeal under the law, the situation had to be accepted, as it was.

The first sheriff of Somerset county was Thomas Kennedy; David King was the first coroner. The first commissioners were John Fletcher, of Berlin; John Reed, of Quemahoning, and John Leech, of Milford. These last were elected at the October election of 1795, John Fletcher receiving 370 votes, John Reed 357 votes, and John Leech 177 votes. They qualified and entered on the duties of their office on October 26, 1795. They appointed Abraham Morrison as clerk to the commissioners, fixing his salary at ten shillings for each day actually engaged in the service of the county. As this was in Pennsylvania currency, it was the equivalent of one dollar and thirty-three cents per day. Josiah Espy was appointed county treasurer on October 28th, and his salary was fixed at forty dollars for the first year; for the second year it was raised to eighty dollars, at which figure it remained for several years. It may be said here that the salary of the commissioners' clerk at a dollar and thirty-three cents a day, a figure at which it was kept for some years, would not seem to have been very attractive, as there were frequent changes in the office.

From the commissioners' minutes it would seem that the several townships were to elect their assessors at the time of the October election of 1795. In Brothers Valley township John Groner was elected as assessor; in Milford township Adam Keffer was elected assessor. The remaining four townships having failed to elect any person to this office, the commissioners on October 28th appointed John Nicklow assessor for Turkeyfoot township; for Quemahoning township, George Thomas; for Elk Lick township, John Hendricks, and for Stony Creek township, John Musser. These were the first assessors of the county, and they at once proceeded to make its first assessment.

Their work was completed by the second of March, 1796, on which date the commissioners levied the first tax, which was fixed at five mills on the dollar, and of this tax two thousand dollars was appropriated to the erection of public buildings. The first tax collectors appointed were: John Mitchell, for Turkeyfoot; John Groner, for Brothers Valley; John Good, for Quemahoning; Gillian Geary, for Milford; Jacob Smith, for Elk Lick, and John Musser, for Stony Creek.

THE FIRST TERM OF COURT.

The first term of court for Somerset county convened on December 21, 1795, and was presided over by the Hon. Alexander Addison, who was the president judge of the judicial district to which the new county had been attached upon its formation. The associate judges were James Wells, of Quemahoning township; Abraham Cable, of Brothers Valley township, and Ebenezer Griffith, of Elk Lick township, all of whom had been appointed to this office by Governor Mifflin immediately after the creation of the county. There being no court house at that time, the county commissioners had rented a room for that purpose from Jacob Schneider, in which the court was held, the rent as agreed upon being thirty dollars for the first year. The commissioners' minutes show that this room was so used until the completion of the first court house in 1801, the lease for it being renewed from time to time.

From the reminiscences of the late Henry J. Young, of Berlin, it is learned that this first court room was in a house that stood on the northwest corner of West Main street and Church alley. It was on the same lot where the late Barnet Picking afterwards had his well known hotel, the Barnet House, at a later period, the site of which is now occupied by Sifford's store.

The constables in attendance at this first term of court were Jacob Countryman, of Brothers Valley; John Mitchell, of Turkeyfoot; John Reed, of Quemahoning; Peter Friedline, of Milford; and Gotlieb Rayman, of Stony Creek.

The members of the first grand jury were: John Wells, foreman; Jacob Hartzell, George Burket, Jacob Haines, John Miller, William Short, David Work, John Lowry, Joseph Douglas, David Penrod, John Husband, Earnest Dietz, Lawrence Oats, Jacob Baker, George Kimmell, Jasper Kitzmiller, Adam Keffer, John Coleman, Peter Copp, Michael Bruner, Jacob Zimmerman, John Weltz and James Walker. John Nicola, who was also in attendance, was excused.

The first case to be tried came before the court in this way: While the grand jury was in session it was discovered that Adam Keffer, one of its members, was sitting behind the stove

in a grossly intoxicated condition, entirely oblivious to what was going on about him, and unable to take any part in the business then before the grand jury. His fellows returned an indictment against him for this offense. On being brought before the court, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty, whereupon a jury of his peers was solemnly drawn to determine his guilt or innocence of the charge, as follows: George Britz, James McDermott, Frederick Showman, David Kimmell, Joseph Chorpening, Adam Schneider, Jacob Schneider, John Heminger, John Armstrong, Jacob Shull, Christian Ankeny and Benjamin Brown. The jury found the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of five dollars upon him. Of ten other indictments found by this first grand jury, six were against persons charged with the keeping of tippling houses.

David Jones, of Milford, and David Black, of Stony Creek, were appointed wood rangers, and these persons were recommended to be licensed as tavern keepers: Jacob Schneider, Abraham Neff, Jacob Huff, Michael Lowry, Peter Barnet, Conrad Beymer, William Baker, Walter Vogel, Alexander Ogle, George Brubaker, Jacob Kurtz and John Murphey.

The first deed recorded on the deed record of Somerset county was recorded on June 20, 1795. It is for lot No. 56, on the plan of the town of Berlin, and was made to Adam Miller by Jacob Keffer and Jacob Glassner, trustees of the Lutheran and Calvinistic congregations of Berlin. The consideration is fifteen shillings and an annual ground rent of one Spanish milled dollar is to be paid to the Calvinistic congregation for the use of its school or schools. It also contains a stipulation that the purchaser shall, within three years, build a substantial house of at least twenty-two feet front, with a good shingle roof and a stone chimney, under penalty of forfeiture of the lot. The deed was executed before James Wells, justice of the peace, April 3, 1792.

The first will registered was that of Harmon Husband, in which he bequeaths to his children eleven tracts of land. The will has the signature of but a single attesting witness. It is dated November 1789, and was registered August 20, 1795.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COURT HOUSES—JAILS—POOR HOUSE OR COUNTY HOME.

From the deed records of Somerset county it is learned that Adam Schneider, one of the proprietors of the town of Somerset, by deed conveyed to the commissioners of Somerset county, for a nominal consideration, the lots numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 on the original plan of the town as it was platted on September 12, 1795. It may be looked on as having been a donation of these lots on his part for this use. So far as our information goes, there appears to have been an understanding at the time that if the seat of justice was fixed here that he would do this. This square of four lots fronts on Main Cross, Union and North streets, and on the plan of the town it is marked "Court Square."

Peter Ankeny, the other proprietor of the town, conveyed to the county commissioners the lots numbered 137, 138, 139 and 140 as platted by these two proprietors. These lots front on the west side of Main Cross street, also on West Patriot and West south streets, and on the plan of lots are designated as "Gaol Square."

It is to be borne in mind that Adam Schneider and Peter Ankeny did not own the lands jointly on which the town of Somerset was platted, this being the reason why each made his own separate deed.

On these two squares of ground were erected the public buildings of the county. That on which the court house was built has remained in possession of the county ever since. The Gaol square is no longer owned by the county.

On October 29, 1795, the commissioners, as shown by their minutes of that date, contracted with Josiah Espy and James Campbell for the building of a temporary jail, which was to be completed by the 15th of February next. The cost of this jail was $270.75. and it is presumed to have been built on the Gaol square. It is also said to have been a log building.

The matter of building a court house would seem to have remained in abeyance for several years, for it was not until 1798 that anything definite was done in that direction. But on April 17th of that year the commissioners agreed with Robert Spencer that he should build a court house of stone, having a front of forty-four feet on Main Cross street, and forty feet on

Union street. The contract price was $5,600, of which amount the sum of $1,800 was to be paid in advance. As the last payment on this building was made on August 14, 1801, this is supposed to be about the time at which it was completed. Its total cost was $5,675.25, there having been a small amount of extra work on it. This building was of the height of two stories, and was used as a court house until 1852.

In 1802 a contract was made with Peter Kimmell for the building of two offices for the use of the county. These were one-story buildings of brick, the contract price being $934 for the two, but on account of extra work the actual cost was $998.69. These offices were built a little to the rear of the court house, and in them were the sheriff's office, the treasurer's office, and also the commissioners' office. At a later date a second office was built on the north side of the court house.

On October 7, 1802, at a public sale, the commissioners awarded a contract for the building of a permanent jail to Abraham Miller for the sum of $2,329. While the work of construction was going on, sundry changes were made which brought the final cost up to $2,600.50. This jail had a front twenty-eight by thirty-five feet, and was of stone, two stories high, and stood on the southeast corner of the court house square, next to Court alley. In the rear of the jail was a yard enclosed by a substantial stone wall from twelve to fifteen feet in height. This building continued in use for the purposes for which it had been built until 1856, at which time it gave way to a more modern building.

Such were the first county buildings and the times at which they were built. There can be no doubt but that they fully served the purposes of the day and generation in which they were built, and it cannot well be said that their cost, which for all of them was $9,274.43, was in anywise extravagant. Yet it is possible that the building of them may have imposed burdens on the taxpayers of those days more onerous than did the more pretentious buildings by which they were followed on the taxpayers of later days. True, the cost, as we now look at such things, was not great, but it is also true that then there was not much wherewith to pay.

After having been in use for fifty years, this first court house was replaced by a new and larger building, one that in every way was better adapted to the needs of the county. The plans and drawings for this second court house were prepared by Benjamin F. Beatty, a resident of Somerset, the specifications being written out for him by William H. Koontz. The commissioners adopted them on February 28, 1851, and on April 5th, following, the contract for building it was awarded to Samuel S. Benson. It was completed in 1852, its cost being

as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, a little under $11,434. The contractors' bid as still on file is itemized; the totals foot up to this amount. There were several other bids, none of which exceeded the sum of sixteen thousand dollars. Edmund Kiernan was the contractor's bondsman.

This court house had a front of sixty-four feet on Union street, with a depth of eighty-four feet. It was built of brick, two stories high, and surmounted by a cupola, the top of which was one hundred and twelve feet above the ground. Its walls

Somerset County Court House.
1852-1904

were massive and built in a very substantial manner, and it may fairly be written down that its builder had given honest work to the county. It must also be said that the building had been well cared for, and that in some respects it was better at the time when it was razed than when it was first built. The first floor was given over to the offices of the several county officers, each having a separate room. The court room on the second floor was large and spacious, with a lofty ceiling. It was well lighted, and its acoustic properties were simply perfect. For his plans and drawings for so good a building, Mr. Beatty, the architect,

was paid the munificent sum of thirty dollars. A professional architect who had gone over and examined this court house thoroughly a short time before it was torn down, in a conversation with the writer, said that it was one of the best court rooms in the state, and that it certainly was a great pity that so good a building must needs be destroyed.

We have not been able to learn that there were any special ceremonies in the way of a cornerstone laying or a formal dedication when it was built. The first court held in it was in 1852.

Almost every building of a public character has its day, and a time comes when it must give way to one of a more modern type, or one that affords more ample accommodations for the transaction of the public business. After 1880 there had been a rapid increase in the population of the county, and in a measure it had certainly outgrown its court house. The offices of prothonotary and clerk of the court of quarter sessions, as well as those of recorder of deeds and register of wills under existing laws became separate offices, and there was not the room to accommodate the additional offices. Those then in charge of the affairs of the county deemed it necessary to build a new court house, and as it would have to be built on the site of this one, it necessarily had to be torn down. The last court held in the court house of 1852 was that of the September term of 1904, and immediately after the close of this term the work of its demolition began, and it is now but a memory.

The second jail of the county was built in 1856 at a cost of $6,599 to the county, the contractor being John Mong. This structure was a two-story brick building, the front part of it being fitted up as a residence for the sheriff, the prison part being the rear part of the building; each of its two stories was fitted with a tier of cells. So far as cell room was concerned, the capacity of this jail was ample for the needs of the county for many years, but it was never very secure as a prison, and unless prisoners were heavily ironed there was but little certainty as to how long they would remain in it. There were numerous escapes, mostly through the rear wall. After it had been in use as a prison for some thirty-five years it remained for a couple of prisoners to make the discovery that by cutting through the plastering and lath of the ceiling of a second floor cell they could gain access to the attic, from which it was an easy matter to pass into the residence part and walk down the stairs and through the front door to liberty.

Not a small amount of money was expended to make this jail more secure after it was built, but there were always weak places in it that would show up. There was also at least one attempt to break into this jail. This was during the term of

Sheriff Oliver Knepper, when an attempt was made to rescue several prisoners that were then confined in it.

Its sanitary arrangements were also quite poor, although in that respect it may have been quite as good as were most of the prisons in the state of Pennsylvania at the time it was built. For several years prior to 1889 the jail was overcrowded most of the time, the criminal element in the population having kept pace with the law-abiding element in the increase that was taking place after the county had been brought in touch with the outside world through the building of railroads.

In that year the county commissioners, seeing that as a prison this jail had outlived its day of usefulness, wisely determined to remodel and enlarge it. To all intents and purposes it was about the same as building a new jail, and this was particularly so as regards the prison part of it. The idea of providing a residence in the jail for the sheriff, as in the old jail, was retained, although the entire front of the building was changed, and on the west side an office of two rooms was provided for the sheriff.

Outwardly the entire structure is of brick, but in the prison part the floors in both stories are of concrete. The sides and ceilings are lined with iron plates, and all of the cells are of iron. These number eight on the first floor and eleven on the second floor. The cells immediately over the sheriff's office are set apart for female prisoners and a hospital department. On the whole it may be set down as being all in all one of the best prisons in the state, its sanitary arrangements having the approval of the State Board of Charities. The contract for building this really good prison was let to the Pauly Jail Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, the cost being $24,500. The money was raised by short-time bonds bearing interest at four per cent. The commissioners under whose administration this jail was built were George M. Neff, of Somerset borough; David E. Wagner and Charles W. Williamson, both of Shade township. It was completed by October 1, 1890.

As good a piece of work as this new jail was and is, it had one weak point, and it was not in use for six months until there was a triple escape from it. This weak spot was a trap-door in the ceiling, apparently out of reach from the floors and secured by a padlock. The two Nicely brothers, under sentence of death, were confined in it. In some way they succeeded in reaching this trap-door, breaking off its lock and gaining entrance into the attic. To remove enough brick from the wall to pass a man's body through it was only a small piece of work. They had the active assistance of Alexander Queer, who was in jail under a charge of arson. They were some twenty-five or thirty feet above the ground, which they expected to reach by means

of a rope that they had in some manner been provided with. But this rope broke under the weight of the first one who tried it, causing him to fall to the ground and suffer severe hurt. The second of the Nicely brothers, not knowing of the mishap that had befallen his brother, followed him, and when he reached the place where the rope had parted he also fell to the ground with more or less injury to himself. But, for the time being, both of the brothers got away. Queer, also, not knowing that the rope had broken, attempted to follow, but the resulting injuries from the fall he got were of a more serious character and he could not get away. His moans attracted the attention of some person, who investigated and found that there had been an escape from the new jail. Queer was taken back to jail, a physician was sent for, but his hurts were of a fatal character and he died within a day or two.

Another escape was made by Milton Sheets, also under sentence of death. This was effected by cutting the bars of one of the windows on the upper floor. He had the assistance of a fellow prisoner who was never recaptured.

It is simply this: No matter how strong a prison may be built, a close watch on its inmates must at all times be kept or they may turn up missing.

THE POORHOUSE, OR COUNTY HOME.

Under the earlier poor laws of Pennsylvania the several boroughs and townships annually elected officers who were known as overseers of the poor. These officers had charge of the poor within their several districts, who were supported or assisted out of the township or borough funds. It is easy to see that this, in most instances, was a very unsatisfactory way to deal with a problem of this kind.

An act of Assembly, passed on April 15, 1845, provided for the erection and maintenance of a poorhouse in which all of the poor of the county who had become a public charge could be cared for. The act empowered George Walker, of Brothers Valley township; Samuel Miller, of Elk Lick township; John Hanna, of Addison township; Peter Putnam, of Milford township; John Hoffman, of Jenner township; Benjamin Kimmell, of Stony Creek township; George Chorpening, of Somerset township, and Joseph Miller, of Quemahoning township, to purchase such real estate as would be necessary for the purpose of the act. It was also provided that at the succeeding general election the question of whether a poorhouse should be established should be submitted to a vote of the people. This was done and the proposition was carried by a pronounced majority.

The first poor directors were Benjamin Kimmell, Absalom Casebeer and Joseph Imhoff, who were elected in 1846. Their

first meeting was held January 9, 1847. The commissioners named in the act purchased the farm of George Chorpening. The consideration named in the deed was $5,000. The farm contains 233 acres and was originally patented to Jacob Baker. There was also another tract of thirty-two acres that was a part of Richard Brown's patent, included in the purchase, thus making a farm of 265 acres, which is very advantageously located on both sides of the Bedford pike, about two miles east of Somerset. This farm is very well adapted to its purpose and has been brought to a high state of cultivation. The buildings on the farm at the time of its purchase were a two-story brick house, thirty by forty feet, with a frame addition, together with the outbuildings usually found on a well kept farm. The place had been a wayside inn, known as the "Fairview." In the palmy days of the pike many weary travelers found rest within its walls. To this inn many led their herds and flocks to rest, feed and shelter for the next day's drive. Here, too, it was that the famous "Summer Yuckel" entertained the guests with his spelling, and John Stull, the fiddler, drew his bow and made music for merry dancers. Conditions changed when the property passed to the poor directors. Thenceforward it was to be a haven of refuge for the poor and unfortunate.

The house being fairly well adapted to the purpose, it was used as the poorhouse of the county until 1859, at which time a large brick building was erected at a cost of one dollar less than ten thousand dollars. John Mong was the contractor who built it. As the county increased in population the poor and unfortunate also increased in number, and it became necessary to enlarge the accommodations of the County Home, as it is now called. The brick asylum building, as it is now called, was built in 1891 at a cost of $7,000. An addition to the main brick building was erected in 1896, which cost $2,800. This outlay of money shows that the people of Somerset county have at all times been willing to provide for the destitute. In 1899 a further expenditure of over $12,000 was made for the erection of a new hospital building for the insane. At that time the poor directors had already established an asylum for the insane poor in another building, in which there were forty patients. Besides these, the board was also supporting a number of others in state institutions. It was, therefore, determined to have a hospital building large enough to accommodate all of its poor of this class.

The board of poor directors at this time was composed of Jacob W. Peck, Manasseh Shoemaker and Adam S. Miller. Lewis C. Colborn was secretary of the board and William Ream was the steward of the home.

David Smith was the first steward of the poorhouse, serving until 1851, when he was succeeded by Perry Walker, who served until December 1, 1858. Among his successors have been Josiah Brant, Reuben Woy, Joseph Pritts, William Suder, William H. Berky, Franklin Launtz, Samuel Bittner, William W. Baker, John C. Miller, William E. Dickey and William Ream.

CHAPTER XIV.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP ANNEXED—CREATION OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

As first formed, the summit of the Allegheny mountain was the eastern boundary of Somerset county, and the county extended as far north as the Old Purchase line on the waters of the Susquehanna.

By an act of assembly, passed March 1, 1800, the area of Somerset county was considerably enlarged. This act directed that "all that part of Bedford county in Londonderry township lying westward of a line to begin on the top of the Little Allegheny mountain, where the Maryland line crosses the same, thence running along said mountain in a northerly direction to where the mountain breaks, thence a straight line to the breastworks to intersect the present line between Bedford and Somerset counties, shall from and after the passing of this act be annexed to Somerset county, and the electors shall hold their election in the town of Berlin."

Dr. John Kimmell, of Somerset county, and Thomas Blackburn, of Bedford county, were duly appointed to establish this new line between the two counties, and their report and draft are recorded.

The territory thus annexed to Somerset county has since been formed into six townships and two boroughs, but at that time it was rather sparsely settled. Among the records in the commissioners' office we find the names of taxables of Londonderry township, as it was then called, for the year 1800. They are as follows:

Albright, Christian,
Arnold, Samuel,
Amos, Isaac,
Amos, John,
Bowman, Christian,
Bowman, David,
Bonoplat, Eve,
Beal, Nicholas,
Boyer, Jonathan,
Burkholt, John,
Burkholt, Jacob,
Boose, Jacob,
Boyer, Joseph,
Breght, Nicholas,
Beal, Philip,
Breghner, Stophel,
Bowermaster, Henry,
Barnhart, Stoner,
Critchfield, Benjamin,
Critchfield, Nathaniel,
Cunningham, Arthur,
Close, Henry,
Comp, John,
Carns, Jacob,*
Critchfield, Joseph,
Coleman, Jacob,
Cnupp, John,
Coughenour, Jacob,
Carns, Michael,*
Cundel, Philip,
Chunnel, Peter,
Daniels, Benjamin,
Emench, Andrew,
Ernest, Daniel,

*Note.—This name is also spelled Korns.

Flickinger, Jacob,
Glass, Frederick,
Geiger, John,
Gaumer, Jacob,
Greening, Ludwig,
Gardner, George,
Hoyman, Christian,
Harden, George,
Horn, Henry C.,
Harden, Isaac,
Hahn, John,
Harden, Savil,
Harden, Thomas,
Hardy, William,
Harvey, William,
Lepley, Adam,
Lepley, Peter,
Long, George,
Leydig, Joseph, Sr.,
Leydig, Joseph, Jr.,
Leydig, Jacob,
Lape, John,
Martinus, Cornelius,
Martz, Jacob,
Moyer, John,
Majors, Henry,
Mull, Henry,
Nighart, Jacob,
Nighart, Jacob, Jr.,
Olley, Jacob,
Poorbaugh, Philip,
Sterner, Adam,
Sturtz, Adam,
Sturtz, Christian, Sr.,
Sturtz, Christian, Jr.,
Sturtz, Jacob,
Stoner, John,
Sheets, Jacob,
Swartz, Jacob,
Shaver, John Frederick,
Springer, Jacob,
Shaffer, John, Sr.,
Shaffer, John, Jr..
Shaffer, Michael,
Shroyer, Philip,
Shriver, Valentine,
Seyboth, Tobias,
Shultz, George, Jr.,
Troutman, Peter,
Troutman, William,
Williard, Henry,
Witt, Jacob,
Welsh, Jacob,
Wilhelm, Peter,
Welker, Paul,
Watson, Thomas.

No statistics are given in connection with these Londonderry names.

At the February term of court, 1801, all that part of this annexed territory lying north of the Glade road was attached to Stony Creek township, but in 1805 it became a part of Allegheny township. At the May term, 1801, all the remaining part of this territory was erected into Southampton township. The records would seem to indicate that all of it was included in Southampton township. It is, however, a matter of some doubt as to whether what is now Greenville township was so included.

The first assessment for Southampton township for 1801 gives us the first data on which to base any conclusions as to what progress had been made in this section at the time it became a part of Somerset county. There are a few additional names, and also a few of the original Londonderry names missing, but as a whole the two lists are substantially the same. These people at this period of their history had 2,130 acres of cleared land, 134 horses, 189 head of neat cattle, and there seem to have been 89 houses and cabins, while the total county valuation was $12,828. All of Greenville township, as we now know it, lies east of the summit of the Allegheny mountain, and therefore it could not have been a part of Somerset county as it was first formed. Still, it is by no means certain that it ever was a part of Southampton. None of these Londonderry names of 1800 can be identified with those of the known pioneers

of Greenville township. The petition asking for the creation of Greenville township in 1813 sets forth that the signers were then citizens of Elk Lick township. That township was formed prior to the creation of Somerset county, but we have no records of its metes and bounds. As first formed it might have included Greenville within its bounds, but losing it when the Allegheny mountain was made the eastern boundary of the new county. It may also have been attached to Elk Lick by some order of court, the record of which cannot be found, just as that part of Londonderry north of the Glade road was attached to Stony Creek.

CREATION OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The act of 1800 adding a part of Londonderry township (Bedford county) to Somerset county had added considerably to its area. But the act of assembly passed in 1804, creating Cambria county, reduced the size of the county to its present limits.

The territory thus lost by Somerset county consisted of Cambria township, along with a large slice of her present township of Conemaugh. Cambria township had been created in 1798. While it was of large size, it was a very thinly settled region, having in 1804 only 170 taxables, 10 houses and 108 cabins.

At that time the south fork of the Conemaugh river was the northern line of Conemaugh township. The new county took away from it all the territory between that stream and the present line between Somerset and Cambria counties. The present city of Johnstown, or at least most of it, was at that time in Conemaugh township.

The northern boundary of Somerset county in 1804 was the old Huntingdon county line, which passed through the present county of Cambria some distance north of Ebensburg, its county seat. This line started on the summit of the Allegheny mountain and followed the crest of the ridge that divides the waters of the Susquehanna river from those of the Ohio river, to the summit of Laurel Hill. In short, one-half or perhaps more than one-half of Cambria county at one time was a part of Somerset county.

The act creating Cambria county provided that for the present convenience of the inhabitants of the new county, and until an enumeration of its taxable inhabitants could be made, and until otherwise directed by law, said county should be annexed to Somerset county, the jurisdiction of whose courts should extend over it. The act of assembly passed February 3, 1806, provided that the authority of the commissioners and other county officers of the county of Somerset should extend

over and be as full and effectual within Cambria county as it was in Somerset county, and that the inhabitants of Cambria county, so long as they remained annexed to Somerset county, should exercise and enjoy similar and equal rights and privileges and should be subject to similar regulations in as full and ample manner as if the districts in which they lived were component parts of the same county. The commissioners, treasurer and recorder of Somerset county were to keep separate books and accounts relating to the property and inhabitants within the county district of Cambria. This continued at least as late as the first Monday of November, 1807, when the act organizing the courts of Cambria county went into operation. In the same act was also fixed the date on which the power and authority of the officials of Somerset county over Cambria county should cease and determine.

It was not until September 26, 1811, that all matters between the two counties were finally closed. On that date there was paid to Cambria county the sum of $713.36, being the amount due it on final settlement. From this it may be seen that the parent county exercised care and supervision over Cambria county during its infancy for a period covering several years.

CHAPTER XV.

PROGRESS MADE FROM 1800 TO 1830.

The census of 1800, the first taken after its creation, places the population of Somerset county at 10,188. This would include that part of the county which a few years later was cut off when Cambria county was created. As we do not have the statistics of this census by townships, it cannot be definitely stated whether the population of Londonderry township, as it was annexed, enters into this computation or not, but probably it did. Aside from the total population we have no data that is derived from this census, but from the records for the same year in the commissioners' office we glean what appears in the following table:

Township.	No. of Acres of Cleared Land.	No. of Horses.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Houses.	No. of Cabins.	No. of Taxables.
Brothers Valley	4,476	301	441	121	80	290
Elk Lick	2,942	224	329	41	89	185
Milford	3,211	195	262	27	134	172
Quemahoning	2,428	280	433	33	173	272
Somerset	5,403	329	451	100	138	329
Stony Creek	2,390	158	250	8	102	141
Southampton	2,130	141	189	90	..	94
Turkeyfoot	4,776	265	435	79	120	273
	27,756	1,893	2,790	499	836	1,756

The table shows that in the five years that have elapsed since the creation of the county there has been a gain of 482 in the number of taxables, a gain of 353 in the number of houses and cabins, while the gain in the cleared lands amounts to 4,729 acres, thus showing that the intervening years have not been years of idleness on the part of those that we must still look upon as being the pioneers of the county.

There has also been an increase of 400 in the number of horses over the age of four years, while in neat cattle of the same age the gain has been 643 head. At this time there were 237 persons who were returned by the assessors as having occupations other than that of farmers and laborers. In the entire county there were twenty-eight gristmills and thirty-eight sawmills. There were also six fulling mills, these deriving their patronage from such of the people who spun and wove their own wool into cloth, and this may be said to have included al-

most every farmer who possessed a flock of sheep. There were also twenty-eight inns, or taverns, most of which were in the townships through which the Glades and Pennsylvania roads passed.

From the United States census taken in 1810 we again only obtain the figures for the total population of the county. These figures show that the entire population of the county in that year was 11,285, an increase of 1,097 in ten years. But in this interval the county had lost the considerable area of territory that was taken from it when Cambria county was created. It is true that the portion then lost was very thinly settled. While we have nothing else from which to determine what was then lost other than the list of taxables for Cambria township, we may safely say that the population of that district might have been as much as six hundred. So, making due allowance for this loss, there had nevertheless been a substantial gain.

For all other statistics belonging to this period we must again find them on the assessments as returned to the commissioners' office by the several township assessors. We find from these returns that the number of acres of cleared land had risen to 48,874, a gain of 21,118 acres in the entire county, from which the forest had been cleared away and the land brought under cultivation. The subjoined table shows the number of dwellings in each township and their character:

	Cabins.	Houses.
Addison Township	93	12
Allegheny	31	15
Brothers Valley	115	125
Conemaugh	53	15
Elk Lick	73	65
Milford	90	91
Quemahoning	144	80
Somerset Borough	2	68
Somerset Township	121	118
Southampton	..	54
Stony Creek	64	71
Turkeyfoot	79	12
	901	713

The foregoing table thus showing a gain of 65 in the number of cabins, and again of 214 houses, while the number of taxables for the county was 2,190, a gain of 434. There were 2,727 head of horses that were four years old and upwards; the neat cattle of the same age numbered 3,468; the increase in these two kinds of live stock being 834 and 678, respectively. Of sheep and swine there are no statistics known. At this time there were in the county thirty-five grist mills, forty-five saw mills, four fulling and carding mills, and four oil mills.

In the decade between 1820 and 1830 marked progress has again been shown, for the county has made a gain of 3,851 in

the number of its inhabitants, and this, too, in the face of the fact that there had been a considerable emigration from these parts to the state of Ohio, which at that time was "the West," and the mecca of all those who thought to better their condition by seeking homes beyond the mountains. Ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-four additional acres of land had been cleared; this means many more new farms as having been commenced, as well as the further enlargement of the older ones. Of houses there are 452 more in 1830 than in 1820, while in the same period there has been a very small loss in the number of cabins, showing that the cabin of the pioneer was passing out of use, and that the people were now better housed, which of itself is ample evidence of the prosperity of the county. The assessors also show that there were 107 stills and 56 taverns in the county.

From the census of 1820 we are able to give the population by townships, as shown in the following table, but all other statistics here given are taken from the assessors' returns as found in the office of the county commissioners:

	Population.	Taxables.	Acres of Cleared Land.	Houses.	Cabins.	Horses.	Cattle.	Gristmills.	Sawmills.	Fulling and Carding Mills.	Oil Mills.	Stills.	Taverns.
Addison	861	170	4,089	85	32	156	213	2	2	1	..	4	7
Allegheny	372	83	1,546	15	34	69	82	2	3	..	..	2	5
Brothers Valley	1,683	306	8,613	199	31	360	510	6	5	2	1	9	5
Conemaugh	378	68	1,711	24	29	88	96	2	2	..	1	1	1
Elk Lick	1,197	211	5,373	113	41	261	405	4	3	1	..	10	1
Greenville	394	86	961	42	19	65	75	..	6	..	..	..	..
Jenner	1,129	201	4,969	80	82	311	346	4	5	1	..	3	8
Milford	1,394	254	8,629	112	83	424	533	4	5	1	1	6	3
Quemahoning	796	165	3,244	80	36	162	213	2	2	2	..	5	4
Shade	948	187	1,966	40	85	184	211	3	4	2	..	3	2
Somerset Borough	188	130	450	89	1	48	86	..	..	..	..	..	5
Somerset Township	1,954	365	13,911	173	99	458	592	6	5	3	..	22	10
Southampton	540	108	2,525	40	41	118	155	4	3	..	..	..	..
Stony Creek	754	149	4,514	114	...	230	318	5	7	3	..	4	7
Turkeyfoot	1,138	172	5,286	63	83	227	302	2	4	..	..	11	2
Totals	13,890	2,655	67,787	1,269	696	3,161	4,137	46	56	16	3	80	60

It will be noted that in the decade between 1810 and 1820 the population of the county has increased 2,605, while the area of cleared land is greater by 18,813 acres. There are 556 more houses now than there were in 1810, while the number of cabins shows no increase, but instead a loss of 205. In all other respects there has been material progress.

Coming now to the census of 1830, the data for which has been gathered in the same manner as in that of the one preceding, the showing is as follows:

	Population.	Taxables.	Acres of Cleared Land.	Houses.	Cabins.	Horses.	Cattle.	Gristmills.	Sawmills.	Fulling and Carding Mills.	Oil Mills.	Stills.	Taverns.
Addison	1,185	255	4,336	127	36	188	269	1	2	2	1	1	3
Allegheny	506	104	1,992	40	40	81	153	3	5	..	..	1	5
Brothers Valley	1,875	400	10,937	....	309	349	618	7	4	1	1	7	3
Conemaugh	767	145	3,989	59	58	159	256	4	4	..	..	1	..
Elk Lick	1,531	276	5,250	151	33	265	558	4	4	4	..	6	1
Greenville	545	119	1,598	48	33	78	129	..	9	..	..	..	..
Jenner	1,167	165	4,451	101	50	168	285	2	4	..	1	5	6
Milford	1,749	356	11,149	153	59	274	457	4	3	4	..	5	2
Quemahoning	1,102	232	4,152	105	36	182	296	2	1	1	..	..	7
Shade	948	226	3,121	71	83	170	342	3	8	3	..	3	4
Somerset Borough	649	161	450	89	3	34	71	..	..	..	..	..	7
Somerset Township	2,515	488	15,158	250	66	359	667	7	7	..	1	22	6
Southampton	710	120	2,670	47	52	111	159	4	8	1	..	1	..
Stony Creek	1,025	163	4,768	91	25	212	474	5	10	2	1	3	2
Turkeyfoot	1,281	225	5,020	80	93	180	540	3	3	2	..	3	..
Totals	17,741	3,274	78,521	1,721	667	2,810	5,274	49	72	22	5	58	46

In this decade the population of the county has increased 3,851; the number of taxables shows a gain of 619; 10,830 more acres of the forest have fallen beneath the woodsman's axe; 452 new houses have been built, and there are 29 less cabins. There appears to have been a loss in the number of horses, but in neat cattle over four years old there has been a gain of 1,137 head. In all other respects it has been a decade of progress.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1840.

Townships.	Population.	Number of Taxables.	Number of Acres of Cleared Land.	Number of Houses.	Number of Cabins.	Numberof Horses Over 4 Years.	Number of Neat Cattle Over 4 Years.
Addison	1,301	301	6,560	179	43	309	347
Allegheny	633	138	3,287	58	52	125	167
Berlin Borough	524	138	....	91	..	41	63
Brothers Valley	1,548	381	11,610	207	20	385	715
Conemaugh	882	185	5,333	92	49	229	368
Elk Lick	1,495	292	4,898	175	33	308	652
Greenville	575	139	2,281	59	26	102	161

Jenner	1,469	326	6,899	168	53	334	499
Milford	1,632	436	14,572	235	77	407	755
Paint	487	90	1,382	31	39	94	190
Quemahoning ...	924	190	7,111	88	45	213	354
Shade	638	231	4,528	68	90	215	324
Somerset	2,711	538	22,368	312	51	609	996
Somerset Boro...	638	170	....	103	..	53	105
Southampton ...	755	161	3,455	90	26	183	226
Stony Creek ...	1,052	271	5,453	174	26	401	495
Stoyestown Boro.	357	88	....	88	..	22	53
Turkeyfoot	1,422	254	8,219	109	123	311	471
Totals....	19,650	4,328	107,956	2,327	753	4,341	5,951

Of the total population, 10,013 were males and 9,637 were females. There were 82 colored persons, of whome 45 were males and 37 females.

Good progress was made during this decade in bringing the land under cultivation, but more than five-sixths of the area of the county was still virgin forest.

As before, we must obtain all the statistics of the decade from the records in the county commissioners' office, excepting those relating to the number of inhabitants, which are taken from the census. These records, so far as relates to horses and cattle, only give those of the age of four years and upwards. Data concerning sheep and swine are not given. There can, however, be no doubt that on every farm there was a fair proportion of these animals.

Bears, wolves and panthers, while not numerous, still were not entirely extinct in the county. As these animals prey on the domestic animals, and so long as they abound anywhere they are a menace to the farmers' stock, he suffers loss and is discouraged from raising or keeping as much of it as he would otherwise. For many years there was a bounty of twelve dollars paid by the county authorities for the scalp of each wolf killed. Bounties were also paid for the killing of panthers and wild cats. In 1809 John Lambert was paid the bounty for two wolves killed by him; Edward Durbin, John Hyatt, George Hay and Jonathan Boyer were also paid the bounty for wolves killed by them. In 1810 twenty-five wolves were killed in the county. Of these four were killed by Samuel Statler, of Shade township. In 1811 the number killed was eleven. For many years thereafter a greater or less number were killed every year. We are not able to state in what year they finally became extinct, but as late as 1836 Benedict Miller and Joel Miller each killed a wolf in Elk Lick township. In 1837 one was killed by Joseph Flickinger. After 1840 it was only at rare intervals that a wolf was killed, and there were but few parts of the county, if any, where they were any detriment to the raiser of live stock.

CENSUS OF 1850.

Townships.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Addison	832	833	1,665
Allegheny	502	446	948
Berlin Borgh	337	328	665
Brothers Valley	676	754	1,430
Conemaugh	728	706	1,434
Elk Lick	534	557	1,091
Greenville	374	349	723
Jefferson	396	379	775
Jenner	824	729	1,553
Lower Turkeyfoot	337	329	666
Milford	1,041	1,029	2,070
Paint	452	426	878
Quemahoning	455	423	878
Shade	648	618	1,266
Somerset Borough	403	463	866
Somerset	1,268	1,286	2,554
Southampton	713	613	1,226
Stony Creek	708	688	1,396
Stoyestown Borough	165	156	321
Summit	495	464	959
Upper Turkeyfoot	484	468	952
Totals	12,313	1,204	24,416

Of the total population there were 59 colored males and 40 colored females, a total of 99. The gain in population since the last census was 4,866. The number of males over twenty years of age was 5,438. There were 5 men and 2 women in the county who were over ninety years of age. During the year ending June 30, 1850, there were 324 persons married. The number of births was 832. These were living on the date given. Two hundred and forty-five persons died during the year. There were 3,969 dwellings of all kinds and 4,128 families. In farms we now have 165,824 acres of improved land; belonging to the same farms were 210,442 acres of unimproved land, the remaining part of the county being classed as timber land. Other statistics were as follows:

Estimated cash value of the farms	$3,874,520
Estimated cash value of farm implements and machinery	181,688
Number of horses	6,852
Number of mules	2
Number of work oxen	56
Number of milch cows	11,651
Number of other cattle	15,256
Number of sheep	28,306
Number of swine	11,365
Estimated value of all live stock	$ 627,263
Estimated value of animals slaughtered	72,531
Number of bushels of wheat produced in census year	92,136
Number of bushels of rye	93,926
Number of bushels of corn	31,166
Number of bushels of oats	471,312
Number of bushels of potatoes (Irish)	34,387
Number of bushels of buckwheat	33,618
Number of bushels of cloverseed	254
Number of bushels of other grass seeds	483
Number of bushels of flaxseed	1,456

Number of pounds of wool	66,563
Number of pounds of butter	777,204
Number of pounds of cheese	241
Number of pounds of flax	13,580
Number of pounds of maple sugar	373,798
Number of pounds of beeswax	4,778
Number of gallons of maple syrup	7,667
Number of tons of hay	29,620
Value of home made manufactures	$ 26,887

The foregoing statement shows that, compared with her sister counties, Somerset county then held the following places in the scale of progress: In improved land and number of horses, twentieth place; in milch cows, fifteenth place; in other cattle, eleventh place; in sheep, eighteenth place, and as a wheat producer, eighteenth place.

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,510
Allegheny	988
Berlin Borough	643
Brothers Valley	1,615
Conemaugh	1,105
Elk Lick	1,293
Greenville	607
Jefferson	779
Jenner	1,762
Larimer	478
Lower Turkeyfoot	773
Middle Creek	575
Milford	1,416
New Centreville Borough	165
Northampton	633
Paint	1,037
Quemahoning	1,183
Shade	1,388
Somerset Borough	1,001
Somerset	2,776
Southampton	719
Stony Creek	1,466
Stoyestown Borough	316
Summit	1,144
Upper Turkeyfoot	941
Wellersburg	465
Total	26,778

The net gain in population since the preceding census has been 1,448; of the entire population of the county, 31 were persons of color.

The following figures, drawn from this census indicate the degree of progress that has been made since that of 1850:

Number of acres of improved farm lands	252,468
Number of acres of unimproved farm lands	302,670
Estimated cash value of all farm lands	$8,764,526
Number of horses	9,731 head
Number of mules	19 head
Number of milch cows	18,916 head

Number of working oxen	1,338 head.
Number of other neat cattle	21,866 head
Number of sheep	38,620 head
Number of swine	17,300 head
Estimated value of all livestock	$1,400,709
Number of bushels of wheat	52,993
Number of bushels of rye	131,103
Number of bushels of corn	155,851
Number of bushels of oats	555,030
Number of bushels of barley	3,017
Number of bushels of buckwheat†	224,633
Value of orchard products	$ 7,770
Number of pounds of wool	108,971
Number of bushels of Irish potatoes	236,387
Number of bushels of sweet potatoes	1,162
Number of bushels of cloverseed	954
Number of bushels of grass seeds	611
Number of bushels of flaxseed	1,408
Number of pounds of flax	11,271
Number of pounds of butter	1,876,896
Number of pounds of cheese	16,477
Number of pounds of maple sugar	541,716
Number of gallons of maple syrup	10,937
Number of pounds of beeswax	1,412
Number of pounds of honey	34,927
Number of tons of hay	44,226
Value of all animals slaughtered	$ 198,052
Value of all manufactures, home made	37,927

MANUFACTURES.

Number of etablishments	152
Capital invested	$445,556
Cost of raw materials	272,633
Number of hands employed—male	337
Number of hands employed—female	2
Annual cost of labor	83,424
Annual value of products	425,448

THE GREAT FROST, OR BUCKWHEAT YEAR.

The year 1859 was a memorable one in the annals of Somerset county. On the night of June 4th there was a heavy frost, which destroyed the crops and all vegetation in nearly every part of the county. All fruit was killed. The rye was then in blossom. It, along with the wheat crop, was almost entirely blasted and destroyed. So it was with corn. Even the hay crop suffered. Sugar and maple trees shed their leaves just as they do at the approach of winter. The farmers were panic stricken. They were the first to realize the amount of damage that had been done. No one could tell or knew over how wide an area of country it had extended. It might and was supposed to be general. Visions of famine loomed up before the eyes of many.

There was no surplus of grain from the preceding year. The frost came on a Saturday night. On the following Monday morning numbers of farmers living in the southern townships

†The buckwheat crop as given in the census is somewhat in excess of that given in the assessors' returns to the commissioners. In some districts there is a slight evidence of slovenly work on the part of the assessors.

went to Frostburg and Cumberland, Maryland, which were the nearest points at which flour could be purchased, and had their wagons loaded with flour. The stock on hand was speedily exhausted. The price also in a few days rose from about seven to eighteen dollars a barrel, with eager takers at almost any price.

In the course of a week the farmers began to take a more hopeful view of the situation. It is true the then growing crops were practically destroyed, but there was still one crop that yet remained to be sown. This was the buckwheat crop, of which at least a patch was sown every year on almost every farm. Why not sow enough of it to tide over until another year? The ground was rapidly prepared, and a large area was sown in that grain. A phenomenally large crop was raised, and the year 1859 is still spoken of as the great buckwheat year. Under the instructions of the county commissioners, the township assesors made a return of the number of bushels raised that year in the several townships, which was as follows:

Addison township	13,593 bushels	Milford township	9,557 bushels
Allegheny township	6,000 bushels	Northampton township	3,815 bushels
Berlin Borough	550 bushels	Paint township	7,960 bushels
Brothers Valley township	9,950 bushels	Quemahoning township	6,847 bushels
		Shade township	20,000 bushels
Conemaugh township	6,320 bushels	Somerset township	19,153 bushels
Elk Lick township	9,000 bushels	Stony Creek township	7,466 bushels
Greenville township	4,783 bushels	Southampton township	3,667 bushels
Jefferson township	bushels	Summit township	12,950 bushels
Jenner township	11,778 bushels	Upper Turkeyfoot tp.	12,950 bushels
Larimer township	bushels		
Lower Turkeyfoot tp.	4,876 bushels	Total	171,104 bushels
Middle Creek township	4,687 bushels		

The figures for Jefferson and Larimer townships cannot now be found, but as published in the newspapers of that day the entire crop of the county exceeded 183,000 bushels.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Townships.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Total.
Addison	1,431	25	1,456
Allegheny	982	151	1,133
Berlin Borough	579	61	640
Brothers Valley	1,526	71	1,597
Conemaugh	1,128	44	1,172
Elk Lick	968	44	1,012
Greenville	441	53	494
Jefferson	673	33	706
Jenner	1,647	56	1,703
Larimer	714	237	951
Lower Turkeyfoot	1,117	147	1,264
Middle Creek	568	12	580
Milford	1,375	34	1,409
New Centreville Borough	195	1	196
Northampton	865	272	1,137
Paint	908	15	923
Quemahoning	1,200	13	1,213
Salisbury Borough	281	10	291

Shade	1,269	18	1,287
Somerset Borough	920	25	945
Somerset	2,725	111	2,836
Southampton	640	63	673
Stony Creek	1,498	28	1,526
Stoyestown Borough	284	4	288
Summit	1,325	168	1,493
Upper Turkeyfoot	944	67	1,011
Wellersburg Borough	254	36	290
	26,427	1,799	28,226

Of this population 14,411 were males, 13,815 were females, and 44 were persons of color. The number of men in the county over twenty-one years of age was 6,545; of these 6,056 were citizens.

The number of the foreign born population of the townships of Allegheny, Larimer, Lower Turkeyfoot, Northampton, Southampton, Summit and Upper Turkeyfoot is abnormally large. This was owing to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad being under construction, and in which work large numbers of foreigners were employed. As to the nativity of the foreign born element, 462 were Irish and 1,186 were Germans. The net gain in population has only been 1,498, and fully one-half of this was due to the railroad construction referred to. The period of the great Civil war is also covered by this decade. It may also be said here that from the year 1800 down to the present day there has at all times been a large and steady movement of our people to the Western states. In nearly every county of every state to the westward of Pennsylvania will be found people who are natives of Somerset county or who may be said to be of Somerset county parentage. It is safe to say that, taken from first to last, the number of emigrants from the county to the great West exceeds the present population of the county.

In 1870 there were 249,615 acres of improved land in the county, a little over 36 per cent of its entire area. The estimated value of the farms was $12,043,715. Other statistics are as follows:

Number of horses	8,273
Number of working oxen	104
Number of milch cows	13,811
Number of sheep	32,343
Number of swine	10,748
Total value of all kinds of live stock	$1,666,233
Number of bushels of spring wheat	843
Number of bushels of winter wheat	133,788
Number of bushels of rye	142,515
Number of bushels of corn	92,277
Number of bushels of oats	559,616
Number of bushels of barley	4,506
Number of bushels of buckwheat	49,779
Number of bushels of potatoes	84,445
Number of pounds of wool	80,177
Number of pounds of butter	1,344,552

We are not able to give the number of neat cattle other than milch cows.

CENSUS OF 1880.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.	Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,582	Northampton	842
Allegheny	1,201	Paint	1,236
Berlin Borough	728	Quemahoning	1,339
Brothers Valley	1,654	Salisbury Borough	521
Conemaugh	1,379	Shade	1,287
Confluence Borough	430	Somerset Borough	1,197
Elk Lick	1,501	Somerset	3,276
Greenville	557	Southampton	629
Jefferson	807	Stony Creek	1,727
Jenner	1,725	Stoyestown Borough	319
Jennerville Borough	106	Summit	1,851
Larimer	618	Upper Turkeyfoot	953
Lower Turkeyfoot	805	Ursina Borough	445
Meyersdale Borough	1,423	Wellersburg Borough	226
Middle Creek	680		
Milford	1,776	Total	33,110
New Baltimore Borough	150	Net gain since 1870	4,874
New Centreville Borough	140		

Of the population as shown by the census of 1880, those of color numbered 116. There were 16,806 males and 16,304 females. The number of males over twenty-one years of age was 7,882. The native born numbered 31,656; those of foreign birth, 1,445. Of these 183 were English and Welsh, 226 Irish and 931 Germans.

We have now 3,393 farms, with 298,300 acres of improved land. These farms, with their improvements, were valued at $11,858,391. The value of farm implements and machinery was $456,719. Other statistics are as follows:

Number of horses	9,478
Number of mules	30
Number of working oxen	80
Number of milch cows	15,151
Number of other neat cattle	25,686
Number of sheep	26,063
Number of swine	17,109
The value of all live stock on farms	$1,251,755
Number of bushels of barley	7,844
Number of bushels of wheat	192,870
Number of bushels of rye	67,082
Number of bushels of corn	323,367
Number of bushels of oats	579,419
Number of bushels of buckwheat	79,831
Number of bushels of potatoes (Irish)	270,478
Number of bushels of potatoes (sweet)	375
Number of tons of hay	40,470
Number of pounds of tobacco	906
Number of pounds of wool	94,127
Number of pounds of butter	1,265,056
Number of pounds of cheese	482
Number of gallons of milk	540,563
Value of orchard products	$ 107,013
Estimated value of all farm products	$1,788,943
Amount expended for fertilizers in 1879	$ 92,409

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.	Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,400	Northampton	784
Allegheny	1,463	Ogle	151
Berlin Borough	912	Paint	1,450
Black	738	Quemahoning	1,453
Brothers Valley	1,704	Rockwood Borough	553
Conemaugh	1,529	Salisbury Borough	689
Confluence Borough	444	Shade	1,299
Elk Lick	1,962	Somerset Borough	1,713
Greenville	619	Somerset	3,462
Jefferson	866	Southampton	749
Jennertown Borough	95	Stony Creek	1,790
Jenner	1,699	Stoyestown Borough	291
Larimer	735	Summit	2,366
Lower Turkeyfoot	933	Upper Turkeyfoot	1,224
Meyersdale Borough	1,847	Ursina Borough	405
Middle Creek	660	Wellersburg Borough	183
Milford	859		
New Baltimore Borough	185	Total	37,313
New Centreville Borough	104		

This population was made up of 18,111 white males and 17,990 white females, 95 colored males and 48 colored females. The people of foreign birth numbered 1,216. There were 9,037 men of voting age in the county. The figures also show a gain of 4,203 in the number of inhabitants since 1880. The county now has 7,022 dwellings, occupied by 7,350 families.

In this census year the number of farms is given as being 3,471. Of these, 2,952 were cultivated by their owners, 242 by tenants and 277 were rented for a share of the produce. The value of the lands and improvements was placed at $11,726,250, that of farm implements and machinery at $552,610. The value of all live stock on farms was $1,648,715. The estimated value of farm products was $1,815,600; $82,161 was expended for fertilizers. Other statistics were as follows:

Number of horses	11,788
Number of mules	80
Number of working oxen	69
Number of milch cows	14,656
Number of other neat cattle	27,406
Number of sheep	30,832
Number of swine	13,395
Number of domestic fowls—Chickens	148,993
Turkeys	7,470
Geese	572
Ducks	3,360
Number of dozens of eggs produced	571,295
Number of pounds of honey produced	27,970
Number of pounds of beeswax produced	689
Number of acres of wheat	17,497
Number of bushels of wheat	241,785
Number of acres of rye	5,451
Number of bushels of rye	53,654
Number of acres of oats	28,366
Number of bushels of oats	750,985
Number of acres of corn	9,185
Number of bushels of corn	306,779

Number of acres of buckwheat	6,850
Number of bushels of buckwheat	101,237
Number of acres of barley	610
Number of bushels of barley	12,032
Number of bushels of potatoes	107,608
Number of pounds of butter produced	1,213,736
Number of gallons of milk produced	5,324,950
Number of pounds of cheese produced	3,332

Of the neat cattle, 427 head were registered as being pure bred; 10,355 head of cattle were sold or slaughtered during the census year; 396 head of sheep were killed by dogs and 6,760 spring lambs were sold or slaughtered.

CENSUS OF 1900.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.	Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,296	Milford	835
Allegheny	970	New Baltimore Borough	201
Berlin Borough	1,030	New Centreville Borough	105
Benson Borough	249	Northampton	765
Black	843	Ogle	625
Brothers Valley	1,931	Paint	6,835
Casselman Borough	150	Quemahoning	1,376
Conemaugh	1,585	Rockwood Borough	685
Confluence Borough	871	Salisbury Borough	980
Elk Lick	2,982	Shade	1,289
Fair Hope	565	Somerfield Borough	178
Garrett Borough	488	Somerset Borough	1,834
Greenville	849	Somerset	3,324
Hooversville Borough	465	Southampton	464
Jefferson	862	Stony Creek	1,824
Jenner	1,637	Stoyestown Borough	306
Jennertown Borough	96	Summit	2,865
Larimer	784	Upper Turkeyfoot	1,256
Lincoln	884	Ursina Borough	423
Lower Turkeyfoot	870	Wellersburg Borough	158
Meyersdale Borough	3,024		
Middle Creek	720	Total	49,416

The number of persons of color was 198. The net gain in population as compared with 1890 was 12,099. The number of males was 26,166; of females, 23,297. The native born numbered 45,914; the foreign born, 3,547. Of the foreign born, 2.554 were males and 993 were females. There were 13,754 males 21 years of age and upwards. Of these, 11,451 were native white, 2,226 were foreign born and 77 were colored. There were 9,686 families with an average of five persons to the family. Of these families, 2,516 lived in their own farm houses and were free from debt; 662 families lived in their own farm houses, but were encumbered by debt, and 34 of these were unknown; 593 families lived in rented farm houses, with 16 that were unknown, making the total number of homes in the county 3,821. The other homes in the county numbered 5,865; of these, 1,991 were owned free from encumbrance, and 668 were encumbered; 2,909 families lived in rented homes, and in 235 cases it was unknown whether they rented or owned them.

There were 3,782 farms, of which number 3,719 had buildings on them; 3,070 were occupied by their owners, and of 66 the occupants were part owners; 50 persons were owners and tenants; 42 farms had managers; 252 farms were rented by cash tenants and 302 farms were rented on shares. The average size for each farm was 135.7 acres. The farms were returned as having 279,980 acres of improved land and 233,415 acres of unimproved land. This would indicate that there were still in the county nearly 170,000 acres of unseated timber lands. The value of the land in farms was placed at $8,732,410, while the buildings thereon were valued at $4,181,830. The farm implements and machinery were valued at $792,930. The value of live stock on the farms was placed at $1,812,969. The farm products not fed to stock were $2,370,114; $193,560 was expended for labor and $91,390 for fertilizers. Other statistics were:

Number of horses over 2 years old on farms	8,941
Number of horses under 2 years old on farms	1,916
Number of horses not on farms	1,828
Number of mules	216
Number of milch cows on farms	15,829
Number of milch cows not on farms	1,798
Number of other neat cattle on farms	25,736
Number of other neat cattle not on farms	482
Number of sheep	18,137
Number of lambs under 1 year	15,607
Number of swine	14,482
Value of cattle sold in census year	$ 388,398
Value of cattle slaughtered in census year	208,484
Value of all dairy products	334,538
Value of all dairy products consumed on farm	138,086
Number of gallons of milk produced	6,282,203
Number of gallons of milk sold	716,980
Number of gallons of cream sold	18,733
Number of pounds of butter produced	1,261,015
Number of pounds of butter sold	836,843
Number of pounds of cheese	3,030
Poultry—Number of hens	143,783
Turkeys	3,417
Geese	1,234
Ducks	979
Value of all poultry on hand	$ 48,645
Value of all poultry raised during the census year	75,328
Number of dozens of eggs	916,870
Number of swarms of bees	3,542
Number of pounds of honey produced	35,860
Number of pounds of beeswax	1,170

	No. of Acres Sown.	No. of Bu. Produced.
Barley	224	5,450
Buckwheat	5,348	84,440
Corn	1,654	637,140
Oats	29,925	1,000,800
Rye	4,470	49,930
Wheat	23,283	395,000
Potatoes, Irish	3,909	370,020
Potatoes, sweet	....	884
Tons of clover hay	....	9,630

Tons of other hay	62,346
Number of gallons of maple syrup	32,303
Number of pounds of maple sugar	1,043,040

In Orchards.	Whole No. of Trees.	Yield in Bushels.
Apple trees	266,995	500,352
Apricot trees	100	17
Cherry trees	24,370	17,675
Peach trees	20,847	263
Pear trees	6,353	1,895
Plum trees	6,029	960
Other trees	420	60
Number of barrels of cider produced		12,187
Number of barrels of vinegar produced		998
Number of pounds of grapes raised		173,700
Number of gallons of wine made		991

There were also raised of

Blackberries and dewberries	17,740 quarts
Currants	8,110 quarts
Gooseberries	1,590 quarts
Raspberries	56,800 quarts
Strawberries	37,050 quarts

The story here told of a century's progress is on but little more than agricultural lines. But on these lines it shows how, decade after decade, the hardy pioneers and their successors continued to wax stronger in numbers, and how, year after year, the forest shrank and gave way to cultivated fields which in time became the beautiful farms that now everywhere dot the landscape. The humble cabin built of unhewn logs has been displaced by a larger and better house, built of hewed logs, with shingle roof, which in its turn has been succeeded by the neater and more comfortable frame or brick house, whose occupants find themselves surrounded by comforts and luxuries undreamed of by those whose places they have taken. But the progress that has been made along other lines, such as those of education, manufacturing and the development of the great mining industries of the county, still remains to be told in other parts of this work.

CHAPTER XVI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—ROADS AND HIGHWAYS—THE BRADDOCK ROAD—THE FORBES OR BOQUET ROAD AND ITS SUCCESSOR—THE GLADES ROAD—THE BERLIN ROAD FROM EASTERN SIDE OF ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN TO FAYETTE COUNTY LINE—THE OLD CUMBERLAND ROAD—ROAD FROM SOMERSET TO TURKEYFOOT—THE TURKEYFOOT ROAD THROUGH ELK LICK—THE BEULAH ROAD—THE FELGAR ROAD—BRIDGES.

The earliest roads of any kind that crossed or penetrated into the region of country now known as Somerset county were Indian trails. There would seem to have been at all times more or less intercourse between the aboriginal tribes living in the region along the Atlantic seaboard and those dwelling to the westward of the mountains. The trails or paths by which they traveled were well marked, and it may be said of them in a general way that they usually followed the best natural routes.

Several of these trails crossed the county from the east to the west, and there were others that branched off from these main trails to the north and south. Such a trail came from the Turkeyfoot as far north as the vicinity of where Somerset now is, where it intersected a trail that passed eastward to the waters of the Juniata. This trail is marked on some of the ancient maps of the eighteenth century. Another of these trails led to the north from "Kickenapaulin's Old Town," near the junction of the Quemahoning with the Stony Creek. This afterwards became known as the Adams path. It went by way of Kring's Station and "the Hog Back" to what is now Johnstown. Up to a comparatively recent period this trail at places could still be traced in the woods. These Indian trails were usually followed by the early Indian traders, and in time they became known as packers' trails. Most of the early wagon roads as first laid out also followed these same trails more or less closely, because they were usually located over the most natural route.

THE BRADDOCK ROAD.

The road cut out by Washington, in 1754, toward the forks of the Ohio, and known as the "Braddock road," was the first to penetrate into what is now Somerset county that was passable for wagons. This road followed what was then known as Nemacolin's trail, so called after a Delaware chief who first pointed

it out as the best of these Indian paths toward the Ohio river. This road, however, only traversed the extreme southwest corner of the county for perhaps a distance of six or seven miles. It therefore did not serve as an aid to the first settlement of the county to the same extent that it would have done had its route been a few miles further to the north. Yet it is also true that, passing as it did the entire distance west from Fort Cumberland, only a couple of miles south of the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, settlers wishing to come into either the Elk Lick or Turkeyfoot regions could use it to within a few miles of their destination. The road was superseded by the National road of a later day.

THE FORBES OR BOQUET ROAD AND ITS SUCCESSOR.

The Forbes or Boquet road, opened in 1758, traversed the entire county from the east to the west. This was also a purely military road, constructed under the protection of a strong army, but it soon became a great thoroughfare between the east and the west. Many of the first settlers found their way into the county over it. At best the road was a very rough one, passing over many bad and swampy places, to avoid which but little trouble had been taken. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war steps were taken to construct a state wagon road to Pittsburg, following the general direction of the Forbes' road. This, necessarily, was slow work. It was not until March 14, 1789, that Alexander McLean, of Fayette county; James Guthrie, of Westmoreland county, and John Skinner, of Franklin county, were appointed commissioners to review and mark out the western road leading from Bedford to Pittsburgh. This was done under the authority of an act of assembly passed in November, 1788, the original act authorizing the road having been passed September 21, 1785.

Late in the year 1789 Alexander McLean, who was a noted surveyor, began his work alone. During the following year, with the help of the full commission, the road was surveyed and laid out the entire distance to Pittsburgh, and on September 28, 1790, the executive council approved the report of the commissioners, which set forth the courses and distances which had been determined on. These were an improvement over those of the older road, the new road having better grades. Many of the swampy places in the old road were avoided, and crooked places straightened.

This road, which is known and referred to in the early record as the "State Road," the "Great Road," and the "Pennsylvania Road," continued to be the great highway through the northern part of the county for many years, or until the coming of the era of turnpike building. It may be looked on as a trunk

road, from which in time were opened lateral roads, as they were needed, both to the north and the south.

It goes without saying that the most of the early roads between the various groups of settlers were mere bridle paths which the settlers themselves had cut out. For anything else they had no immediate use. No wagons could be brought into the settlements until after what may be called the principal roads had been opened from the settlements east of the mountains.

THE GLADES ROAD.

In October, 1772, John Nicklow, James Wells, Jr., Thomas Kenton, John Ferguson and Richard Brown, as viewers, laid out a road from Bedford to the Youghiogheny river by way of the Stony Creek Glades and Sewickley. This was the road afterwards known as the "Glades Road." We have no means of knowing how soon this road was opened for travel after it was first laid out, but according to the time given in the Husband annals for the appearance of the first wagon in the Cox's Creek Glades settlement, it could not have been for several years thereafter. Quemahoning township was formed in 1775, and in describing its boundaries the record reads, "begining where the Great Road which is laid out through the Glades crosses the Allegheny mountain." This language would also make it seem that at this time the road was still only laid out, and not yet fully opened. The road passing through the central parts of the county, once that it was fully opened, soon became one of the three principal highways of the county, and was considered of enough importance to receive at different times appropriations on the part of the state toward keeping it in repair. The road is marked on Reading Howell's map of Pennsylvania, published in 1792. Some houses along the road are marked on the map, as, for instance, Black's, Gilmore's and Husband's. This last would almost make it look as though it had at first passed a little to the north of Somerset. There is also some other evidence bearing the same way, but if this was the case the maker of the map was then using data that were already obsolete, for it is quite certain that Milfordtown (Brunerstown) had then already been platted, and on the north side of this road, although it is not shown on the map.

THE BERLIN ROAD FROM EASTERN SIDE OF ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN TO FAYETTE COUNTY LINE.

This same map shows that on the eastern side of the Allegheny mountain, at the house of one Preator, a road branches off from the Glades road to the southwest, and passes through the town of Berlin. The road continued on toward the Somerset settlement, crossing Cox's creek at or near Ankeny's mill.

This was a mill that stood a few rods away from where Kantner's woolen factory is, or about one mile south of Somerset. From Ankeny's mill it continued west toward Laurel Hill creek, which it crossed near where the William Jones mill used to be. After it crossed the Laurel Hill mountain it followed the county line between Westmoreland and Fayette counties. While it may not have covered just exactly the same ground, we think this road the same as that which we now know as the county line road. As to when this road was first laid out and opened we have no information, but evidently it was one of the earliest of our public roads and antedating the formation of Somerset county by some years.

We do, however, know that the very first bridge to be built by Somerset county after its formation was built over Laurel Hill creek, near William Jones' mill, where this road crossed that stream. This was in 1797, and it is believed also to have been the first public bridge of any kind to have been built anywhere within the territory that is now embraced in Somerset county. In 1798 the second bridge, as the records show, was also built on this road, where it crossed Cox's creek, near Ankeny's mill. This bridge was built by Christly Ankeny, at a cost of $140 to the county.

That part of the road east of Cox's creek has long since been vacated, and changed to what we now call the Berlin road, and which comes into Somerset by way of Main street. While perhaps not running entirely over the same ground as first laid out, the western end of the road may be said to be still in existence, and we believe is known as the County Line road.

Among the road papers of 1804 is a draft of a road laid out in that year that is made to start on the public square of Somerset, following Main-Cross street to its south end, and then passing through the Peter Ankeny (Hugus) farm, and in the same general direction as this older road. It is more than probable that it is merely a relocation of that road, to obtain better grades and to straighten out crooked places.

THE OLD CUMBERLAND ROAD.

What is known as the old Cumberland road was a road that in some form or other, whether as a packer's trail, a bridle path or a wagon road, may be said to date back to the earliest days of the settlement of Somerset county. It is entirely within the bounds of possibility that it could have been an Indian trail long before the time of the coming of the white man. It certainly is mentioned in the earliest accounts that we have of the Cox's Creek Glades, or Somerset settlement. The road crossed the Allegheny mountain and came by where Simon Hay after-

wards built his mill; from there it reached the Somerset settlement by way of the locality known as Break Neck, coming in near where Ankeny's mill was built. Just when and under what circumstances this trail or path was made into a road that became passable for wagons, we have no account. It is not marked on the Howell map, elsewhere referred to. This road, in the vicinity of Somerset at least, is abandoned.

In 1797 David Wright, Cornelius Hanlin, Jacob Smucker, John Burger, George Shanafelt and Jacob Hochstetter were appointed to view and lay out a road in the direction of Cumberland, Maryland. As there can be no reasonable doubt of the existence of such a road at that time, we can only look on this as an order to review and make such changes as might be needed in the existing road. There seems to have been considerable contention over the matter, which lagged for several years, and in different parts of the proceedings the term "old road" is used. These viewers, starting in the center of the public square in the town of Somerset, went south in the direction of Ankeny's mill by way of Main Cross street, turning to the southeast somewhere near the mill. They passed through Brothers Valley township by way of Hay's mill, reaching or crossing Mason and Dixon's line about seventy-five rods west of the one hundred and sixty-fifth milestone, which is not far from what in those days was known as Korn's mill, in Southampton township. This was near where Wellersburg now is. Their report not being satisfactory to all interests, Charles Boyle, John McLean, Henry Hartzell, James Lennehill, John Reed and David King were appointed to review their work. These viewers also started in the center of the public square, but they followed Main street east, apparently getting on what we now know as the Berlin road; but several miles out they turned to the left and again went in the direction of Hay's mill, and while some other changes were made in the road as located by the first viewers, in the main they concurred with them. The people of Berlin wanted the road so laid out that it would pass through that town, and this final report leaving Berlin to the north of it, the people from there came into court and resisted its confirmation. The matter being in the hands of the grand jury, they went so far as to have a paper drawn up setting aside the report of the viewers so far as they had ignored the claims of Berlin, which in some manner they placed in hands of the grand jury. But the grand jury turned the paper over to the court, which, looking on this proceeding as being highly improper, caused an investigation to be made as to who the author of the paper really was. The report of the last viewers was finally confirmed.

ROAD FROM SOMERSET TO TURKEYFOOT.

A road was laid out in 1796 that went from Somerset through the Turkeyfoot region as far as the Maryland line. It passed a little to the east of Peter Ankeny's house, just south of Somerset. This is presumed to be the Turkeyfoot road of the present day, although, like all the other older roads of the county, it may be more or less changed from its original lines, for all of them were from time to time straightened and changed here and there until, in some instances, it can only be said as they now are they still run in the same general direction, and to all intents and purposes they are said to be the same road.

Whether this road is the first road that was actually laid out between the Somerset settlement and the Turkeyfoot, or whether it was the review and relocating of an older road, the writer cannot undertake to say. There must certainly have been some route for travel and intercourse between the two settlements that would antedate this first Turkeyfoot road of which we have any record. It may, however, for years have been nothing much better than a packer's trail or a bridle path. On Reading Howell's map of 1792, already referred to, there is an Indian trail marked that comes as far north as the Glades road, which it seems to strike a little to the east of where Somerset now is, which town is not marked on this map. This trail in time may have become a packer's trail or bridle path.

THE TURKEYFOOT ROAD THROUGH ELK LICK.

On the Howell map a road is marked as leaving Fort Cumberland, passing westward between the Braddock road and Mason and Dixon's line, and entering Somerset county south of the present village of Pocahontas. The road crossed the Allegheny mountain into Elk Lick township by way of where Engle's mill has since been built. Along this road Joseph Markley in 1796 laid out the town of Salisbury, making and calling the road Main street. The road, which to this day is still known as the Turkeyfoot road, crosses the Castleman's river at West Salisbury, and near the mouth of Tub Mill run, following the run (the road is now changed) for some distance, crossed the run a short distance west of the sugar camp on the A. P. Beachey farm.

The survey of William Tissue's lands was made in 1784, and the Turkeyfoot road is marked on this survey as passing through these lands. This fact goes to show that this so-called Turkeyfoot road was already opened as early as 1784, but how much earlier we are not able to say, for we have no information as to the precise time of its having been laid out. But it clearly must be one of the earliest roads in the county. Tradition has

it that the road was preceded by a packer's trail. The road crosses the Negro mountain. The Howell map shows that after crossing an unnamed stream (probably White's creek) it forked, the right hand road continuing to the Castleman's river, which it crossed near the present village of Harnedsville, and finally crossing the Laurel Hill, into Fayette county. The left hand road went toward the Youghiogheny river, which it crossed apparently a couple of miles below the crossing place of the Braddock road. About halfway between the place where the road forked and the Youghiogheny, the map also shows a road as coming into it from the Braddock road, leaving the latter road while it is still in Maryland.

THE BEULAH ROAD.

The Beulah road, which is still a well known road in Somerset county, was laid out in 1800 by William McDermott, Isaac Husband, James Black, John Lambert and Joseph Francis, viewers. Their report was confirmed in 1801, and the road ordered to be laid out or opened fifty feet wide. The road went from Somerset to the town of Beulah, now in Cambria county, but then in Somerset. Beulah was then a pretentious but is now a deserted town, some two or three miles south of Ebensburgh, the county seat of Cambria county, that had been laid out by Morgan John Reese, a Baptist preacher, who at the time of the laying out of the road was the prothonotary of Somerset county. It is probable that the road was laid out largely through his influence.

THE FELGAR ROAD.

The Felgar road is also one of the early and well known roads of the county. Under the terms of an act of assembly passed April 2, 1805, the governor of Pennsylvania appointed Abraham Morrison and Emanuel Dickey commissioners to lay out a road from Somerset to Greensburgh. Their report was filed July 22, 1805, and it may still be found among the road papers of the county. The road starts at the intersection of West and Catharine streets in Somerset borough. For a short distance its course is due north, and for several hundred feet it has been widened to conform to West street. When it comes to the present Lenhart property it turns sharply to the northwest, and passes out of the borough of Somerset a short distance beyond the barn of Harrison Berkey. Its length to the summit of Laurel Hill is ten and two-thirds miles. The original draft of the road has marked on it the house of a man named Felgar, on the eastern side of Laurel Hill, and also the house of a man of the same name on the western side, and from these two men the road takes its name.

BRIDGES.

Once that roads began to be laid out that were something better than mere bridle paths, bridges in time also followed in their wake. But the earliest of these were over the smaller streams.

The first bridge that we can find any account of in the commissioners' records was built across Laurel Hill creek, near the mill that had been built on one of its tributary streams by William Jones. The time was in 1797, and the locality was in what is now Jefferson township.

On March 19, 1798, the commissioners contracted with Jacob Harbaugh and John Weimer, Jr., to build a bridge across Laurel Hill creek, on what in their minutes is called the Miadle road. The price agreed on was $283.

On September 18, 1798, the commissioners wrote advertisements inviting proposals for the building of a bridge across Cox's creek, where the Berlin road crossed it near Ankeny's mill. This was south of Somerset. This contract was let to Christly Ankeny, who received $140 for doing the work. In 1802 another bridge was built across Cox's creek, on the Bedford road. This is what is popularly called the Town bridge, east of Somerset. Of course, it has been renewed several times since 1802.

In 1811 Conrad Will and Peter Kimmel built a bridge across Laurel Hill creek, in Somerset township, as the minutes read, but it was probably near the present village of Bakersville, and now in Jefferson township.

The Castleman's river is a good sized stream where it enters Somerset county about three miles south of Salisbury. In its course of upwards of forty miles through the county it receives the waters of many tributary streams, which go to swell its own volume of water. The various bridges which span this stream are all of them of the largest and most expensive in the county. At this day it looks as though at that time the county commissioners were slow in responding to the demands that must certainly have been made for at least some bridges where important roads crossed the river on account of the heavy expense that they would entail on the county. It was not until considerable sums had been subscribed by the citizens most directly interested in having bridges at several places that the county gave any help toward building any of them.

But in 1815 a contract as let to John Anawalt, John Webster, Jacob Blocher and Jacob Ankeny by which they were to receive $799 for building a bridge across the Castleman's river at or near Green's fording; a part of this money was raised by subscriptions made by the citizens. This bridge in time became known as the Harnedsville bridge. In 1832 it was washed

away, but was presently rebuilt by John Mong, at a cost of $900.

In 1816 the commissioners contracted with John Anawalt, John B. Webster, Jacob Ankeny and John Gebhart to build a bridge across the river at or near John Shoaff's Fording. This bridge for many years afterward was known as Shoaff's bridge, and is where the town of Rockwood now is. The contract price for the original bridge as $1,350, seven hundred dollars of which was subscribed by the people interested. In letting the contracts for both of these bridges the commissioners were careful to say that the contractors would have to collect the money subscribed themselves, and that they would have to assume all risks of any part remaining unpaid.

The Castleman's River near Markleton.

In the *Somerset Whig* of April 15, 1819, Tobias Musser, John Mostoller and Jonas Hartzell, the then county commissioners, advertise that on the first of May next they will attend at the house of Jacob Haldeman, in Salisbury, Elk Lick township, for the purpose of selling to the lowest bidder the building of a bridge across the Castleman's river at or near Livengood's Fording. This was the upper bridge at West Salisbury. The contractor was to show his own plan for building the bridge. This bridge was built by John Anawalt, at a cost of $1,075. Here we again find that it was necessary for the citizens to raise a part of the cost of the bridge by contributions on their part before the commissioners could be induced to act in the matter. The amount so raised was a little less than four hundred dollars. The original subscription paper may still be found among the papers in the commissioners' office, and is

headed by the name of John Livengood with a subscription of fifty dollars, a large sum for any one in that community to contribute to any purpose in those days.

No bridge appears to have been built across the river at Meyersdale prior to 1836, in which year Peter Meyers built a bridge at a cost to the county of $1,000.

In 1838 John Mong built a bridge across the river at Livengood's mill, in Elk Lick township, for which he received $1,000. This bridge was a splendid piece of honest workmanship, for it remained in use for a period of about sixty-five years before being replaced by a new one. Like all the others of the early bridges across the river, it was a covered bridge.

The first bridge across the river at what is now known as Moser's in Elk Lick township, was built in 1850 by Peter Meyers, for $785.

Since those days numerous other bridges have been built across the river at such places as they were needed, and all of the earlier ones have been rebuilt. The Laurel Hill creek, by the time it reaches the Turkeyfoot, has become quite a large stream, requiring bridges almost as large as some of those which span the river, and the same may be said of the Stony creek where it enters Cambria county. But we have no data respecting the bridges on the lower waters of either stream.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TURNPIKES—STOYESTOWN AND GREENSBURG TURNPIKE—SOMERSET AND BEDFORD, AND SOMERSET AND MT. PLEASANT TURNPIKES —OLD TAVERNS ALONG THEM—SOMERSET AND CUMBERLAND TURNPIKE—WELLERSBURG AND WEST NEWTON PLANK ROAD— —SOMERSET AND CONEMAUGH TURNPIKE—STOYESTOWN AND JOHNSTOWN TURNPIKE—THE MUD PIKE—THE NATIONAL ROAD.

On paper the era of the turnpike in Somerset county would seem to date back to 1806. At this time the Pennsylvania and Glades roads were looked upon as being our greatest thoroughfares, but it is hardly to be presumed that they were any better than the poorest of the country roads of the present day. Something better was called for, but as in the present day railroads are often talked of for years before they find their way into a community, so, if we look backward, it is easy to see that this system of better roads also was a work that required much time, and that many difficulties were encountered and had to be overcome.

The first original act providing for the incorporation of turnpike companies whose roads would pass through Somerst county was passed in 1806. This act incorporated the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Turnpike Company, and the governor was authorized to subscribe a certain number of shares in the name of the commonwealth in aid of the work. There were, however, to be long years of waiting before such roads gained an entrance into the county. By act of March 9, 1814, the governor was authorized to incorporate five companies for the construction, or perhaps the completion, of this work. One of these was to be called "The President, Managers and Company of the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike Road Company." This company was to construct the road from Bedford to Somerset, which was to be known as section three of the original road of 1806. Another of these companies was to be known as the "President, Managers and Company of the Somerset and Greensburg Turnpike Road Company," which was to construct the road from Somerset to Greensburg. This was to be known as the fourth section of the original road. The fifth section was to be from Greensburg to Pittsburg. When twenty-five persons had subscribed five hundred shares of fifty dollars each, the companies could organize, and the governor was authorized to subscribe one thousand three

hundred shares to each of these two companies as aid from the state.

By this it will be seen that this first turnpike road was to pass through Somerset. Had it so passed, its route from Bedford to Somerset would probably have been over the Glades road, and from Somerset to Greensburg it would probably have been much the same as the Felgar road. But it was not to be so. As to what the reasons were, or by what influences a change of route was brought about, nothing can now be said. It is only known that by the act of March 8, 1815, the roads were made to pass through Stoyestown, and their names were changed to "The Bedford and Stoyestown Turnpike Company" and "The Stoyestown and Greensburg Turnpike Company," and in the same act the governor was authorized to subscribe five hundred shares additional to the stock of the Bedford and Stoyestown Company and six hundred and fifty shares additional to the Stoyestown and Greensburg Company. By the act of March 11, 1816, the governor was authorized to pay an installment of the state's subscription on the completion of the first five miles of each road, and a proportionate part as each five miles of the road was completed.

It would appear that the act of March 8, 1815, authorized the commissioners of Somerset county to receive subscriptions to the stock of one of these turnpike companies, for we find in the *Westlich Telegraph,* a German newspaper then published in the town of Somerset, an advertisement of John Lehmer, John Dennison and Jacob Ankeny, commissioners of Somerset county, under date of April 6, 1815, in which they give notice that on May 1st following they would open books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of the "Stoyestown and Greensburg Turnpike Company" at the following places: In Greensburg, at the tavern of Abraham Horbach; in Youngstown, at the house of T. Williams; in Ligonier Valley, at the tavern of Frederick Meyers; at the house of John Dennison in Somerset county; at the house of George Graham, in Stoyestown, and at the tavern of Jacob Ankeny, in the town of Somerset. It is probable that the commissioners of Bedford county performed a like office for the Bedford and Stoyestown company.

The cost of the Bedford and Stoyestown turnpike must have been very nearly $170,000. In a report made for the year 1825 is found the following statement:

Amount of stock paid for by the state	$104.000.00
Amount of stock paid for by subscribers	39,562.00
Amount of debts owed by the company	24,294.38
Total	$167,856.38

The cost could not have been less than this sum and could

have been somewhat more, as it is probable that the tolls received from the completed part of the road were applied to its construction. For the year 1825 the company collected tolls to the amount of $8,491.93, while its expenses were $1,793.43.

The Stoyestown and Greensburg turnpike was probably completed in 1818. From a statement of its affairs made for the year 1826 we find that its total cost, including toll houses, was $230,000. Of this sum the

Amount subscribed by the state	$112,500.00
Amount of stock paid by subscribers	70,700.00
Amount of debt owed by the company	29,226.74
Amount received from other sources	17,573.26
Total	$230,000.00

The revenue for the same year was $8,491.93. Notwithstanding that the road was comparatively new at that time, it was found necessary to expend $4,742.77 for repairs. A part of the board of managers was appointed by the state and the remainder were elected by the stockholders.

To all intents and purposes these two turnpikes were but one road, and in their earlier years they enjoyed an immense amount of traffic, for they formed a part of one of the great highways between the east and west. One who traveled over it in 1817, at which time it could hardly have been completed, had this to say about it:

> Old America seems to be breaking up and moving westward. We are seldom out of sight of family groups. It is said that within the last year 12,000 wagons, each drawn by four or six horses, and carrying great loads of merchandise, passed over the road. Add to these the numerous stages, filled to their utmost with passengers, and the innumerable number of travellers on horseback, on foot, and in light wagons, and you have before you an idea of the bustle and business along its route.

And this continued until the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad.

While the act of 1815 changed the route of the turnpike that had been projected, the town of Somerset was not destined to remain sidetracked for any great length of time. The act of March 15, 1816, provided for the construction of a turnpike road from Washington, Pennsylvania, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburg turnpike near the town of Bedford. For this purpose four companies were incorporated to build the road from Washington by way of Williamsport, Robbstown, Mount Pleasant, Somerset and the White Horse tavern to Bedford. On the tops of the Chestnut ridge, Laurel Hill and the Allegheny mountain the road was to be not less than thirty-five feet wide, with twenty feet of ballast. At other points it was to be wider, and the grade was not to vary more than five degrees from the horizontal. There was also a proviso that in passing, people must turn to the right.

The two companies in which the town of Somerset had any interest are the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Company and the Somerset and Mount Pleasant Turnpike Company. The subscription books for the stock were to be closed when one thousand five hundred shares of fifty dollars each had been subscribed for. The state was to give aid to the amount of $12,500 to each company, and in 1825 it gave $6,000 more to each company.

The subscribers to the stock were permitted to pay their subscription in installments of five dollars per share. The Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Company was incorporated by the governor on February 3, 1818, with Jacob Stoner, William C. Dorsey, James M. Russell, David Mann, Jacob Bonnet, Samuel Riddle, Robert Philson, Jacob Schneider and Henry Ankeny as commissioners. They called on the stockholders to meet at the tavern of Joseph Filson, on the Glade road, in Allegheny township, on March 20, 1818, for the purpose of organizing the company. William C. Dorsey was the first president and Jacob Stoner was the first treasurer. James M. Russell, Henry Black, Tobias Musser, Henry Imhoff, Joseph Spiker, Valentine Wertz, John Metzgar and Casper Statler were members of the first board of managers.

The contract for the first five miles of the turnpike appears to have been let on September 4, 1818. This was across the summit of the Allegheny mountain. Later three miles on the east side were let. Just when this turnpike was completed we cannot tell. Its length from Somerset to its intersection of the Harrisburg and Pittsburg turnpike, four miles west of Bedford, was thirty-three miles. Its total cost was $85,297, and of this sum the state gave aid to the amount of $34,666.84. By the act of 1831, $13,106 had been given for the purpose of paying the debts of the company. The rights of the creditors were carefully guarded by this act.

We are not able to say who were the commissioners named in the charter of incorporation of the Somerset and Mount Pleasant Turnpike Company, but John Lobengier, of Westmoreland county, was its first president, and Jacob Schneider, of Somerset, was the first treasurer. The length of this turnpike was twenty-eight miles, and its total cost was $99,354. In all it received state aid to the amount of $33,036. Besides the amount of state aid given to these two turnpikes, in 1836 the state appropriated $20,000 to each of them to repair them.

Of course, the construction of these turnpikes required time. So far as the Somerset and Bedford turnpike was concerned, it seems to have been an improvement of the "Old Glade road." The two mountains were first turnpiked five miles on the Allegheny and seven miles on the Laurel Hill, and this

seems to have been done as early as the summer of 1820. Good inns and taverns existed all along the line, and in time the roads were destined to draw largely from the traffic of the Stoyestown and Greensburg route. We here reproduce an advertisement which appeared in the *Somerset Whig* in August, 1820, which will be of interest in this connection:

Glade Route Turnpike
cheap and pleasant traveling.

Waggoners, travelers and the publick in general are now informed, that the two mountains the Allegheny and the Laurel Hill, are now completely turnpiked, five miles at Allegheny and seven miles at Laurel Hill The latter the best road without any exception of any road yet made over that mountain.

This road branches off to the left four miles west of Bedford where five miles are now nearly completed. From thence for fourteen miles along the Dry Ridge it is superior to any turnpike for waggons, horsemen or carriages, and the road on from Somerset and westward to Pittsburgh and Washington is now so well improved that it can be traveled with more ease to both the horse and rider than any other road across the mountain—

There are many good houses along this road among which are the following where a good and plentiful accommodation can be had viz:

From the forks of the road

to the two taverns	4 miles	to Somerset	1 mile
to Metzar's	5 miles	to Musgraves's	4 miles
to Statler's	4 miles	to Brugh's	1 mile
to Job's	3 miles	to Grindle's	2 miles
to Imhoff's	2 miles	to Big Spring	4 miles
to White Horse	1 mile	to Beymer's	1 mile
to Gebhart's	5 miles	to Berkey's	1 mile
to Cooper's	1 mile	to Jones' Mill	4 miles
to Will's	3 miles	to Thompson's	6 miles
to Heiple's	4 miles		

Somerset 24 Aug 1820.

A Turnpike Manager.

In 1845 the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Company collected tolls to the amount of $6,517, while its expenses were $5,215. In 1840 the Somerset and Mount Pleasant road's tolls amounted to $3,262; its expenses were $3,329. By 1830 these two turnpikes had become a favorite route with many travelers to the west from Bedford. April 1, 1831, A. J. Reeside and Samuel R. Slaymaker placed a fine line of stages on the route between Philadelphia and Pittsburg by way of Somerset, which were largely patronized because, being the shorter route, the journey consumed less time, the trip requiring two and a half days.

Nearly all of the names given in the table of distances are the surnames of old-time tavernkeepers. To these may be added the names of still others of the early tavernkeepers who held forth along these two turnpikes. They have been gleaned from the reminiscences of the late Levi Ringler, who was one of the last survivors of those who followed the business of wagoning in the days when all communication and travel between the east and the west was over the turnpikes. Mr. Ringler, among other things, said that going east from Somerset the first public house

was located where the county poorhouse now is. The destinies of this tavern were first presided over by "Widow" Gardner. Joseph Whitmore conducted a celebrated "stand" on the farm now owned by Samuel U. Shober; one of his successors was John Brallier. Henry Frank's tavern was a few miles further east, where Daniel Walker now lives. Still another tavern was kept by John Graves on the Albert Rhoades place, while a splendid tavern was presided over by the Widow Mehaffey at Roxbury. One mile east of Roxbury a tavern was conducted by Robert Shedrick on a farm now owned by Daniel Snyder, while a half mile further was found the inn of Adam Mangus. On top of the mountain, where Alexander Ware now resides, the first landlord was Samuel Deeter. The stream and famous gap in the mountain near by have taken their names from him. We are now at the "White Horse Inn," so celebrated in the early days of the Glade road. This was already a tavern site in the days of the log cabin, for it is known that George Keller kept a tavern here in such a house long before 1800. In the days of the turnpike the "White Horse Inn" was at one time kept by Joseph Fleming. He was succeeded by Samuel Jordan. A. M. Glessner is also known to have kept this tavern, and, as we think, at a later day than Jordan's occupancy. In the palmy days of the old road and the pike this old tavern always did a thriving business, and there were but few days in the year that the house was not filled with guests, the stables with horses and the pastures with cattle. All the stage coaches stopped here and the passengers dined.

At the foot of the mountain there was a tavern stand that in more recent years was known as the "Hillegas place." Here a Mr. Boose (who was the ancestor of the Boose family of Somerset county) is known to have kept a tavern before 1800. This was afterward known as the Henry Imhoff tavern, afterward kept by John Duncan. Jacob R. Hillegas afterward became its owner. This tavern always was a great drove and wagon stand. Job's tavern was where Albert Hillegas now lives. Hugh Sproat for many years kept a tavern on the George G. Walker farm. The next house was kept at West End by George Statler. Valentine Wertz's tavern was on the Dry ridge, and a brother of his also had a tavern at the foot of the ridge. It has been said that when this old highway was in its glory every farm house along the road was a tavern.

Going west from Somerset, the first tavern was near the borough line, where George H. Tayman now lives. Here William Gardner, Joseph Shoemaker, —— Caldwell and James Parson kept the house in the order named. The most famous inn on this part of the road was that kept by David Lavan at Lavansville. It was considered as being the best tavern on the pike, and

every wagoner who was able to secure accommodations at Lavan's considered himself fortunate. As many as fifty teams could be found there in a night. Two miles further west George Lichtenberger and afterward Peter Brugh kept a tavern, while at Bakersville old Henry Baker held forth for many years. A mile above Bakersville, William Whitford and John Smouse, who were saddlers, also kept a tavern. Thomas Benford's tavern was at the foot of the mountain, while on the top of it one Dickey offered entertainment for man and beast. These old-time hostelries in their day enjoyed an immense amount of patronage.

Before the era of railroads these roads were great thoroughfares, both for travel and traffic. While they did not equal

Conestoga Wagon.

the National road or pike in this respect, it was no uncommon thing to see a half dozen stage coaches at one time, all of them going in the same direction. All produce from the west and all merchandise for it had to be hauled in wagons. The roads were at all times crowded with these huge covered wagons, drawn by four, six and sometimes by eight horses, all large, sleek and well fed. At night dozens of these teams might be seen at almost every one of these wayside taverns. The late James Parson was at one time engaged in this traffic, and almost to the end of his life kept one of these big covered wagons and its team of big, strong and well groomed horses.

The building of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad wrought a speedy and disastrous change in the fortunes of all the turnpike roads in the region of country traversed by their lines. The long trains of coaches filled

with passengers and the wagons laden with merchandise disappeared from the roads. The inns and taverns were deserted. Some of them were entirely abandoned, while others became farm houses, and their scenes of bustle and activity are now a thing of the past. Of course, these old turnpike roads died hard. For years a single stage coach passed over them daily each way, but at last the travel did not even sustain these, and they gave way to the "buckboard."

With the disappearance of the traffic also disappeared the tolls which made up the revenues of the roads, and they speedily fell into bad repair. For years their owners struggled to maintain them in some sort of condition until at last, wearied by the constant complaints of those who did travel over them, they finally abandoned them, and they became township roads. This took place about 1880. It must be said for them and their owners that, despite the clamors of the public, they were still, as a whole, the best roads in the county, and even today there are few, if any, of our country roads that are better than are these old turnpikes.

It may be as well said here as anywhere else that in 1851 the Somerset and Mount Pleasant turnpike had been merged into the plank road, of which an account will next be given, but its ending under the merger was just as has been described.

SOMERSET AND CUMBERLAND TURNPIKE.

In the year 1832 a charter was granted for the incorporating of the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike company. The commissioners were Charles Ogle, George Chorpening, Frederick Gebhart, George Weller, Jacob G. Miller, John Brubaker, Jacob Kennell, James Platt and Henry Fuller. The patent was to issue when twenty or more persons would subscribe for two hundred shares of the stock. The road was to be not less than forty and not more than fifty feet wide, with a twenty-foot bed. It was to be two feet high in the centre, well ditched, and constructed of substantial material—wood, gravel, slate, stone, or other hard substances. This turnpike was speedily constructed, and it passed from Somerset, through Berlin and Wellersburg, reaching the National road about three miles west of Cumberland. It had the usual fortune of such improvements.

WELLERSBURG AND WEST NEWTON PLANK ROAD.

About 1850 many people took to the notion that the making of good roads by macadamizing with stone was a mistake. At that period many parts of Somerset county were still covered with dense forests of the best of white pine timber. About the only market for lumber, aside from the limited local demand, was to be found at Cumberland. The owner of a country saw-

mill was glad to haul his product to Cumberland, some twenty or more miles away, and sell it there for a dollar, or perhaps less, per hundred feet. The question was asked, why not use this cheap lumber in making a first-class road? By laying of plank a solid and smooth roadway would be secured.

It was proposed to convert the road the entire distance from Cumberland to West Newton, in Westmoreland county, into a plank road. General Thomas Shriver, of Cumberland, Maryland, became interested, and, taking up the project, handled it so successfully that it was carried through. Among a lot of other plank road legislation, a sort of an omnibus bill of the session of 1850, there was a section for the incorporation of the Wellersburg & West Newton Plank Road Company, with Joseph Markle, John Lansold, James W. Jones, Henry Baker, David Lavan, Andrew J. Ogle, Isaac Ankeny, John Brubaker, Daniel Lepley, George Klingaman, James Gardner, John C. Plummer, Rudolph Boose, John R. Brenham, Thomas Benford, Solomon Baer, Michael A. Sanner, Henry Little, William Colvin, C. P. Markle, William Hitchman, Dr. John Cover and Samuel Philson, or any five of them, as incorporators. There were to be four thousand shares of stock of the par value of twenty-five dollars each. The road was to be commenced within three years, and completed in four years. It was to be laid on the beds of the existing roads from Wellersburg to West Newton.

The two old turnpike companies still held their franchises and occupied the route. The question was, how to dispossess them. There were smart people in those days, as well as in these later days of our own time. There always are such, and the promoters of this scheme were equal to the occasion. Like many people, these old turnpike companies had managed to get into debt. A section had been smuggled into the act of incorporation permitting any one to whom they happened to owe anything to obtain judgment and have them sold out by the sheriff. We presume this was done. At any rate, they were made give way, and the plank road was speedily built. As a general thing, the plank were only eight or nine feet long, and were laid close together on the ground, a level bed having been prepared for them. This made a good road for the time being, but it soon wore out. In most places it was only a trifle more than a single track, and, the wheels of all wagons having to run pretty much over the same part of the road, the plank soon wore thin. Then, too, some plank wore away sooner than others, and it speedily became a very rough road, as any one yet living who ever drove over it can testify to. While the middle of the plank were still good, it became the custom, whenever it was possible to do so, to drive with one wheel in the middle of the track and the other

on the outside. This prolonged the life of the road for some years.

Financially, the road proved a disappointment, and it never brought in enough in the way of tolls to keep it in anything like decent repair. Yet, as Johnstown on the north, and Cumberland on the east, were the only two railroad points that the people of Somerset county could reach, this road enjoyed a considerable amount of local traffic, which continued up to the time of the completion of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, in 1871. After that, its existence was a very sickly one, and in a few years it was abandoned, and has become a township road.

SOMERSET AND CONEMAUGH TURNPIKE.

The Somerset and Conemaugh Turnpike Company was incorporated by the Act of April 8, 1833. It was to begin in Somerset borough and extend to the Canal Basin in Johnstown. The commissioners named in the act were Charles Ogle, John Witt, John McMullen, John Bell, Jesse Griffith, Samuel Kimmell, Peter Levy, Garrett Ream and Peter Levergood. The charter was to issue as soon as four hundred shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars per share were subscribed for. Apparently nothing was done toward getting the enterprise under way, for it is to be noticed that in 1835 the act was extended for two years. In 1836 there was further legislation, by which the company was authorized to increase its capital stock to sixteen hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each.

We are not able to say when the road was completed further than that it was about 1840. It may possibly have been a year or two later. Locally, the road was usually spoken of as the Johnstown pike, and the Jenner pike, the latter name being used because it passed through Jenner township. In a local way, the road was of great benefit to all that part of Somerset county traversed by it, which was from Somerset to Johnstown, which was the nearest railroad station. Such importance as the road had it retained until after the completion of the railroad between Somerset and Rockwood, which was in 1871. Its toll gates were kept for some years later, with an ever decreasing traffic, and about the time of the completion of the railroad between Somerset and Johnstown, in 1881, it was abandoned, as were all the other turnpikes that passed through Somerset county.

STOYESTOWN AND JOHNSTOWN PIKE.

There was a turnpike between Stoyestown and Johnstown which passed through the village of Davidsville, in Conemaugh township. The time of its construction has not been learned. It was probably the last turnpike in the county to be abandoned.

THE MUD PIKE.

The Mud Pike was not a turnpike. It was a road laid out by the state about the year 1830. The precise time cannot be learned, but a few years later we find that the legislature made appropriations for keeping it in repair. The road was seemingly constructed with the view that it should provide a good road over which cattle might be driven. It was intended for a drover's road. It came across the Laurel hill from Fayette county, passing through upper Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford and Brothers Valley townships, toward the Bedford pike. As it was not a turnpike, but a road without stone wherever it could be avoided, it soon became a favorite road with drovers, who could drive their cattle over it with less injury than they could over a turnpike. Its right name was the Clay Pike, soon corrupted to Mud Pike.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

In the minds of most people the idea has found place that the "National Road," or pike, as it is more generally known, was laid out over the same ground that the "Braddock road" was. This, however, is a mistake. The Braddock road may be said to have already had a successor before the coming of the pike in a newer road that crossed the Youghiogheny river some distance north of Somerfield, while the crossing place of the Braddock road is south of that village, and is the original "Great Crossing." The crossing place of the "National Road" is at Somerfield, and therefore it is between the other two roads at their several places of crossing the river. This newer road, which was between it and the "National Road," is usually spoken of as the "Old Road," and was the one that was usually traveled through that part of the county. It is not supposed that this old road was anything more than a common dirt road that in wet weather would be cut up by the wheels of the wagons passing over it, so as to be at times almost impassable. At some places it may have passed over the same ground as the Braddock road, while at other places it crossed it.

The same may be said of its successor, the "National Road," which at some places is also on the Braddock road, but at others crosses and recrosses it. At places these roads are close together, while at others the "National Road" is as much as several miles distant from the Braddock road. What is to be understood is, that the routes of the National, Braddock, and the Old Road are the same in direction, but that in most places they are not on precisely the same ground. There are also those who, being more or less familiar with the exact locations of these roads, go so far as to say that at many places both the Braddock

and the Old Road had easier grades than those of the "National Road."

The need of a better road in the direction of Cumberland had long been felt. Not long before the passing of the act of congress authorizing the construction of the "National Road," a number of citizens of Pennsylvania, among whom were Thomas Spencer, Abraham Morrison, James Mitchell and John McLean, of Somerset county, procured the passage of a law by the Pennsylvania legislature for incorporating a company to make an artificial road from near Uniontown, on the western side of Laurel Hill to the state line, in the direction of Cumberland. They were empowered to establish toll houses, and to collect toll. They were required to commence the road within six years, and complete it within ten years. There can be no doubt but what a similar charter was or would have been obtained from the state of Maryland for the purpose of continuing this road as far as Cumberland, but after the United States took the matter up this project was dropped. Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, in a speech delivered by him in congress in 1829, made the statement that Albert Gallatin was the first to suggest the plan for making the Cumberland, or "National Road," as it was afterwards known, although tradition has it that the road owes its conception to Henry Clay. He certainly was its ablest champion, and was at all times devoted to its interests.

While but a few miles of this one-time great thoroughfare are within Somerset county, yet none the less was it a road in which a very large part of its people had a great and more than a passing interest. The road crosses the state line into Somerset county at a point about three miles east of the village of Petersburg, and leaves the county at the Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny, a distance of perhaps seven miles. While this is all of the road within Somerset county, it is not probable that the road is anywhere as much as three miles distant from the southern boundary of the county. It was, therefore, the outlet for our southern townships, both to the east and the west. Their produce found its way eastward to Baltimore over this great highway, and all goods and merchandise that were brought into that part of the county came over the same route.

The law authorizing the laying out and construction of a "National Road" from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Ohio river, was enacted by congress in 1806. To defray the expense of laying out and making the road, the sum of $30,000 was appropriated. Under the provisions of the law, President Jefferson appointed Thomas Moore, of Maryland, Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, and Eli Williams commissioners to lay out the road and perform such other duties as were required by law. Their report was laid before congress in January, 1807. Sixty thousand

dollars was appropriated toward the construction of the road in 1811. This was followed by an appropriation of $50,000 in 1812. Up to March 3, 1819, the sum of $1,561,771.20 was appropriated for the road between Cumberland and Wheeling. The first eleven miles of the road placed under contract was finished in 1812. This brought the road to the vicinity of Frostburg, Maryland. The next eleven miles brought the road to the Little Meadows, which are also known as Tomlinson's, and in later days as the "Stone house." The eighteen miles between

Stage Coach.

the Little Meadows and Somerfield were completed sometime in 1817, and the road was completed through to Wheeling late in 1820. The work of construction was carried on under the supervision of United States army engineers, and without doubt it was about the most substantially built road ever known in this country. Its length from Cumberland to Wheeling was one hundred and thirty-one miles.

The first stage coach carrying the United States mail left Cumberland on August 1, 1818, reaching Wheeling in due time, although the road was not then completed. The driver was William Sheets. Sheets in his time had been wagoner,

stage driver and tavern keeper. In the last vocation he acquired a competency. He died in 1892, having attained the patriarchal age of ninety-four years.

As a main thoroughfare, it was expected that there would be an immense amount of travel over it, but as to this the first predictions were verified many times over. For most parts of the west and a great part of the southwest, this was the most direct route to Washington City. For this reason all classes of people from this part of the country having business at the National Capital made it their highway to and from Washington. The stage coaches for the carrying of the mails and passengers were taxed to their utmost capacity, and their numbers were constantly increased. So great was the travel, that it is said as many as twenty-five coaches could be seen leaving Wheeling at one time for Cumberland, and as many would leave Cumberland for the west.

But if the passenger travel was great, what is to be said of the freight traffic? Long and almost interminable lines of huge Conestoga wagons, drawn by four, six, and sometimes by eight horses, with their loads of flour, bacon, tobacco, whiskey, butter and other produce, on their eastward way, or with loads of every imaginable kind of merchandise when bound for the west, might be seen at all times. Then, too, there might be seen similar trains of wagons laden with the household effects of those who were seeking new homes in the west. Thousands of cattle, horses and hogs were wending their way to the eastern markets.

Almost every mile of the road had its tavern, or public house. Indeed, in some parts of its route almost every house was a tavern, for these vast throngs, both of men and animals, must be accommodated. Some of these taverns were known as wagon stands, their custom being entirely drawn from the wagoners and teamsters. In the yards of these dozens of wagons might be seen every night in the year. Others were drove stands, where the great droves of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs were supplied with feed and pasture. There were also some taverns that were both tavern and drove stands, for the feeding of the multitudes of animals of all kinds that were on the road at all times, vast quantities of hay, oats and corn were required. In those days not very much corn was raised in Somerset county, but oats was a staple crop, and because of the ready market for it that was found all the way from the Great Crossing at Somerfield to Cumberland, most of the farms in Addison, the two Turkeyfoots, Elk Lick, Summit, Brothers Valley and other townships were devoted to the raising of it. It brought ready money, but it must also be added that in the

end it was detrimental to the land that was given over to its cultivation year after year.

Still another class of these early taverns along the pike, as it was and is still called, were known as stage houses. These were usually more aristocratic in their pretensions, and catered mostly to the trade of those who traveled over the road by the stage coach lines or in private carriages. All of these old taverns enjoyed a large custom, and all of their owners who were possessed of any degree of thrift made money, and this was notably so with those who kept wagon or drove stands.

We can only cite a single example to show the magnitude of the custom of what were known as drove stands. John Mitchell opened his noted Fairmont hotel, between Petersburg and Somerfield, in June, 1843, and kept a diary of his drove trade. During the first two months he fed over 2,300 head of cattle, having on some nights as many as three hundred head. Later in the fall it was nothing uncommon to have droves of from four to five hundred head of hogs, and there are entries of as many as 1,000 and 1,200 head for a single night, with one entry of 1,323 head in a single drove, which remained for two days. What is here said of the patronage of a single one of these old time taverns might also be said of not a few others.

The "National Road," in its earlier years, was not a toll road. After it had been in use a half dozen years or so it began to show signs of wear. and there was no revenue toward keeping it in repair. This, therefore, could only be done through appropriations made by congress. As hostility to internal improvements on the part of the general government was an article of faith in the creed of one of the great political parties of that day these were not easily obtained. Finally, a proposition was made to turn the road over to the states through which it passed, they to manage it in their own way. The Pennsylvania legislature, on April 4, 1831, passed a law for the acceptance of that part of the road within Pennsylvania. This law, after reciting that the part of the Cumberland road lying within the state of Pennsylvania was in many places in bad condition, and that doubts were entertained whether the United States had any authority to erect toll gates on said road, provides for the appointment of William F. Coplin and David Downer, of Fayette county, Stephen Hill and Benjamin Anderson, of Washington county, and Thomas Endsley, of Smithfield, Somerset county, as commissioners to build toll houses and erect toll gates at suitable distances on so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the state of Pennsylvania. At least six gates were to be erected within the state. The law also provided a complete schedule of rates for toll. The 10th section of the law, however, provided that the law should be of no effect until congress

should provide for putting the road in a complete state of repair, and make an appropriation for the erection of the toll houses. It was not until April 4, 1835, that the road was finally accepted by Pennsylvania. Maryland accepted the road on the same terms that Pennsylvania did, while Virginia and Ohio accepted on terms somewhat more favorable to the United States. Only one toll house was erected in Somerset county; this was at or near Petersburg.

Thomas Endsley, the one commissioner from Somerset county that was named in the act of 1831, was an old wagoner before the National road was built, hauling goods toward the Ohio river over the old road. He did not settle in Somerset county until 1823, at which time he bought the Smythe farm, at Somerfield. He became a prominent citizen. His tavern was noted along the whole line of the road for its superior accommodations. Tradition has it that Mr. Endsley was the first man who attempted to raise wheat and corn in the vicinity of Somerfield.

The erection of toll gates on the road, which was about 1835, had the effect of taking off some of the great droves of cattle, sheep and hogs which passed over the road while it was free, but for a long while there was no other road over the mountains, and that part of the road had to be traveled by them. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad was completed as far west as Cumberland in 1844. Great as had been the traffic of the road before this, it was now largely increased, and the road was more prosperous than ever, but this only continued for a few years. In 1852 the Pennsylvania railroad reached Pittsburgh, while the Baltimore & Ohio railroad found itself at Wheeling. These events marked the close of the era of the turnpike. The glory of this once great thoroughfare speedily departed, its traffic grew less each year, its inns and taverns mostly went to ruin and decay, and today it is simply a country road, kept in repair just as other such roads are. That such should be the fate of this once great highway, with all its bustle and business, was foreseen only by the few, the many believing that its great tide of traffic must continue to flow on indefinitely.

The late William Roddy used to relate that when he was a small boy, one day several gentlemen stepped from a stage in Petersburg. The road was then at the topmost height of its prosperity. They apparently were discussing its future. One of them, looking around, and seeing the boy standing by, said, "We may not live to see it, but this boy will live to see the day when the United States mail will be carried along this road on horseback." So true was this prophecy that Mr. Roddy not only lived to see the mail carried on horseback, but he also lived to see the time when no mail at all was carried over the National

road anywhere in Somerset county. The reader is referred to Colonel Thomas B. Searight's "The Old Pike—A History of the National Road," for an extended history of this once great thoroughfare.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROADS—THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—THE PITTSBURG & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—SOMERSET & MINERAL POINT RAILROAD—JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILROAD—BUFFALO VALLEY RAILROAD—SALISBURY & BALTIMORE RAILROAD—NORTH FORK RAILROAD—CONFLUENCE & OAKLAND RAILROAD—DRONY LUMBER COMPANY RAILROAD—QUEMAHONING BRANCH RAILROAD—WINDBER BRANCH RAILROAD—PITTSBURG, WESTMORELAND & SOMERSET RAILROAD—STREET ELECTRIC RAILWAY—THE SOUTH PENN RAILROAD.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

As the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was first projected, it was intended that it should pass through Somerset county in the direction of the Ohio river. In 1828 an act of assembly was passed authorizing the company to construct its road through Pennsylvania to the Ohio river.

The act stipulated that the company should complete that part of its road within fifteen years from the passage of the act. Surveys were made, and the chief engineer of the company reported that it was practicable to build a railroad from Cumberland to Brownsville, and also that it could be built without resorting to the use of inclined planes. Considering the mountainous character of the country to be passed through, this report was looked upon as being very favorable. From Brownsville the road could be extended both to Wheeling and Pittsburg. That both of these places were mentioned leads to the inference that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad management of that day looked upon Wheeling as being a place of as much importance as Pittsburg was. Time has certainly proven them to have been in error in this. In the end, Wheeling became the western terminus of the road, yet notwithstanding this advantage, it has remained only a third rate city.

Benjamin H. Latrobe was the engineer who made this first survey for a railroad through Somerset county. But further than securing rights of way from many of the landowners along the route, as surveyed, nothing was ever done by this company toward constructing its road in Pennsylvania. At the time the resources of the company were taxed to the utmost in constructing the road from Baltimore to Cumberland.

Seeing that they could not complete that part of the road that was to pass through Pennsylvania within the fifteen years required by the act of 1828, the legislature was asked to grant an extension of the time. This was granted in a supplementary act which was passed in 1839, and which extended the time for completing the road to February 20, 1847. It was not until 1844 that the road was completed to Cumberland. This left less than three years of time in which to build the road through Pennsylvania. In the then state of railroad construction, this was looked upon as an impossibility, and the legislature of Pennsylvania was again asked to grant a further extension of the time for its completion.

But now there were hostile influences that were working against the interests of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was pushing its way westward toward Pittsburg. The manufacturers and business men of that city, seeing that this road would give direct communication with Philadelphia, had become entirely favorable to its interests, and were not willing to give any support to a competing line from the commercial center of Maryland that would have its western terminus at Wheeling and not at Pittsburg. There also appears to have been some hostility from the turnpike companies, some of whose managers began to have fears that the building of so many railroads through the country would be adverse to their interests. All of this opposition combined proved to be too strong for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and they failed to obtain any further extension of time from the legislature, and were compelled to build their road through western Maryland and Virginia.

PITTSBURG & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad was incorporated by an act of assembly of April 3, 1837, but it forfeited its franchise by reason of failure to begin the work of construction within five years from the passage of the act. On March 18, 1843, an act of assembly was passed, renewing and continuing in force the charter of 1837 upon the same conditions and limitations as those of the act of 1837. It also gave the company the right to extend its road beyond Connellsville to Smithfield, or to any other point on the waters of the Youghiogheny river within the limits of the state of Pennsylvania, but this clause was repealed the next day. This clause, however, was re-enacted in 1846. In 1853 the Maryland legislature passed the needed legislation to enable the company to construct their road from the state line to Cumberland.

About this time it became apparent that if any railroad was to pass through Somerset county it must be looked for in the

extension of this road from West Newton eastward. Among other things a supplement to the charter of the company had been passed by the legislature, which made it lawful for county commissioners to subscribe to the stock of the company. Under this law, efforts were made to induce the commissioners of the several counties through which the road would pass to give it the needed financial assistance by subscribing to its stock. In Allegheny county a subscription of $1,000,000 was obtained. A heavy pressure was brought to bear on the commissioners of Somerset county to induce them to subscribe $250,000 to the stock of the company. It was represented to them that this was a good business proposition; that it would be giving substantial aid to the road and that it could be done in this way without its costing the county a single dollar; that, in fact, there was a possibility that the county might make some money through the transaction. It was made to appear that if the county issued its bonds to the railroad company in payment of the stock subscribed for, the company could sell the bonds and could complete the road; that the company would pay the interest on the bonds in lieu of dividends on the stock; that long before the bonds fell due, which was thirty years after date, the road would be doing such a business as would enable the company to pay much greater dividends than what the interest would be, and that this would create a sinking fund sufficient to discharge the obligation, without any further expense to the county treasury, after which the county would still have the stock, on which it would continue to receive handsome dividends. The county commissioners at that time were Samuel Bittner, Abraham Brubaker and Abraham Beam.

On Monday evening of February term of court, 1853, a public meeting had been held in the court house, at which the proposition that the county should subscribe to the stock of the road was so ably presented that the commissioners were persuaded to agree that such a subscription should be made. Public sentiment favored such action on their part, and they were ready to acquiesce to what seemed a popular demand.

On the next day Isaac Kauffman, a well-known citizen of Conemaugh, appeared on the scene. His own account of what followed is, that on learning of this proposition, and what the probable action of the commissioners would be, he at once appeared before them and remonstrated with them against their bonding the county for such a large sum of money, pointing out to them the hazards and dangers always attending the carrying out of such projects successfully; and that, should there be any failure on the part of the railroad company to complete the road, the county would probably be burdened for years before it could clear itself of the debt, for such it was that they were

about to create. As Mr. Kauffman stated the matter some thirty years later, the bonds were to be signed that very evening. So forcibly did he present his side of the case that the commissioners began to hesitate, and finally Samuel Bittner and Abraham Brubaker, two of the commissioners, promised that they would do nothing toward subscribing for the stock or the issuing of the bonds of the county until after further consideration had been given the matter.

At that time Judge Jeremiah S. Black still held his legal residence in Somerset, but was absent, attending to his duties in the supreme court, which was then in session. Mr. Kauffman immediately proceeded to Philadelphia and informed Judge Black of what was going on at home. Judge Black at once took a stand against any subscription to the stock of the railroad company, or the issuing of any county bonds in payment thereof. He also wrote several letters, in which he urged the commissioners of Somerset county not to sign any bonds for such purposes. He said, "As sure as the county authorities put their names to any such bonds, so sure would the debt have to be paid by the county."

These letters were printed and distributed over the county, and were instrumental in creating a sentiment against involving the county in any way in the financial affairs of the railroad company. Mr. Bittner and Mr. Brubaker remained firm in their refusal to sign the bonds. Abraham Beam, the third commissioner, seems to have been in favor of doing so.

The matter became an issue at the succeeding October election, and the candidate for commissioner who was against county aid to the railroad won by a round majority, although he was in the field as an independent candidate. It may be added that the predictions made by Mr. Kauffman and Judge Black, as to what might happen, were amply verified in the very near future. The people of Allegheny county were compelled to pay the million of dollars for which its commissioners had bonded the county, and so would it have been here had the counsels of those who desired the railroad, in any way that it could be got, been followed.

The charter of the road only permitted the road to be extended east of Connellsville to Smithfield, or any other point on the waters of the Youghiogheny within the commonwealth. This was a long way from reaching the Maryland line, and so ultimately securing a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Cumberland. The road might be carried to some point on the waters of the Flaugherty run, east of Meyer's mills (now Meyersdale), but no further. At the time that the public mind was taken with the idea that the plank road was

the road *par excellence,* a charter of incorporation had been obtained for the Meyer's Mills Plank Road Company, which would intersect the Cumberland & West Newton plank road somewhere near the Sandpatch. A little later on this charter was amended authorizing the construction of a plank road or railroad to the farm of John M. Buchanan, in Bedford county. This farm lay on the Maryland line, and the Meyersdale Plank Road Company had the right to build a railroad to it if it saw proper to do so.

The Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company saw its opportunity, and acquired the franchise and rights of the plank road company. In the early part of 1854 Oliver W. Barnes, the chief engineer of the company, submitted to the directors of the company a report on the several routes by which the Maryland line could be reached from West Newton. The board of directors adopted the line on the north side of the Youghiogheny river as the final location of the road between West Newton and Connellsville. From Connellsville the same side of the river was followed until the Turkeyfoot was reached; from this point the route followed the Castleman's river on its north side until Meyer's mills was reached; here it left the river, going toward the Allegheny mountain until it reached the Sandpatch, where the mountain was to be pierced by a great tunnel. Passing through the mountain in this way, the Wills creek was reached, and this stream was followed until the Maryland line was reached. The line was divided into five divisions, as follows:

No. 1—Pittsburg to West Newton	32	miles
No. 2—West Newton to Connellsville	25	"
No. 3—Connellsville to Turkeyfoot	30	"
No. 4—Turkeyfoot to the Summit	29	"
No. 5—Summit to Cumberland	31	"
Total length	147	miles

The first division was already in operation, and the second division was at once placed under contract.

In 1854 the tunneling of a mountain such as the Allegheny was looked upon as a great undertaking. It was therefore wisely determined that work on the tunnel should begin at once, and that it should be well advanced toward completion before much work should be done between that point and Connellsville. The contract for its construction was let to Messrs. Carr & Gould, and work was commenced immediately. Large numbers of Irish laborers were brought in and quite a village sprang into existence at Sandpatch. Some time after the work was well under way, the head of the firm, Mr. Carr, was killed in a hunting accident, after which Mr. John H. Gould, the surviving partner of the firm, continued the work until late in 1857, when, becoming financially embarrassed, he suspended operations. It is more

than probable that at least a part of the troubles of the contractor were owing to like troubles on the part of the company. As a matter of fact, a wave of financial distress swept over the country in the fall of 1857, which paralyzed business enterprises of every kind, and brought most of them to a standstill. This certainly was the case so far as this railroad was concerned. Its president, General William Larimer, failed for a large amount of indebtedness, and the fortunes of the road itself sunk to a very low ebb. The road, however, had been completed to Connellsville. As the available funds of the company were completely exhausted, the management was compelled to cease all

Along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Pittsburg Division.

constructive work, and more than ten years elapsed before it was resumed.

In the meanwhile a spirit of opposition had developed itself against the road. This, in part, was among those who had been its friends, but having become persuaded that nothing would ever be done toward completing it, they were ready to give their support to any other company that would build a road that would reach the Maryland line. There were also adverse interests that were not slow to encourage this feeling of dissatisfaction that had arisen among those who had been the friends of the Pittsburgh & Connellsvile Railroad Company.

By an act of the Pennsylvania legislature passed on April 29, 1864, its charter was repealed, and all its rights and privileges were revoked. There was, however, a proviso in the repealing act that the company should be reimbursed for all its outlay on the line south and east of Connellsville by any other company which might be authorized to complete the road. Hon. Christian C. Musselman represented Somerset county in the legislature at that time, and it is due to him to say that he was one of the few who stood by the company and voted against the repeal of its charter.

The repealing act was followed up by the passing of another act incorporating the Connellsville & Southern Railroad Company. But this new company did not comply with the terms of the act by which it was incorporated, which required commencement and completion within a certain specified time.

After four years of waiting, those most interested in the construction of a railroad through Somerset county were willing to give the old company one more chance. By the passing of the act of January 31, 1868, the legislature reinstated the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company in all the rights and priveleges that it had enjoyed prior to the act of April 29, 1864. There was a proviso that the company must commence the work of construction within six months, and complete it within three years from the time of the passage of the act. By a later act the company was also authorized to construct branch roads from such points on its main line as it might be to its interest to do.

At this juncture money was plenty and was seeking opportunities for investment. The city of Baltimore was largely interested in the fortunes of this road. Years before, it had advanced a million of dollars to it, which was secured by a first mortgage. In order to still further aid the road, the city agreed to waive this security and take a second mortgage in place of its first mortgage. The needed money was secured, and the work of construction was at once commenced. The work was pushed from both ends. The two parties of track layers met on April 10, 1871, at a point about three miles west of Rockwood and near the Forge bridge, where the last spike was driven. The first through passenger train from Pittsburgh to Cumberland passed over the road on the same day.

In 1875 the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad was leased to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which now operates it as a part of its great system. It is known as the Pittsburg division. With the completion of the main line, the way was open for the construction of branch lines, and several of these were soon under construction. The means of building them were secured by subscription to their stock by citizens of the

towns and land owners that were interested in their construction.

SOMERSET & MINERAL POINT RAILROAD (MERGED IN S. & C. R. R.).

The Somerset & Mineral Point railroad was constructed in 1871. It follows Cox's creek from Somerset to Rockwood, which was then known as Mineral Point. Here it connects with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad. Its length is a trifle over nine miles. The work of construction was undertaken on the strength of subscriptions to the stock of the company by citizens of Somerset and its vicinity, the shares being of the par value of fifty dollars. Alexander H. Coffroth was the first president of the road. James Parson and John Neff, of Somerset, were the contractors for the grading of the road. Enough money had been obtained from the stock subscriptions to pay the cost of the grading, but for the iron and quipment the company was compelled to go into debt, with the result that the road was sold to satisfy the claims of the bondholders, the road finally passing into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

THE JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILROAD (NOW SOMERSET & CAMBRIA RAILROAD).

The Johnstown & Somerset Railroad Company was incorporated in 1868. The road, however, was not constructed until 1881. The road extends from Johnstown to Somerset, where it connects with the old Somerset & Mineral Point railroad. The two roads are now merged, and are known as the Somerset & Cambria branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. From Benson a branch road four miles long goes to the new town of Jerome.

In the course of a few years after its completion the coal lands along its line began to be developed, and a number of towns and villages have come into existence between Somerset and Johnstown. At the present time the road is enjoying a heavy carrying trade in coal.

THE BUFFALO VALLEY RAILROAD.

What is usually known as the Berlin branch was incorporated as the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company, the stock being mostly subscribed by the citizens of Berlin, along with property owners along the line. Samuel Philson was the first president of the company, and it was largely through his efforts that the road was constructed, which was in 1871. Colonel Enoch D. Yutzy and Noah Scott, of Ursina, were the contractors who graded the road. This road affords an outlet for the coal of the Berlin basin, and it is now owned and operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

THE SALISBURY & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

The Salisbury & Baltimore Railroad Company was incorporated in 1868, under the title of the Elk Lick Coal, Lumber & Iron Company. By a later act of assembly its name was changed to that of the Salisbury & Baltimore Railroad and Coal Company. Its chief promoters were Hiram Findlay and Michael Hay, of Salisbury, with John Auspach, of Philadelphia, who had become interested with the two former in a large area of good coal land in Elk Lick township.

The construction of the road was commenced in 1872, the money being raised by stock subscriptions, chiefly by the citizens of Salisbury and Elk Lick township. When the great panic of 1873 came on, the road was only about half completed. Work was suspended for several years. We have not been able to learn the precise time of its completion, but so far as we know it was in 1878. The road was completed by Colonel E. D. Yutzy and Noah Scott, who had become owners through a sheriff's sale.

It connects with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad at Salisbury Junction, one mile west of Meyersdale. For many years its southern terminus was at West Salisbury. In 1902 the road was extended to Jennings, in Garrett county, Maryland. This road is the outlet for the entire Salisbury coal basin, also known as the Meyersdale region. It has always had a large coal traffic, and is looked upon as being a valuable property. So far as its passenger traffic is concerned, very little attention has ever been given to it, and its accommodations to the traveling public have thus far been very poor. The road is now owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

NORTH FORK RAILROAD.

A branch road was laid in 1872 along Laurel Hill creek to a distance of about three miles north of the village of Ursina, for the purpose of developing the coal and timber lands lying along that stream. After about three years the road was abandoned and the rails taken up. In 1901 the road was rebuilt.

CONFLUENCE & OAKLAND RAILROAD.

The Confluence & Oakland railroad follows the Youghiogheny river from Confluence to Kendall, Maryland, which is its present terminus. It passes through the village of Somerfield, and has added considerably to the prosperity of that ancient village.

THE DRONEY LUMBER CO. RAILROAD.

In 1901 still another railroad was projected, that leaves Confluence, and following the Castleman's river for several miles until it reaches the junction of White's creek with the river, it then follows the creek toward the Maryland line, which

it crosses several miles east of Petersburg, in Garrett county. This road is known as the Droney Lumber Company's railroad, and has a length of about twenty miles, and was built for the purpose of developing large tracts of timber land that are owned by the company in Somerset county and in Garrett county, Maryland. The village of Unamis is on this road, nine miles from Confluence.

THE QUEMAHONING BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Quemahoning branch of the Somerset & Cambria railroad was completed in the fall of 1902. The road has a length of about thirteen miles over a very tortuous route. It connects with the Somerset & Cambria road at Friedens, and terminates at the new town of Boswell, which has come into existence since the road was first projected. The road opens the large and valuable coal field of Jenner township, and it will enjoy a profitable freight traffic for a long time to come.

WINDBER BRANCH RAILROAD.

In 1897 the Pennsylvania railroad extended a branch from the South Fork in Cambria county into Paint township, for the purpose of reaching the large coal holdings of the Berwind White Company in that part of Somerset county. Its southern terminus may be said to be the flourishing town of Windber, from which branches run to the various mines of the company. As the coal company has has no other outlet by which to market its output, this branch road of the Pennsylvania railroad is enjoying an immense traffic.

THE PITTSBURGH, WESTMORELAND & SOMERSET RAILROAD.

The last railroad to come into Somerset county is the Pittsburgh, Westmoreland & Somerset railroad, which was completed and opened to traffic on May 25, 1906. The road extends from Somerset to Ligonier, in Westmoreland county, where it connects with a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is too soon to say what the real purposes of the promoters of this railroad are. Whether it will be made to connect with the Somerset & Cambria railroad at Somerset, or whether it will be pushed eastward as a part of some other system, are questions that cannot at this time be answered by anyone outside of the company. The road will certainly prove to be an important factor in the future prosperity of those parts of Somerset county through which its route passes. Among other things, it shortens the distance from Somerset to Pittsburg upwards of forty miles as compared with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Immense timber tracts on both sides of the Laurel Hill in Somerset and Westmoreland counties can now be brought into touch with their proper markets. It also promises the development of the coal

beds on the eastern side of Laurel Hill, and in many ways it will mean much for the people of Somerset county.

The last railroad to come into Somerset county has been mentioned, but of the first one to enter the county nothing has thus far been said. To most of those of the present day and generation it will be a matter of surprise to be told that the first town of Somerset county to enjoy railroad communication with the outside world was the village of Wellersburg. Some time about 1855, when the furnace was in operation, a branch road was brought there from a road that came from Cumberland to Mount Savage. This branch road was constructed on account of the needs of the furnace, and when that ceased operations the road was abandoned.

STREET AND ELECTRIC PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Up to the present time but one of this class of roads is being operated within the limits of Somerset county. This road comes from Johnstown, following the valley of the Stony creek until it reaches the mouth of Paint creek, which it follows to Scalp Level, and from there it goes to Windber.

THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

It now remains to tell the history of a great railroad enterprise that never came to a finish, and on which millions of dollars were wasted.

The first survey for a railroad over the general line on which the South Pennsylvania railroad was afterwards located was probably made as early as 1837, under the direction of Hother Hage. This was from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh. Under Mr. Hage there served as division engineer Colonel James Worrall, who, recognizing the advantages of following the crest lines, made them the study of his life. John A. Roebling, who afterwards constructed the Cincinnati and Niagara suspension bridges, and who also designed the famous Brooklyn bridge, served a part of his apprenticeship in this same engineering corps.

In 1844 J. L. Schlatter examined a line from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. This was done under the direction of the state. But this project for a short line through the southern counties of Pennsylvania appears to have remained dormant until 1854, when the Pennsylvania legislature chartered the Duncannon, Landisburg & Broad Top Railroad Company. In 1855 the name was changed to that of the Sherman's Valley & Broad Top Railroad Company. In 1859 the name was again changed, by legislative enactment; this time it was the rather high sounding one of the Pennsylvania Pacific railroad that was bestowed on the bantling. This name it bore until 1863, when its name was

once more changed to that of the South Pennsylvania, or South Penn railroad, as it is called by popular usage. The several extensions of time for the building of the road and additional rights obtained are largely to be credited to the watchfulness and personal efforts of Colonel Worrall, who became president of the company in 1864, and to whom the hope of seeing this road built had almost become a hobby.

Beyond keeping the charter alive, but little was done until 1881. About that time the franchises and rights of the company passed into the hands of what in the railroad world are known as the Vanderbilt interests. New life and vigor were instilled into the enterprise, and surveys were again commenced under the direction of Oliver W. Barnes as chief engineer, and William F. Shunk as assistant chief engineer. The spring of 1882 found a large force of engineers in the field; it is said that their number was upwards of three hundred men. One of the most exhaustive and complete surveys that the annals of railroads can produce was made. It is said that ten-foot contour maps covering over one thousand square miles of territory were made. In the fall of 1883 a definite line was adopted, and contracts for the masonry of the bridge across the Susquehanna river, near Harrisburg, and the construction of the seven largest tunnels on the line, were let.

The road entered Somerset county near the village of New Baltimore, passing from there to the eastern foot of the Allegheny mountain. Here a tunnel almost six thousand feet long was required to carry the road through to the western side of the mountain. Stony Creek township was next traversed; from there it came into Somerset township in a westerly direction until to within a few hundred yards of the County Home, where it turned to the northwest. The line of the road crossed the Johnstown pike at a point about four miles north of Somerset. Continuing on through Somerset township, it entered Jefferson township and found its way to the foot of Laurel Hill, through which a great tunnel must be pierced.

In securing its rights of way the company obtained them by purchasing the necessary amount of land from the owners through whose land the line of the road passed, thus acquiring title in fee simple instead of condemnation. As projected, the road was to be built with a double track. Through the winter of 1883-84 the work was prosecuted as rapidly as could well be expected at that season of the year. In the spring fifty-four miles of the heaviest open work was placed under contract, and rapid progress was made through the summer and fall of 1884. In the spring of 1885 another contract for grading was let, and the work everywhere was vigorously prosecuted. It was even announced that the road would be completed by July 1, 1886.

But toward the fall of 1885 ominous rumors were afloat. There was a slacking up in the amount of work being done, and presently it was announced that the South Penn road had been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Work ceased at once, contractors with their plants and forces of men left the road, the engineering corps was dismissed on November 1st, and the South Penn road was dead. What engineers of sound judgment had pronounced as being the best line of railroad between the Atlantic seaboard and the Ohio river that ever had been or that can be projected, built or operated, was smothered, after a sum exceeding four millions of dollars had been expended on its construction.

What the real purposes of the Vanderbilt interests were in taking up the construction of this road and then abandoning it can only be a matter of surmise. Possibly it may never have been their intention to complete the road. There had been a keen rivalry between them and the Pennsylvania railroad, and their interests frequently clashed, and their taking up of the South Penn road may have been only to use it as a weapon with which to force their rival to yield in some other matter in which they were interested. The road certainly was a menace to the interests of the Pennsylvania railroad, as it paralleled their line through the state of Pennsylvania, and they purchased it to rid themselves of what would have become a dangerous rival.

The total length of the South Penn railroad as projected was a trifle over 208 miles. On its line were nine tunnels, having a total length of 37,389 feet. Of these the following were in Somerset county:

	Length.	Total Amt. of Excavation Done.	Length Remaining
Allegheny mountain	5,919 feet	3,946 feet	1,973 feet
Negro mountain	1,100 feet	734 feet	366 feet
Quemahoning	700 feet	412 feet	288 feet
Laurel Hill	5,389 feet	1,285 feet	4,004 feet

Of the nine tunnels on the line, taken as a whole, it may be said that two-thirds of the work on them had been completed at the time of the suspension.

Great hopes had been founded on the building of the South Penn road among the people of all the counties through which its line passed. On the strength of it miniature towns sprang up, investments were made in property, improvements were projected and started, and the prospect for an era of prosperity looked rosy enough. But all who had placed their faith on this new road were doomed to disappointment, and in many cases to losses.

It has been already said that the right of way had been acquired in fee simple by purchase of the land. After the collapse

of the enterprise these rights of way in Somerset county were assessed and returned to the county commissioners' office for the purpose of taxation. The taxes not being paid, the lands covered by these rights of way were sold as unseated lands. In some cases they were bought in by the original owners; in others they were bought for purposes of speculation. Whether they will or will not develop into a crop of law suits at some future time remains to be seen.

Such is the history of the South Pennsylvania railroad. In the beginning it presented a healthful appearance, but we now know that it was rotten to the core.

RAILWAY AND OTHER LEVELS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

The following table shows the elevation of each station along the line of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad (Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad) in Somerset county, above mean tide at Baltimore:

Southampton—east of Allegheny mountain crest	1,564 feet	Pine Grove (now McSpadden)	1,874 feet
Glencoe—east of Allegheny mountain crest	1,633 feet	Rockwood	1,825 feet
Philsons—east of Allegheny mountain crest	1,861 feet	Casselman	1,757 feet
Sand Patch Tunnel—east of Allegheny mountain crest	2,226 feet	Pinkerton	1,649 feet
Summit	2,286 feet	Shoo Fly Tunnel	1,644 feet
Meyersdale	2,063 feet	Brooks Tunnel	1,558 feet
Garrett	1,948 feet	Ursina	
		Confluence	1,346 feet
		Draketown Run	1,319 feet

Distances and elevations at stations along line of Somerset & Cambria railroad:

	Distance.	Total Distance.	Elevation in Feet Above Tidewater.
Rockwood	0.0	0.0	1,808 feet
Sanners	1.4	1.4	1,830 feet
Shamrock	1.7	3.1	1,868 feet
Milford	1.7	4.8	1,916 feet
Walters	1.5	6.3	2,006 feet
Roberts	.8	7.1	2,026 feet
Kantners Factory	1.0	8.1	2,095 feet
Somerset	1.1	9.2	2,028 feet
Geigers Summit	2.6	11.8	2,204 feet
Snyders Mill	2.1	13.9	1,999 feet
Friedens	2.2	16.1	2,025 feet
Piles	.9	17.0	2,023 feet
Coleman	.5	17.5	2,010 feet
First Crossing, Stony Creek	3.2	20.7	1,821 feet
Stoystown	.8	21.5	1,771 feet
Sprucetown (Kantner)	.4	21.9	1,756 feet
Oven Run	1.7	23.6	1,716 feet
Second Crossing, Stony Creek	2.1	25.7	1,685 feet
Hooversville	.8	26.5	1,671 feet
Third Crossing, Stony Creek	.1	26.6	1,669 feet
Benson	5.3	31.9	1,535 feet
Fourth Crossing, Stony Creek	.2	32.1	1,533 feet
Foustwell	1.7	33.8	1,480 feet
Fifth Crossing, Stony Creek	0.5	34.3	1,460 feet

Kauffman's Run	1.0	35.3	1,415 feet
Rhams Mill	1.2	36.5	1,350 feet
Ingleside	1.7	38.2	1,296 feet
Kring's	2.0	40.2	1,239 feet
Hog Back Tunnel, S.	1.0	41.2	1,218 feet
Hog Back Tunnel, N.	..	....	1,215 feet
Sixth Crossing of Stony Creek	..	41.3	1,204 feet
Ferndale	.9	42.2	1,190 feet
Seventh Crossing, Stony Creek	1.3	43.5	1,181 feet
Johnstown	1.6	45.1	1,170 feet

The above is on the authority of H. B. Baylor, civil engineer.

Elevations along line of Buffalo Valley railroad:

Garrett	1,948 feet	Pine Hill	2,060 feet
Burkholder	1,992 feet	Hangers	2,073 feet
Buechley	2,010 feet	Berlin*	2,176 feet
Bittner's	2,044 feet		

Elevations along line of the Salisbury & Baltimore railroad:

Salisbury Junction	2,095 feet	Keystone Mines	2,075 feet
Meyersdale (lower part)	2,063 feet	Livengoods Mill (Boynton)	2,100 feet
Cumberland and Elk Lick Mine	2,067 feet	West Salisbury	2,131 feet
Romania	2,073 feet	Coal Mines, S. & B.	2,331 feet

All the above are accurate instrumental levels.

Other elevations of prominent points in Somerset county by Aneroid barometer:

Ashton	2,207 feet	Somerset (Square)	2,208 feet
Shade Furnace	2,002 feet	Bakersville	2,120 feet
Scalp Level	1,662 feet	Gebharts	2,108 feet
Davidsville	1,773 feet	Berlin (Square)	2,356 feet
Forwardstown	1,580 feet	Berkleys Mills Bridge	2,048 feet
Stantons Mill	1,690 feet	Hays Mill	2,158 feet
Quemahoning	1,750 feet	Salisbury	2,180 feet
Jennertown	2,003 feet	Listonville	1,782 feet
Jenner's	1,990 feet	Addison	2,037 feet
Stoyestown	1,990 feet	Jersey Church	1,587 feet
Buckstown	2,585 feet	Ursina Bridge	1,357 feet
Shanksville	2,220 feet		

ELEVATIONS ALONG NATIONAL ROAD.

The elevations along the National road are also of interest. Those outside of Somerset county are only a short distance away from the county or state line, and about represent the elevations there:

Cumberland, Md.	635 feet	Meadow (Allegheny) mountain	2,654 feet
Frostburg, Md.	1,890 feet	Castleman's river (Little Crossings)	2,077 feet
Great Savage Mountain, Md.	2,667 feet	Negro mountain summit	2,826 feet
Savage river, 2 miles from head	2,376 feet	Keysers ridge (spur of Negro mountain)	2,843 feet
Little Savage mountain	2,535 feet	Winding ridge summit	2,534 feet
Little Backbone mountain, summit dividing eastern and western waters*	2,372 feet	Youghiogheny river	1,405 feet
		Summit of Laurel Hill†	2,450 feet

*By barometer, the railroad station at Berlin is 180 feet below the central square of the town.

*The western waters flow into Somerset county.

†On the Glades road, or pike, Laurel Hill attains an elevation of 2,800 feet.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The first telegraph line that was constructed in and through Somerset county was along the National Road. The first telegraph office ever established in the county was located in the village of Petersburg, also known as Addison. The exact time is not known, but it was about 1850. This was at a time when all the appliances pertaining to this business were of the crudest kind. All that is now known about this first line is, after a year or so it was abandoned, the one or two lines of wire were broken up and carried off by people who passed along the road. Later, probably about 1860, poles were again planted and wires strung along the same road, and this new line had about the same ending. There seems to have been very poor management in keeping it in repair. Much of the line passed through woods, overhanging branches of trees would break and, in falling, would carry the line with it, and the people living along the road, as before, did the rest. It was no uncommon thing to find a mile or two of wire at country farm houses.

It was not until about 1868 that a permanent line was established along the National Road. This was a Western Union line. A few years later the Postal Telegraph Company also carried a line along the road, its poles being on the north side. The term "line" is to be understood as including whatever number of wires were strung on the poles. The Postal lines were afterwards absorbed by the Western Union Company.

In 1870 a loop of the Western Union Company was extended from the Stone House on the National road to Salisbury, and an office established there, being the fourth town in the county to have such a convenience. Western Union lines, or what afterwards became such, were extended along the pike between Bedford and Greensburg prior to 1860. The second office in the county was established at Stoyestown. The Western Union lines came to Somerset in 1865, being along the pike between Bedford and Mount Pleasant. Somerset was the third town in the county to have a telegraph office. The lines along the several railroads came with the roads.

TELEPHONE LINES.

Probably the first telephone line in Somerset county was a mutual line, in the southwest part of Elk Lick township, its owners being farmers residing in the vicinity of Springs, and its main purpose being to relieve the isolation and monotony of farm life. The promoters were Messrs. Bender and Blough. This private line afterwards was merged in the Somerset Telephone company.

The first telephone line established on a commercial basis was owned by Edwin H. Werner, of Somerset, and his asso-

ciates, under the name of The Somerset County Telephone Company. It began business in 1892. Its owners disposed of their interests to the Somerset Telephone Company, which was chartered in 1903. A. Frank John was the first president, and Harvey M. Berkley first treasurer. This company has pay stations or offices at Boswell, Hooversville, Jenners, Stoyestown, Somerset, Bakersville, Berlin, Rockwood, Trent, New Lexington, Garrett, Ursina, Confluence, Meyersdale and Salisbury. Through connecting lines outside of the county, communication may be had with Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and hundreds of other towns.

The Central District and Printing Telephone Company (Bell) came into the county about 1899. There are also eight or ten unincorporated telephone companies in the county. These are mostly owned by associations of farmers, and usually extend from some small village to some central town like Somerset or Berlin.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY HISTORY OF SOMERSET COUNTY—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—REVOLUTIONARY WAR—WAR OF 1812, AND MEXICAN WAR—SOMERSET COUNTY IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—OLD TIME MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

At the time of the French and Indian war of 1754-59, Somerset county had as yet no settlements, and therefore it has no military history during this period. It is known, however, that some of the participants in this war afterwards became settlers.

Among these was Francis Phillippi, who was the ancestor of a family still well known in the county. He is said to have been a soldier belonging to the army of General Braddock, and was present at the battle in which that army was so disastrously defeated, and escaped from that bloody field by cutting a horse loose from a wagon, mounting it, and plunging into the forest, not knowing where he was going, his sole purpose being to escape the dreadful slaughter. In the morning, finding his horse scarcely able to move from over-exertion and himself without food, he abandoned the horse, and on foot traveled toward the rising sun. He had brought off his gun, but had only a single charge of ammunition, and so, while he saw plenty of game, he could not afford to risk a shot, unless it would be sure, and for several days no such an opportunity offered. In the meanwhile he subsisted on such berries as he found along his route, and was almost famished when he crossed the Laurel Hill and descended into the valley at its foot. Here he had the good fortune to come upon a deer that was lying in the tall grass and but a few feet away. Shooting the animal dead, he threw himself upon it, and to appease his raging hunger drank the warm blood that flowed from its carcass. This took place somewhere near where the town of Ursina now is. His hunger satisfied, after taking as much of the meat so providentially thrown in his way as he could carry, he continued his flight, passing over the entire county from west to east, and in doing this he was so favorably impressed that he determined to settle in it at such time as it would be safe to do so. Therefore, as early as 1775, we find him as a settler in Brothers Valley township, but not later than 1782 he went into Milford township and settled on a farm in the vicinity of New Centerville.

Casper Harbaugh, who settled in Middle Creek township about the year 1790, was also with the Braddock expedi-

tion. According to the family traditions, as preserved among his descendants, he was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1733, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when still quite a young man, settling first in York county, Pennsylvania. He was a teamster (No. 6) in the Braddock campaign, and survived the bloody defeat which that ill-fated expedition suffered, for a period of almost fourscore years. His story of the defeat is substantially the same in its details as history records, although in some few instances he differs somewhat. He denied the charge made in at least some histories that the Pennsylvania Dutch teamsters fled like sheep at the first onslaught of the French and their savage allies. His statement of this in substance was that General Braddock, before receiving his fatal wound, had given orders that the wagons be brought off, but the attempt to turn them soon led to a hopeless entanglement in the underbrush and saplings that skirted the narrow road. The savages were attempting to cut off the line of retreat to the river, and under these circumstances such of the teamsters as remained unhurt each cut a horse loose from his wagon, and mounting him, sought to effect his escape as best he could. Harbaugh kept with the main body of the remnant of the army that escaped the slaughter. He was an eye witness of the burial of Braddock, which was by daylight, and not by torchlight, as asserted by some. Neither did Washington read the burial service. The earth, he said, was hastily replaced and trodden down so as to obliterate the grave. Casper Harbaugh was blind during the last years of his life, and died June 21, 1832, having attained an age only a few weeks less than 99 years.

Casper Statler, who some years later settled along the Forbes road to the east of where Buckstown now is, was also a participant in this war. He served as ensign in the First Battalion of the Provincial regiment of Pennsylvania, the company being commanded by Capt. Edward Ward, and the battalion by Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong. Of his actual service in the war we have very little account, but it is known that the company to which he was attached, with others, was stationed at Fort Bedford for a time. Descendants of all three of these men still reside in Somerset county.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

When the Revolutionary War came on, the county had been to some extent settled, and, although remote from the actual theatre of war, a company was recruited in that part of Bedford county which later on became Somerset county, and marched to the front under the command of Capt. Richard Brown. Whether the entire company was enlisted in what is now Somerset county is a question that at this day cannot be

answered to a certainty. It appears to have gone into service during the spring of 1776, as the appointments of its officers are under date of March 19, 1776. The company was attached to the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Rifle regiment, commanded by Col. Samuel Miles; James Piper of Bedford county was the lieutenant-colonel. We find the roll of the company in the first volume of "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," page 204. It is as follows:

Captain, Richard Brown; 1st Lieutenant, James Francis Moore; 2d Lieutenant, James Barnet; 3d Lieutenant, James Holmes.

Sergeants—Henry Steitz, *James Anderson, Patrick Fitzgerald, Samuel Evans, Thomas Johnson, Jacob Hirsh.

Drummer—*William Lever; Fifer, Conrad Ludwig.

Privates—Ephraim Allen, Richard Allen, Henry Armstrong, *Hugh Barkley, *Hezekiah Biddle, George Biddleson, Thomas Bradley, *William Bradley, Solomon Brown, *Peter Carmichael, James Clark, George Clements, John Convey, Michael Cowen, *Samuel Crossen, James Dailey, Jeremiah Dawson, *Peter Develin, John Daugherty, *Timothy Drieskill, Alexander Duke, James Evans, Samuel Evans, William Fitzgerald, *Adam Growp, John Haggerty, John Harris, Alexander Henderman, Hugh Henry, *Alexander Holmes, *Robert Huston, Joshua Jones, James Kelley, James Lever, Conrad Ludwig, Daniel Maginn, John Mallon, Solomon Marshal, Daniel McIntire, *John McGregor, Michael McKittrick, *Christy McMichael, John Mier, *William Moore, George Morris, Jonathan Nesbit, Tobias Penrod, Job Riley, *Richard Roberts, Jacob Rush, Miles Ryan, *Nathaniel Scott, Samuel Skinner, John Smith, Jr., John Smith, Sr., Degory Sparks, Isaac Sparsoll, Philip Shaver, Thomas Stanton, James Steed, Thomas Stockton, *Robert Stokes, Richard Lull, Albert Vooris, Mark Welsh.

The company soon found itself in active service. The regiment, which was in the division of Gen. Sterling, participated in the disastrous battle of Long Island, on August 27, 1776, and sustained a heavy loss. All names in the foregoing roll that are marked with an asterisk (*) are marked as missing after that battle. James Lever was killed on Staten Island, July 26, 1776.

Captain Brown was among those captured, and was held by the enemy for a considerable time. In the meanwhile the regiment had suffered such heavy losses that it was found necessary to consolidate the companies, and Lieut. James Francis Moore was promoted to captain in place of Richard Brown, and this company was eventually transferred to the Pennsylvania regiment of foot, in which organization the company still appears as being under the command of Capt. Moore. But on its roll appear only nineteen of the original names of the company, as they have here been given. The company seems to have followed the fortunes of the Continental army to the end, and participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown.

According to the Husband traditions, but few of the men returned to the county. But among those who did return was John Daugherty, a tailor by occupation, who lived about Stoyestown for many years, dying suddenly in 1835. One of his daugh-

ters, Mrs. Eliza Barclay, lived until 1900, and had attained an age of almost 95 years.

Captain Richard Brown, on his release from captivity, found his place in his company filled by the promotion of Lieut. Moore, and was honorably discharged. His captivity would seem to have continued for a period of seventy-seven days. In the minutes of the Council of Safety, under date of December 12, 1777, appears the following entry:

John Redman was directed to pay Capt Richard Brown of Col Miles Battalion

For 8 Rifles	43£	10 s.	6 D.
For 24 wagons hired	24£	0 s.	0 D.
For his rations 77 days 2 s. 6D. per day from 27 Aug to Nov. 12th	8£	13 s.	6 D.

It is a well established fact that such American soldiers who had the ill fortune to become prisoners of war, received very harsh treatment at the hands of their British captors, and that to escape from a situation that in many cases had become intolerable, some prisoners enlisted in the British service, most of them with the view of deserting at the first favorable opportunity. It would look very much as though some of the men belonging to the company under consideration, who had become prisoners of war, had enlisted in the British service, although we have no names as to who they were. The minutes of the Council of Safety certainly show some evidence that such was the case, for, on February 25, 1777, we find this entry: "The Paymaster directed to pay to Capt. Richard Brown all arrearages due for prisoners of his company at the time of their deaths or enlistment with the enemy, on Capt. Brown's giving bond for his accounting faithfully to the widows or heirs for such sums due to them as may be in his hands." Mr. Nesbit was also directed to pay to Capt. Richard Brown £8 and 5 shillings for cash advanced wives of prisoners who were taken on Long Island. (Col. Records, Vol. 11, page 134.)

Capt. Brown, being left without a company by reason of the promotion of Lieut. Moore during his captivity, returned to his home in the Glades. Later he was one of the sub-lieutenants for Bedford county, and it is probably from this service that he acquired the title of colonel, by which he was afterwards known. He lived on a farm on the Stoyestown road, about two miles northeast of Somerset. In more recent years this has been known as the Samuel Will farm. In the year 178— Col. Brown emigrated to Holliday's Cove, in the Panhandle of West Virginia. While living there he joined in a petition to the Pennsylvania authorities for protection against the Indians. This was in 1792. He was also present at the Redstone meeting during the Whiskey Insurrection, and was subpoenaed as a witness in behalf of Harmon Husband, who had been charged with

abetting the insurrection. Col. Brown died in 1811, in the 72d year of his age.

James Francis Moore, who went into service as first-lieutenant of Capt. Brown's company, certainly lived in what then was Turkeyfoot township, but his exact location is not now known. It is quite probable that it was in what is now Milford township. As already stated, after the capture of Capt. Brown on Long Island, he was promoted to the captaincy of the company. Later on, he was transferred to the 13th Regiment of the Continental line, and still later to the 8th Regiment, which was then stationed at Fort Pitt. As to his personal history after the war, nothing is known. He seems to have removed from the county not long after the war ended. We might here add that the Moore family now living in Somerset county know nothing of him, and claim their descent from a different line.

Of James Barnet, the second lieutenant, nothing is known. James Holmes, the third lieutenant of this company, was a stepson of Capt. Brown, as was also Alexander Holmes. Lieut. Holmes resigned his commission January 1, 1777, assigning as a reason for doing so that his health was broken down. His family traditions also have it that he had been wounded while in service. He left this part of the country and settled in Licking county, Ohio.

Among others who appear to have lived in what is now Somerset county at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and who served in it as soldiers, were: David Wright, sergeant; Aquilla White, corporal; George Bruner, private; Daniel Stoy, sergeant; and Matthias Judy, private, all of whom served in Capt. Robert Cluggage's company, from Bedford county, attached to Col. William A. Thompson's Rifle Battalion. This was in 1776. Daniel Stoy was discharged on Long Island, New York, July 1, 1776, after serving twelve months. He was a man of some ability, and in 1809-10-12-13 was elected to the general assembly of Pennsylvania.

Gabriel Abrahams lived in the Turkeyfoot region, and served in Capt. Kilgore's company of the 8th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Continental line, from 1776 to 1779. In a pension application, made in 1820, he states that his wife was blind, and that by occupation he was a cooper.

Benjamin Jennings, also from the Turkeyfoot region, and who was a son of the Benjamin Jennings named in Capt. Steele's list of the Turkeyfoot trespassing settlers of 1768, served in Capt. Kilgore's company of the 8th Regiment of the line. He is said to have been a man of great physical strength, and at the time of his death, which took place about 1845, had reached the age of 90 years; he was buried in the old graveyard at Ursina.

James Mitchell served three years (1776-9) in Capt. Andrew Mann's company of the 8th Regiment of the line. Jacob Rush, we think, served in Capt. Richard Brown's company, and in 1840, when at the age of 85, he was drawing a pension for his services. His remains rest in the cemetery at the Jersey church.

Robert Colborn, when the war came on, went back to New Jersey, his native state, where, on June 15, 1776, he enlisted in Col. Stack's regiment, serving for four years, after which he returned to Somerset county. He was one of the original Jersey settlers, a charter member of the Jersey church, and drew a pension for his military services. He died May 16, 1836, and was buried at the Jersey church.

Thomas Mitchell served in Captain Hendershot's ranging company. While we have seen no actual record of the services of John Moon and Obediah Reed in the Revolutionary war, still the fact that they rendered such service is well supported by the local traditions of the Turkeyfoot region. They were also of the Jersey settlers, and their last resting place is in the Jersey graveyard.

John McNair, whose term of service is said to have extended almost through the entire war, is buried in the "Six Poplar graveyard," near Harnedsville.

Captain Oliver Drake and Captain William Tissue are both buried at the Jersey church, while Captain Andrew Friend's remains rest in an old graveyard at Confluence.

The name of Hugh Robinson, who lived in what is now Summit township, and not far from Meyersdale, is found on the roll of Captain Paxton's company of rangers from Bedford county in 1776, while that of Patrick Sullivan appears on the roll of Captain Jacob Hendershot's ranging company in 1777. Captain Philip Cable was in actual service in July, 1776, with the First Battalion of the Bedford county militia. This we learn from the Pennsylvania Archives, but no roll of his company can be found.

During the Revolutionary war the militia of Bedford county were regularly organized, and when in service were mostly employed as rangers for the defense of the frontiers. They appear to have been divided into classes, and at times would be called out by these classes to do a tour of duty, and would be relieved by the men of the next class, the men so called out being under company officers of their battalion. Few of the company rolls can be found, and this is particularly the case as to the companies from what is now Somerset county, but in such of the rolls of these ranging companies as are still in existence there are quite a number of names that can readily be recognized as being Somerset county names of that period. In 1777 the territory of Somerset county was divided into three companies, which

were attached to the First Battalion of the Bedford militia. Their organization, on December 10, 1777, was as follows: Third Company (Brothers Valley): Captain Henry Rhoads; first lieutenant, Frederick Am—— (probably Ambrose); second lieutenant, Jacob Glessner; ensign, Philip Cable; court-martial men, Jacob Fisher and George Countryman. Fourth Company (Turkeyfoot): Captain, William Black; first lieutenant, Oliver Drake; second lieutenant, David Jones; ensign, Henry Abrahams; court-martial men, Christian Ankeny and Enoch Abrahams. Fifth Company (Quemahoning): Captain James Wells; first lieutenant, David Wright; second lieutenant, Aaron Wright (Aaron Wright died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1810); ensign, Solomon Adams; court-martial men, John Reed, James Black (the grandfather of Judge Jeremiah S. Black).

In the year 1778 these companies were commanded as follows: Brothers Valley company, Captain, Henry Rhoades; first liteutenant, James Hendricks; second lieutenant, Jacob Walker; ensign, John Bowman; court-martial men, George Countryman and Robert Estop. Turkeyfoot company: Captain, Oliver Drake; first lieutenant, William Nicholson; second lieutenant, Henry Abrams; ensign, David Standiford. Of the Quemahoning company we have no record.

In 1779 the organization stood as follows: Brothers Valley Company: Captain, William Tissue, in place of Captain Henry Rhoades, who had been elected a member of the assembly; first lieutenant, Christopher (Christian) Ankeny; second lieutenant, George Bruner; ensign, George Shaver. Turkeyfoot Company: Captain Oliver Drake; first lieutenant, William Nicholson; second lieutenant, Henry Abrams; ensign, David Standiford. Of the Quemahoning company there again appears to be no record. This probably is to be accounted for by reason of the Quemahoning settlement having in a great measure been abandoned on account of Indian alarms. In 1781 we find three companies, commanded respectively by Philip Cable, Peter Ankeny and Oliver Drake. It is greatly to be regretted that no company rolls of any of these companies are in existence.

It is quite certain that the captains here named, together with at least parts of their respective companies, did tours of duty as rangers for the protection of the frontiers. In some instances this claim can be fortified by accounts of payments made to them for their services, which have escaped the ravages of time. This goes to show that they were in the pay of the state. While their services were on the frontier, and largely for their own protection, they were nevertheless as much soldiers of the Revolutionary war as if they had served under Washington himself. The Indians were the allies of the British, who had incited

them to harass the frontiers of the colonies in the hope that in this way their strength would be divided, and that they would be correspondingly weakened in the east, where the real theater of the war actually was. It did to some extent have that effect, for not so many men could be drawn eastward from the frontier as might have been had the case been otherwise. The pressure from these savage hordes at times had been so great that it was found necessary to detach men from the army in the east to aid in repelling and chastising them.

There are yet other Revolutionary soldiers who are worthy of mention and deserving of all honor. It is true they were not living in what is now Somerset county at the time of the commencement of the war, or while it was being waged. But after the contest had been fought through to a successful issue, and the liberties of the country firmly secured through their heroism on the field, as well as by the sufferings and privations endured by themselves and their brethren in arms, they came into this yet new country, which still was little less than a wilderness, and taking up a pioneer life that was only a slight remove in the severity of its hardships from that of our earlier pioneers, they aided in the work of clearing away the forests and bringing the land once covered by them under cultivation, and in so doing helped make Somerset county what it now is. Not a few of their descendants still live in Somerset county, and many of them are looked upon as being among its best citizens. The evidence of these men having served in this war is in part to be found in the Pennsylvania Archives. The names of some of them are to be found in lists of persons who received pensions from the United States. As to others, it rests on affidavits that were made in prosecuting applications for pensions, while quite a number of them were in receipt of gratuities or annuities from the state of Pennsylvania on account of their Revolutionary services, this being done by special act of assembly.

Abraham Faith served, according to his affidavit in an application for a pension, in Captain Kilgore's company of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental line. He appears also to have served in Captain Andrew Mann's company of the same regiment. It may here be remarked that the rolls of all these Pennsylvania regiments of the line as published in the Pennsylvania Archives show frequent transfers of men from one company to another, and also from one regiment to another. Abraham Faith held pension certificate No. 6982, under act of 1808. He was a laborer by occupation, and resided in Somerset county for many years. We cannot say when he died, but he was living as late as 1824, and was then seventy-four years of age. He was buried in the Reformed graveyard at Somerset.

Baltzer Meese served in Captain John Stoy's company of

the Second Pennsylvania line. But unless there were two of the same name, he, too, either was transferred several times, or else made several enlistments, for we find his name also on the rolls of Colonel Miles' rifle regiment, as well as in the state regiment of foot and the Thirteenth regiment of the line. These regiments all saw plenty of hard service, and it is therefore extremely probable that he participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. His time of service covered a period of fully five years, as shown by the archives. His pension certificate was No. 8458. He came into Somerset county in 1804, and resided in Salisbury, where a house built by him is still standing. He was a miller by occupation, but possessed quite a knowledge of the medical properties of different kinds of herbs, and was at times spoken of as being a druggist or apothecary.

Henry Stauffer enlisted at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in Captain Shafner's First Troop of Horse, Colonel Armand's Partisan Legion, in March, 1780, the term of service being for the war. After the promotion of Captain Shafner, his company was commanded by Captain Dibert. He was present at the battle of Camden, North Carolina, and also at the taking of Cornwallis. He was discharged at York, Pennsylvania, in November, 1783. After coming into Somerset county he for many years followed the honorable vocation of school teacher. At one time he had been permitted to occupy a church at Stoyestown for his school, and during his occupancy it in some way took fire and was burned.

George Bealor also belonged to Armand's Partisan Legion, but to Captain Barron's troop. He enlisted at Shepherdstown, Virginia, in September, 1782, and was discharged at York, Pennsylvania, in 1783. Although in very indigent circumstances, up to the year 1820 he had received no pension. He was living as late as 1835 and was then seventy-seven years old. He was a hatter by trade. At one time he resided in Elk Lick township, Somerset county, but his last days would seem to have been spent in Lower Turkeyfoot, and he sleeps in the graveyard at the Jersey church.

Jacob Stoner served in a battalion of artillery under command of Major Charles Lukens, of York, Pennsylvania. His pension certificate was No. 3770. According to the Pennsylvania Archives he was in Captain John Jordan's company, Colonel Benjamin Flowers commanding the regiment, which was of the Continental line. We, however, find his name on the roll of Colonel Hazen's regiment, known also as "Congress' Own." A detachment from Colonel Procter's artillery regiment, under command of Captain Craig, was sent to Fort Pitt in 1780, marching over the Braddock road from Cumberland, Maryland. Their

itinerary may be found in Volume II of "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," page 198, and Stoner must have been with this detachment, as we find his name on the rolls of those who were stationed at Fort Pitt, and on these rolls his name appears as an artificer or a carpenter. He probably was the ancestor of the well-known Stoner family of Somerset county.

John Daugherty served in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line. Mention of him has already been made as having been of Captain Richard Brown's company. We also find the name of James Daugherty on the roll of this same Second Regiment, and that in 1835 he was residing in Somerset county, at the age of seventy-seven.

James Smith served in Captain Lilly's artillery company of the Pennsylvania line, also in Captain Seargent's company, and was present at the battle of Germantown. He served six years in all, and his pension certificate was No. 8420. He was a saddler by occupation. In 1820 he resided in Addison township, and at that time was seventy-five years of age.

Jacob Burkhart enlisted at Reading, Pennsylvania, in June, 1776, in the company of Jacob Krawl (or perhaps Cront) on August 27, 1776. He was among those captured at the battle of Long Island, being in that part of the army commanded by Lord Sterling. He was held in captivity for nearly six months, but was not exchanged until a year later. He then re-entered the army under Captain Ream, but under this enlistment he served only two months. In an affidavit made in relation to his claim for a pension he set forth that he was the father of twenty-seven children by one wife; evidently he was not a believer in race suicide. He resided in Allegheny township.

George Arnold enlisted at Frederick, Maryland, in the company of Captain Michael Boyer, of the German regiment of the Maryland line, Colonel Weldner, and served three years. He came into Somerset county about the year 1789, and lived on what in later years was known as the John Klingaman farm, near Meyersdale. About 1824 he removed to the state of Ohio.

Henry Fisher also enlisted in the same company of this "German Regiment," as did George Arnold, and served three years. After his discharge he re-enlisted under Lieutenant Young, and served another term of three years. He was a laborer, and resided either in Summit or Elk Lick township, but also removed to Ohio about the same time that George Arnold did.

As to this German regiment, it was of the Continental line, but it looks as though it belonged alike to Pennsylvania and Maryland, each state contributing four companies. The first colonel was from Pennsylvania, and the lieutenant-colonel, Ludwig Weldner, was from Maryland. It was with General Sulli-

van's command which was sent into the Wyoming valley for the purpose of chastising the Indians.

John Heminger, Sr., served in Captain Kane's company of the Eleventh Regiment (Colonel Hubley) of the Pennsylvania line. He served five years, and his pension certificate was No. 5222. We think this man lived in Somerset township.

George Emert served in Captain Benjamin Biggs' company, Eleventh Regiment, Virginia line, in the fall of 1777. In 1820 he resided in Somerset township, and was then eighty-one years of age.

George Plotts served as a drummer in Captain Patton's company of the regiment commanded by Colonel Richard Butler. In 1840 he resided in Allegheny township, and at that time had reached the age of seventy-five years. His name is also spelled Platz.

Christian Shockey served in Captain John Doyle's company of the Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania line. It looks as though Captain Doyle's company was an independent company, and during the war was attached to different regiments. Christian Shockey certainly served in the new Eleventh Regiment of the line, and this regiment was with General Sullivan in 1779 during his campaign in the Wyoming Valley, and took part in some pretty severe fighting. Later he was transferred to the Third Regiment of the line, and was present at the siege of Yorktown, where he was wounded. He was probably discharged in 1783. His first enlistment was April 7, 1777; his age at that time is given as twenty years, height five feet seven inches, and his occupation that of a farmer. He came into Somerset county in 1805, settling in Elk Lick township, but possibly in that part that is now Greenville township. Later he lived in Salisbury, and platted what is known as its third addition. In 1808 he was placed on the list of Pennsylvania pensioners by an act of assembly. Afterwards his name was entered on the rolls as a United States pensioner. In 1822 he announced himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Somerset county in the following card:

Fellow citizens of Somerest County: Having spent the bloom of my youth in six campaigns, suffering cold, hunger and every species of hardship to assist in wresting Liberty from a tyrant, and still being willing to serve you, and being solicited by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. I trust a soldier of the Revolution will not appeal to Americans in vain, and should I be honored with a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with Generosity and impartiality. CHRISTIAN SHOCKEY.

Elk Lick Township May 15, 1822.

He was not successful in this canvass, being distanced by Isaac Ankeny. Christian Shockey was possessed of what for that day was a fairly good common school education, and frequently taught school, ranking among the better grade of the

old time teachers. Christian Shockey answered the final roll call on April 29, 1829, and was buried in the old graveyard at Salisbury. He left numerous descendants, who seem to have inherited the military spirit of their ancestor, and not a few of their number wore the blue during the great Civil war of 1861-65.

Captain John B. Webster, who was born in Yorkshire, England, served in Colonel Thomas Proctor's Fourth Artillery Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, enlisting in October, 1779. He served until some time in 1783, when the army was disbanded. A part of this time he acted as quartermaster of the regiment, and received his final discharge at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his signature appears on a list of the Pennsylvania signers, published in facsimile in the Pennsylvania Archives. Shortly after the close of the war he came into what is now Somerset county, and for a long while was engaged in tavern keeping, a business, by the way, which was resorted to by very many of those who had served as officers in the Revolutionary war. He became a leading citizen, and was a collector under the excise laws which brought on the Whiskey Insurrection. In 1819 he had been placed on the pension roll, his certificate being No. 12212, but his name was presently dropped on the ground that he owned more property than the then pension laws allowed a pensioner to hold. But when after a time his creditors had closed in on him, it was quite an easy matter to show that there was not enough belonging to him to pay his debts, and application for a restoration of the pension was made. Captain Webster for many years was the postmaster of Somerset, and lived until 1834. His grave, marked by a plain, old-fashioned headstone, may still be found in the Reformed graveyard of Somerset.

George May marched in a Pennsylvania militia regiment from Berks county, Pennsylvania, that was commanded by Colonel Baltzer Gehr, and —— Lindermuth. The regiment marched to Amboy, New Jersey, where he served for three months. Afterward he marched as a militiaman in Colonel Weaver's regiment, but was discharged on account of sickness. A third term of three months was served under Colonels Heister and May. After that he served in a volunteer company commanded by Captain Whetstone. He participated in the battle of Brandywine. An affidavit of his setting forth his services at great length may be found at the court house of Somerset county. He resided in Somerset township.

Adam Koch (or Cook, as the name is now spelled) served in the Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and also in the Sixth Regiment. He was of those entitled to donation lands, and in 1823 an act of assembly was passed directing the state

treasurer to pay him $300 in lieu of these lands. He was also a pensioner. He settled in Southampton township at a very early day, and many of his descendants still live in Somerset county. He died June 28, 1827, at the age of eighty-four.

Peter McBride served in the First Regiment of the line. We know nothing further of him, except that he resided in Somerset county. Dennis McKnight served in Captain Dunn's company of the First Regiment; he died June 3, 1819. George Baumgartner, who served seven years in the Third Regiment of the line, resided in Somerset county in 1815. He also appears to have served in Captain Rupp's company in St. Clair's campaign. Michael Drury served in Captain Chrystie's company of the Third Regiment of the line; also in the Fifth Regiment. He was wounded in the head and was invalided in 1779. He died in Somerset county, August 27, 1817. Peter Troutman was first a private and then a sergeant in the Pennsylvania militia. He was a United States pensioner, and resided in Southampton township, where he died in 1841 at the age of ninety years. Peter Close also was a United States pensioner who resided in Southampton township. Henry Close was a private and also fifer in the Pennsylvania militia, and was a United States pensioner. Peter Henry was a United States pensioner for Revolutionary services, who resided in Milford township, and died in 1841, at the age of eighty-one years. Christian Rice, a United States pensioner of the Revolution, also resided in Milford township. William Critchfield, a United States pensioner, resided in Milford township in 1840, and was then eighty-seven years of age. Another pensioner for Revolutionary services, who resided in Turkeyfoot township, was Peter Gary.

Peter Finfrock, a United States Revolutionary pensioner, died in Brothers Valley township in 1841, and is supposed to be the same who is still remembered by some of the older citizens of that community as Dr. Finfrock, although he was not a regularly educated physician.

John Lowry, of Brothers Valley township, was on the pension rolls, as were also Michael Lowry and Jacob Lowry. The two last served in the Pennsylvania militia. The nature of John Lowry's service we do not know. It is quite probable that these three men were brothers, or at least very closely related.

Christopher Burket resided in Shade township in 1840, being then said to be ninety-three years of age. David Livingston was a pensioner who resided in Paint township in 1840. George Giller served in the Pennsylvania line, and was placed on the pension roll in 1830, his age then being ninety-six years. James Smith, who served in the Pennsylvania line, was placed on the pension rolls in 1819, at the age of seventy-one. He is the second of the name, and must not be confounded with the James

Smith already mentioned, who resided in Addison township. Jacob Witt served in the Pennsylvania militia, and was placed on the pension rolls in 1834, at the age of seventy-nine. Conrad Hite was a private and drum major in the Pennsylvania militia in 1833, at the age of seventy-two.

David Seibert served in the Pennsylvania militia, and his name was borne on the pension rolls. He at one time lived in Elk Lick township, but later he moved across Mason and Dixon's line into Maryland. He was in his day quite a noted character.

George Michael Saylor received an annuity of forty dollars a year from the state of Pennsylvania for Revolutionary services. He came into Somerset county from Berks or Lancaster, and was the grandfather of George M. Saylor, a well known citizen of Somerset. Jeremiah Miller, John Matthew Althouse, Robert Brady and John Hoskins also received these annuities. Adam Bower, who died in 1813, was a major in the Pennsylvania militia, and was a Pennsylvania annuitant. The same may be said of Jacob Plumb, who was wounded and captured by the Indians in 1782 at Fort Piper, in Bedford county. Andrew Oberdnif was an annuitant who had been taken prisoner at St. Clair's defeat.

George Montal is known to have been a Revolutionary soldier, but no particulars can be given. He seems to have been a military man, and was connected with the old-time militia. He was adjutant of the militia regiment of which Dr. John Kimmell was colonel.

Adam Miller was a sergeant in Captain Daniel Clapsaddle's company of Maryland militia. Miller afterwards came into Somerset county, locating in Berlin. He represented Somerset county in the assembly five successive terms, and also served as a justice of the peace. About 1813 he removed to Bedford county. John McLean, one of the famed family of surveyors also served in the Revolutionary war. Conrad Shaullis, who lived in what is now Jefferson township, was a Revolutionary soldier. Robert Brady and John Hoskins were Revolutionary pensioners from Somerset county.

The name of James Trent is found on the roll of one of the Bedford county companies of rangers on the frontier. He was probably the same James Trent who was the ancestor of the well known Trent family of Somerset county. One of the Tannehills of Turkeyfoot (first name not known) is also said to have been a Revolutionary soldier.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Under the military laws of Pennsylvania as they were at the time of the war of 1812, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years were enrolled in the militia of

the state. They were organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions. The men on the company rolls were divided into classes. They were at all times liable to be called out in defense of the state, either in part or altogether. If called out only in part, they were called out in classes, or the needed number of men was drafted from each regiment. The quota, however, might also be filled by volunteering. These militia companies, which are not to be confounded with the volunteer companies of the period, were neither uniformed nor equipped with state arms.

In 1812 the Twelfth Division was composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Cambria. Alexander Ogle, of Somerset, was the major-general commanding. Somerset and Cambria formed the first brigade, with Jacob Saylor, of Somerset, as brigadier-general. George Graham, of Stoyestown, was the brigade inspector. There were three regiments in the brigade—the 109th, the 128th and the 142d, the last named being that of Cambria county. In 1814 Jacob Saylor was succeeded as brigadier-general by Robert Philson, of Berlin. Hon. James Hanna became brigade inspector. There were a number of volunteer companies. These were uniformed and equipped with arms, and were considered as being a part of the several regiments of the brigade.

The first call for men was made by Governor Simon Snyder on May 12, 1812. The quota allotted to the First Brigade was 187 men, as follows: For the artillery service 9 men; cavalry, 9 men; infantry and rifle corps, 168 men. We are not able to say what Cambria county's allotment of this number was. The brigade inspector, Major George Graham, was directed to notify the field and company officers.

When this call came for men to go forth for the defense of the state and nation, four of the uniformed volunteer companies then existing in Somerset county offered their services in lieu of the draft that otherwise would have been made. One of these companies was the Allegheny Blues, commanded by Captain Casper Keller, the first lieutenant being John Brubaker, and the second lieutenant, John Crofford. This was a rifle company. The names by which the other companies were known cannot be given, but one of them was an infantry company, whose officers were: Captain, Peter Lane; first lieutenant, William Achison; second lieutenant, Michael Keffer. The third of these companies was a rifle company, whose officers were: Captain, Jonathan Rhoades; first lieutenant, Peter Bowman; ensign, Peter Zimmerman. It is not known whether the remaining company was a rifle or infantry company. Its officers were: Captain, Frederick Hoff (or Huff, the name being spelled either way); first lieutenant, Peter Huston; ensign, Jacob Saylor.

The companies of Captains Keller and Lane were from Berlin; that is, they were organized at Berlin. The men were mostly from the town and Brothers Valley township, although there may also have been some from the adjacent townships. It is a matter greatly to be regretted that no known rolls of either of these companies are in existence. The company of Captain Rhoades appears to have been made up of citizens of northern part of Somerset township and of Jenner township, and, possibly, more of them were from Jenner than from Somerset. Of this company we have the roll in which they made tender of their services, although it may have been that not all of them reported when the order for marching came.

Captain Huff's company was from Somerset town and the adjacent parts of Somerset township, although, to judge from certain of the names, there must also have been some men in this company from Milford and Turkeyfoot. Of Captain Huff's company. there is to be found a pay-roll in Volume XII, page 235, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series. According to the returns of the detached volunteer corps, as made by the adjutant-general of the state of Pennsylvania, the strength of three of these companies was as follows: Captain Casper Kellers' company, 49 men; Captain Peter Lane's company, 42 men; Captain Jonathan Rhoades' company, 47 men.

Captain Huff's company did not march with these companies, and it is not noted in this report, but Captain Richard Maguire's Cambria county company had thirty men.

Very much of what is known of the service of the companies of Captains Keller, Lane and Rhoades we derive from the reminiscences of the late Henry J. Young, of Berlin, which were written down as he related them by the late James Weigle, also of Berlin. The original manuscript of these reminiscences, as written down by Mr. Weigle, no longer exists, having been lost by fire. But the present writer had taken a copy of them before this happened, and we are able to give them as Mr. Young related them:

"At the time of the war of 1812 the present townships of Brothers Valley, Stony Creek, Allegheny, Southampton, Northampton, Larimer, Greenville, Elk Lick, Summit and Fairhope comprised the bounds of the 109th Regiment of the Pennsylvania militia.

"In June, 1812, George Graham, of Stoyestown, acting brigade inspector, called the regiment together at Berlin to obtain volunteers in the war of 1812, which had then commenced. There were two volunteer companies at Berlin: A rifle company commanded by Casper Keller, and an infantry company commanded by Capt. Peter Lane. Capt. Keller's company, to a man, volunteered to go into service. The officers were: Captain, Casper Keller; 1st Lieutenant, John Brubaker; 2d Lieutenant, John Crofford; Orderly Sergeant, Michael Dively; Bugler, Conrad Antibus. Capt. Lane's infantry company all volunteered but three. The officers were: Captain, Peter Lane; 1st. Lieutenant, William Achison; 2d Lieutenant, Michael Keffer; Orderly Sergeant, John P. Walker; Fifer, Jacob Hoyle; Drummer, George N. Coleman.

"When we enlisted in June, we were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness

to march at a moment's notice. We, the riflemen, had to equip and board ourselves—were not mustered in camp as of later years. Each man found his own rifle, knapsack, canteen, powder-horn, shot-pouch, tomahawk, scalping knife and uniform. The riflemen's uniform consisted of a blue cloth roundabout, with buff cuffs and trimmings, blue pants, with buff stripes on the legs, and a white belt for pouch and tomahawk; the caps were of leather, with bearskins and bucktails. Our knapsacks were painted black, with each man's initials and the number of our regiment, which was the 109th. The name of our company was the 'Allegheny Blues.' Capt. Lane's company went in citizen's dress. Their muskets were furnished them.

"On Saturday morning, September 12th, we marched from Berlin under command of Col. Jacob Weyand. The towns were filled with people to see us start. Many were the tears shed over our departure. About forty citizens on horseback, with Maj. Ludwick Baker at their head, escorted the two companies on their way for several days.

"Our first day's march was as far as Somerset, where we lodged with the citizens. On Sunday morning we again took up our line of march and went as far as Stoyestown, where we again lodged among the people. At Stoyestown we met Capt. Richard Maguire with a company from Cambria county. Here Maj. Graham took command. On Monday morning we left Stoyestown for Meadville, taking dinner that day with John Dennison, who lived where Henry Rauch now lives (in Jennertown). We reached Laughlinstown, Westmoreland county, at night, and again we were quartered among the people. On Tuesday we marched to Gibson's, four miles east of Greensburgh. Here Capt. Jonathan Rhoade's company of riflemen, from Jenner, overtook us. This company was uniformed in yellow hunting shirts and yellow pants. We now had four companies, and we had to quarter as best we could, as there were too many men to lodge in the house and barn.

"On Wednesday we marched to Greensburgh, only four miles, and were lodged in the court house. On Thursday we marched to Turtle Creek, where we received our tents and cooking utensils. Here John Stoy, of Stoystown, who was driving a team for Henry Beaver, of the same place, was pressed into the service with the team. Mr. Beaver belonged to Capt. Rhoade's company, and afterwards became major of the regiment.

"From Pittsburgh we went to Meadville, where we were organized and elected our officers. For colonel, William Piper, of Bedford county; for major, Henry Beaver, of Stoystown; and for major inspector, Mr. Foster, of Erie. Gen. Adamson Tannehill took command. After remaining here for some time we were paid for two months' service, receiving twelve dollars. This was all the pay we ever got for our service until we were allowed pensions. We next marched to Buffalo. We had volunteered for four months; but on the expiration of that time the commanding officers wanted us to remain two months longer.

"In December the general ordered us to seek winter quarters. As our time was about up we concluded to seek them at home. So some twenty-two of our number started for home. We were accompanied by a party of about forty Indians. The snow was nearly or quite two feet deep, with scarcely any track after we left camp. The Indians traveled with us about forty miles, and then stopped at an Indian village. We had great difficulty in crossing the streams, as there were no bridges. The country was so thinly settled that it was difficult to obtain meals or boarding. We appointed Peter Rhoades and Michael Keffer as paymasters to contract for and pay our bills. James Ferrel and Daniel Bowman were also in our squad. The third and fourth nights we staid at the house of Judge Pendergrass. He came home late at night and found us scattered all over the house and sleeping on the floor. In the morning the Judge inquired of his wife as to our conduct, and on her answering that we had behaved as men, he brought out as much whiskey as we wished to drink, gave us our breakfast, and made no charge. In due time we reached home, coming by way of Greensburgh."

Such is the only account of the service of these three Somerset county companies that has come down to our own times. The names of the officers and musicians of Captain Keller's and Captain Lane's companies have already been given. To these we

are able to add the following names of men who belonged to one or other of the two companies, but to which is not known: Daniel Bowman, Peter Rhoads, James Ferrell, William Knepper, William Shunk, John Philson, George Johnson, Jacob Heiner, Frederick Gary, Adam Queer, Benjamin Brubaker, John Lowry Jacob Gloss, Michael Rop, John Brant, John N. Shoemaker. Henry J. Young belonged to Captain Keller's company.

The only roll that we have of Captain Rhoads' company is the one that was signed by the men at the time when they tendered their services. We give it as we find it in the second series of the Pennsylvania Archives:

A muster roll of Capt. Jonathan Rhoad's Rifle company attached to the first battalion of the one hundred and twenty eight regiment who have offered their service to the Governor in substitution of the drafted militia from the one hundred and twenty eight regiment of the first brigade Twelfth division Pennsylvania militia:

Captain

Rhoads Jonathan

Lieutenant

Bowman Peter

Ensign

Zimmerman Peter

Privates

Alexander James
Alexander John
Alexander William
Berkey Christian
Bisaker Daniel
Bisaker Frederick
Borron (Barron) George
Bounbrack Jacob
Brucker Henry
Dinning David
Dinning John
Emmet Joseph
Faith William
Fleck Peter
Flont Henry
Frownhizer John
Gardner Peter
Gohn John
Hess George
Horner Daniel
Horner Samuel
Horner Solomon
Howard David
Huffman Philip
Keiser Conrad
Metzler Henry
Mowrer Adam
Rhoads Jacob
Ritter Elias
Seese John
Shaver David
Shoemaker Jacob
Showman David
Smiley Robert
Stahl Jacob
Starn Matthias
Storm William
Tom David
Wright Frederick
Youngman George
Youtzler William

We the Subscribers, officers of the above company, do respectfully offer our service to his Excellency Simon Snyder Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as above stated

Witness our hands at Stoyestown

JONATHAN RHOADS
Captain

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN
Ensign

Brigade Inspectors office
June 15 1812

Mr. Young, in his reminiscences, does not state whether these companies participated in any engagements or not. There was, however, considerable fighting along the Niagara frontier, and they may have taken part in some of it. When Mr. Young

speaks of their having gone to Buffalo, New York, it is to be understood to mean that part of the country. Other traditions concerning these Berlin companies are that they were at Black Rock, also in those parts. Elsewhere in his reminiscences Mr. Young makes the statement that James Vardee, who, along with himself, had been brought up in the family of John Lehmer, of Berlin, was killed at the battle of Bridgewater.

Derrick Bird and John Hanna, of Addison, were also in the war of 1812.

It is not certain whether Jacob Finnessy, who for many years resided in the town of Somerset, enlisted in the army or the navy. It has always been understood that he was on board of one of Commodore Perry's vessels, and took part in the battle of Lake Erie. It is also said of him that with a cutlass he slew a British seaman who was attempting to board the vessel on which he was. He was a man of powerful build, and could easily have performed the feat told of him.

The roll of Captain Hoff's (Huff's) company as it appears in the Pennsylvania Archives is as follows:

A pay-roll of Capt. Frederick Hoff's Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers attached to the Fifth battalion, second detachment Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Brigadier General Richards Crooks in the Service of the United States. Commencement of service 2d October 1812, expiration of service 16 April 1813 fifteen days volunteering included:

Captain

*Hoff Frederick Volunteered fifteen days

Lieutenant

*Huston Peter Volunteered fifteen days

Ensign

*Saylor Jacob Volunteered fifteen days

Sergeants

*Cooper William Volunteered fifteen days
McGinnis William Volunteered fifteen days
*Tantlinger Henry Discharged at the expiration of six months
Anawalt Jacob Volunteered fifteen days

Corporals

*Swinhart Matthias Volunteered fifteen days
Larkins William Volunteered fifteen days
*Fields Jacob Volunteered fifteen days
Fox John Volunteered fifteen days

Drum Major

Lint John Volunteered fifteen days

Privates

Gruber William Volunteered fifteen days
Kritzer John Volunteered fifteen days
*Gribble Levi Volunteered fifteen days
*Houpt Valentine Volunteered fifteen days
*Graft John Volunteered fifteen days
Cover Jacob Volunteered fifteen days
*Nelson Arthur Volunteered fifteen days
*Saylor Jacob Volunteered fifteen days
*Faith Thomas Volunteered fifteen days
Kennedy George Volunteered fifteen days

*All whose names are marked with an asterisk were residents of the town of Somerset.

Jones Samuel Volunteered fifteen days
Serley Jacob Discharged at expiration of Six Months
Gray Henry Volunteered fifteen days
Gray Samuel Discharged at expiration of Six Months
Ganet Rush Volunteered fifteen days
Snyder Adam Volunteered fifteen days
Nedrow Philip Volunteered fifteen days
Nedrow Peter Volunteered fifteen days
*Hipsher Andrew Volunteered fifteen days
Cramer John Discharged at the expiration of Six Months
Sterner John Volunteered fifteen days
Lingafelter Michael Volunteered fifteen days
*Houpt John Volunteered fifteen days
Pennel James Volunteered fifteen days
Stahl David Volunteered fifteen days
Hartzell Jacob Discharged at expiration of Six Months
Johnston Tobias Volunteered fifteen days
*Woods George Volunteered fifteen days
*Whysong John Volunteered fifteen days
McKnight John Deceased January 23 1813 at Upper Sandusky Ohio
Drury John Volunteered fifteen days
Bosh Joseph Volunteered fifteen days
Commins John Volunteered fifteen days
Howard David Volunteered fifteen days
*Linn Alexander Volunteered fifteen days
Wright Elijah Volunteered fifteen days
Henry Peter Volunteered fifteen days
Davis John Volunteered fifteen days

I do certify in honor that the within pay roll is correct and the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just

FREDERICK HOFF
Captain

Captain Huff's company served in a brigade of Pennsylvanians that was under command of Brigadier-General Richard Crook (of Greene county), and which formed a part of the North Western Army under General William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States. We have no accounts of their having participated in any particular battles, but as there certainly were brisk times in the department in which they served, it may be taken for granted that their soldiering was not of the holiday kind.

When the term of enlistment of this brigade of Pennsylvanians had expired, for some reason it was necessary to have as many as possible of them to remain somewhat longer, but this could only be through the voluntary act of the men themselves. It is worthy of note that this entire company, with the exception of five men, volunteered to remain fifteen days beyond their term of service. This certainly is greatly to their credit, and it goes to show that these "Frosty Sons of Thunder" were true patriots, and did honor to the county from which they had gone forth. It also remains to be said that while a goodly number of other men of this detachment likewise volunteered to remain overtime, this company of Captain Huff's is the only one in which almost every man remained over his time of service.

Of Captain Huff himself we only know that he was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the Somerset settlement, and that he was a blacksmith by trade. So far as the writer knows, no people of the name are to be found in these parts at the present time. Lieutenant Peter Huston lived in Somerset all the remaining years of his life. Not a few of his descendants still live in and about the town of Somerset, and in the great Civil War of 1861-5 a number of his grandsons wore the Blue. Reference to Ensign Jacob Saylor will be made elsewhere. As to the private soldiers of this company, many of the names they bore are still well known in Somerset county.

If there were any other companies from Somerset county that served in the war of 1812, we have no account of them, either from record or tradition. The companies thus far mentioned went out under calls made in 1812. There certainly were other calls made in the two following years. The following letter is here given, as having some bearing on the subject:

Harrisburg April 16 1813

To Alexander Ogle Esq Major General of the twelfth Division of Militia.

Sir: I acknowledged for the Governor the receipt of your orders dated the 7th day of April 1813 issued in your capacity as Major General of the Twelfth Division of Pennsylvania Militia and am directed to say that the Governor has yet to learn that it was competent for a Major General to issue orders revoking those of the Commander in Chief He has hitherto thought that all Military Officers in subordinate situations were bound to execute implicitly the lawful orders of their superior.

You need scarcely be told that four classes of any division may be ordered into service, before it becomes the duty of the Commander in Chief to order out the classes of another or other divisions

I Am Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
JAMES TRIMBLE
Deputy Secretary

(Penna. Archives, second series, vol. 12, page 655.)

It is certain that in a general order of Governor Simon Snyder, under the date of March 13, 1813, that with others, one surgeon, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, ten third lieutenants, ten ensigns and one hundred men were to be drafted from the Twelfth Division (Somerset, Bedford and Cambria counties), who were to march to Erie, the regiment of which they were to form a part to be commanded by Col. Rees Hill, who was directed to place four hundred dollars in the hands of the two brigade inspectors, Majors George Graham, of Somerset, and Andrew Mann, of Bedford, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the marching of the men to the place of rendezvous. The foregoing letter makes it quite apparent that General Ogle, for some reason, probably because he thought that the call of the governor was in excess of the number that might be legally drafted from his division at that time, had taken the responsibility of revoking the order

of the governor in so far as his division was concerned. What the final outcome was is not known.

The only reference to any other company that we have been able to find in the Pennsylvania Archives is a letter addressed to the brigadier-general of the First Brigade of the Twelfth Division, which is here quoted:

Secretary's Office Harrisburg October 5 1813

To Jacob Saylor Brigadier General First Brigade Fourteenth Division Sir: Your letter of the 23d ult., has been received, and in the absence of Mr. Boileau I am directed to inform you that the Governor would with much pleasure order commissions to be issued to the officers of so patriotic a company of Volunteers as the one mentioned in your letter but that it does not appear to what battalion and regiment of the brigade the company is attached, nor whether the officers and men are in complete uniform &c either according to the provisions of the third section of the original militia law passed 9th of April 1807 or the second Section of the Supplemental law passed 26th March 1808 all of which should be certified by the Brigade Inspector who is also required by law to make a return of the election of officers.

The number of men associated being fifty six appears to be sufficient, and whenever it is certified that the other requisites of the law are complied with the commissions will be issued without delay.

I am very respectfully
Your friend and Obedient Servant
JAMES TRIMBLE,
Deputy Secretary.

As to whether the company here referred to ever went into service, nothing can be found in any record to which access has been had.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

There was no company from Somerset county that took part in the Mexican war. The few men from the county who did participate in this war went away to other places and enlisted, some, we believe, in the regular army, others in volunteer companies.

Among those known to have served were Charles H. Heyer, who was first lieutenant of the Cambria Guards, a company that went from Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. We think he was a son of Rev. C. F. Heyer, of missionary fame. While he may then have been residing in Cambria county, he certainly had in part been reared in Somerset county. He was a lawyer by profession, and was admitted to the bar of Somerset county in 1843. Theophilus L. Heyer, a member of the same company, is presumed to have been a brother of Lieutenant Heyer. Both of them returned from the war, but Lieutenant Heyer died not long afterwards.

Hezekiah P. Hite, who was a member of the Stoyestown family of the same name, also took part in the war. He is said to have died at Philadelphia, while on his return home. He, too, was a lawyer by profession, and was admitted to the Somerset bar in 1846 or 1847.

Dr. Smith Fetler, of Addison township; Samuel Kain-

worthy, also of Addison, and Henry Rink, of Berlin, or perhaps Brothers Valley township, are all three said to have been killed at the battle of Buena Vista. The companies and regiments in which they served are not known.

John Lichty, whose regiment is also unknown, was killed at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

Jeremiah Griffith, who was a son of the late Samuel Griffith, who in his day was a well known citizen of Greenville township, was wounded in the foot at the battle of Chapultepec. He never returned, although his parents for many years kept alive the hope that he would do so, as he had written his father that he was on his way home.

Charles A. Kimmell, at that time of Brothers Valley township; enlisted at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, in Captain Bragg's famous battery, which was a part of the army of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. It is said that on the eve of that battle he met Henry Rink, who has already been mentioned, and with whom he was well acquainted at home. There was but little time for conversation, and they would see each other again. Walking over a part of the field after the battle was over, Kimmell said about the first man he found was Henry Rink, stone dead. Charles A. Kimmell was a tinsmith by trade, and after his return from Mexico he located in Somerset, where he continued to reside all the remainder of his life. In the year 1866 he was elected to the office of associate judge, serving a five-year term as such with credit to himself. Always a poor man, and therefore obliged at all times to do something in the way of gaining a livelihood, in his later years he held the position of court crier.

Benjamin Parke Kooser, we believe, was a native of Jefferson township, and served in the company of Captain (afterwards general) William T. Sherman. If this statement is correct, then most of his service was in what afterwards became the state of California. He was a printer by trade, a graduate of the office of the *Somerset Herald,* and eventually became a resident of Santa Cruz, California, where he for many years conducted a newspaper known as the *Santa Cruz Sentinel.* He was one of the centennial commissioners of his adopted state in 1876. He was a brother of the late Curtis Kooser, and an uncle of Judge Francis J. Kooser. He died in 1878. He was of Revolutionary ancestry, his maternal grandfather being William Parke, of Westmoreland county.

Eli Shockey, himself of Revolutionary ancestry, being a grandson of Christian Shockey, is the hero of two wars. In speaking of his service in the Mexican war, Mr. Shockey says:

I enlisted at Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th of May, 1847, and was assigned to Company M, First United States Artillery. The first engagement I

was in was that of Molino del Rey. The place being walled, we made an entrance by scaling the walls. After getting into the city we turned their own batteries on the fleeing Mexicans. I was also in other battles about the City of Mexico. During our march through the city the Mexican women threw all kinds of missiles from the house tops.

When the war for the Union came on in 1861, Eli Shockey was not slow in again offering his services in upholding the flag of his country. In September of that year he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, and served a full term of three years, and we know that he served them well. At this time (1906) he is still living. Except for rheumatism, which compels him to use a crutch, he still seems to enjoy good health.

Noah Bird, of Addison township, is also the hero of two wars. Mr. Bird served in Company H, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. William Quail, of Connellsville, was his captain. He was present at the siege of Vera Cruz and was in fights almost every day on the march to the City of Mexico. He took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, and in the final capture of the City of Mexico. At the battle of Chapultepec he was the first man to jump the ditch and scale the walls, his captain being a close second. He had kept a diary of every incident that occurred from the time that he left Petersburg until his return. Some years ago his house was burned, and unfortunately his diary was also lost.

Noah Bird was also a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in Captain Bispham's Battery L, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. Mr. Bird at this writing is still living.

James Turner, who we think was an Addison man, died from the effects of a fall on shipboard, while crossing the Gulf of Mexico. James Paul, a native of Addison township, was also in the Mexican war. Daniel Wetzell, for many years a resident of Elk Lick township, served in the Mexican war.

CHAPTER XIX.—PART II.

THE HISTORY OF SOMERSET COUNTY IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION, 1861-1865.

Somerset county was not represented by any company under President Lincoln's first call for men to serve for three months in the task of suppressing the rebellion. This may largely be accounted for by the fact that in those days it was a county isolated from other parts of the country, in that there were no railroads within its borders, and, with the exception of the townships of Conemaugh and Paint, no part of the county can be said to have been even very near a railroad. There were, therefore, no facilities for the rapid assembling of men in the short time permitted for the filling of the quota under this first call.

But the lengthy rolls of the names of those who responded to the later calls of the President as they were made from time to time, are in themselves ample proof that our people were as ready to come forward in upholding and defending the authority of the government as were those of other parts of our noble commonwealth. The soldiers' monument in our court house grounds, with its list of four hundred and twelve names of those who gave up their lives on the battlefields of the south, or those others who died from the effects of disease, or who languished and died amid the horrors of southern prisons, bears mute testimony to the sacrifices that were made by our citizens in behalf of their country. It is also a witness to the hundreds of homes that were made desolate and filled with grief and sorrow for those who would no more return to gladden them. In some of them it was Rachel mourning for her children and refusing to be comforted. In others it was the wail of the widowed wife and her orphaned brood that filled the house with lamentations. It is the fate of war that it matters not how just the cause of a people may be, all these calamities and afflictions must be met and endured that the nation may live.

COMPANY A, TENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. (THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF THE LINE).

None of the volunteer military companies or organizations of the county as they existed at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war entered the service of the United States as such.

At that time there existed at Somerset a volunteer company

known, we believe, as the Somerset Guards. They were armed at that time with the Harper's Ferry rifle, without bayonets. It may be said that these Somerset Guards served as a nucleus around which was formed and recruited the first company from Somerset county that entered the service. Quite a number of the members of the guards did volunteer, but a large number of them held back, so the company was filled up by patriotic young men who came from all parts of Somerset county, and it also included in its ranks one man, James Barret, who came here from Frostburg, Maryland and joined the company. The men began to gather in some time during the month of May, 1861, and they were encamped on the old fair ground in the north end of Somerset borough, their wants being supplied by the citizens. Just at that time the quota under the first or three months call was filled, and the federal authorities were not enlisting volunteers for three years.

But the state of Pennsylvania was then raising the men for its afterwards famous Pennsylvania Reserve Division. There were sixteen regiments in this division, representing all arms of the service. Primarily this force was raised and equipped for state defense, but the law authorizing the raising of this corps contained a clause that their services might also be tendered to the general government. The company now under consideration was raised for this state service, and became a part of the Reserve Division.

Prior to their departure a large quantity of flannel was purchased, and a committee of patriotic ladies undertook to see that it was made up into suitable underwear for the men, to serve them until such time as they would be able to draw these things from the state. The ladies of this committee were Mrs. Harriet Ogle, Mrs. E. L. Pearson, Mrs. Lucy Baer, Mrs. H. P. Snyder, Mrs. George W. Benford, the Misses Maggie Knee, Ellen Ankeny, A. J. Parker, Elizabeth Baer, and Mrs. Wm. H. Koontz. In this work they had the assistance of probably as many as one hundred and fifty other ladies, both married and single.

The company was organized by the election of Robert P. Cummins as captain, James S. Hinchman as first lieutenant, and Cyrus Elder as second lieutenant. All three of these gentlemen were residents of the town of Somerset, and well qualified for their several places.

The order finally came that the company was to march to Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, from whence they were to proceed by rail to Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, where they were to go through a course of military training. From a cutting taken from a local newspaper of that time we glean that the day of departure was on a Tuesday, and that on Monday evening a

great farewell meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of a public leave-taking of the company. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by Colonel Hamilton B. Barnes, Hon. Francis M. Kimmell, Revs. Brown and Graft M. Pile, Hon. Edward M. Schrock, Lieutenant Cyrus Elder and Private Michael C. Lowry. "The Star Spangled Banner" and other national and patriotic songs were sung by Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., the great audience joining in the chorus.

On Tuesday morning the company marched out of town, escorted by the mounted home guards, and also accompanied by an immense concourse of citizens of every age and condition in life, from the town of Somerset as well as from the surrounding villages and country. The final adieus, ofttimes tremulous and tearful, were spoken on the hill west of town, and it may here be added that in more than one instance the farewells then spoken were indeed destined to be final. The farewells and leave-takings being over, our gallant soldier boys marched away to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The distance from Somerset to Greensburgh is forty miles, and the citizens of Somerset and its immediate vicinity provided a sufficient number of carriages and light spring wagons to carry all of the company, and so saved them this long march. Such were the scenes attending the departure of our famous Company A—scenes that were to be witnessed time and again, as many hundreds of others of our "Frosty Sons of Thunder," following in the wake of this first company, marched forth to fields of blood and death. And each time the feeling of grief and sorrow was far more poignant and bitter than the preceding ones, for by that time the people had learned what the real meaning of war was, and that it could not well be otherwise than that there must be places about the family altars of many of them that must forever remain vacant.

The writer cannot say that any further incidents of this first march or journey have come to his notice. After reaching their destination the several companies were speedily organized into regiments, and this company became Company A of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, which, after being once mustered into the service of the United States, also became known as the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

After remaining at Camp Wilkins for some time, they were removed to Camp Wright, at Hulton Station, some distance further away from Pittsburg. The company remained here until July 17, 1861, on which day orders came for the 10th Regiment to proceed to Cumberland, Maryland, by way of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. But this latter road at that time did not extend even as far as Bedford, and a large part of the distance was to

have been marched on foot. They had proceeded on their way as far as Hopewell, in Bedford county, where on July 20, their orders were countermanded, and they were ordered to Harrisburg, which they reached the next morning. During the 21st they were mustered into the service of the United States by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Sherman. Such accounts as we have of this event say that it took place on July 21st. However, the muster roll of Company A, as printed in Bates' History, makes the date of muster July 20th. We are unable to explain the discrepancy.

It is a difficult task to write the history of Company A, as a company. The history of this company and, for that matter, that of almost any other company in the regiment, or even in the division itself, is so closely interwoven with the whole, that it is hardly possible to write a separate history of even any one regiment of the division except perhaps that of the 3d and 4th Regiments for a part of their time of service. The history of a single company, certainly that of almost any single regiment except the two that have been named, is practically the history of the division.

They went to Washington with sixteen full regiments, or about sixteen thousand men. They were the largest body of men from any one state to go out together. More than that, except the 3d and 4th Regiments, for perhaps six months they remained together as a division from first to last, even though by reason of the casualties of war, they had been reduced to a mere handful of men. Very much of what will be here said is drawn from an address delivered by the late Colonel Henry H. Kuhn, at a reunion of the 10th Regiment.

Roll of Company A, 10th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps:

Robert P. Cummins, Captain. Resigned January 8, 1862; afterwards col. 142d Regt. P. V., and killed at Gettysburg.

James S. Hinchman, Captain. Promoted from 1st Lieut. Jan. 13, 1862; killed at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Chauncey F. Mitchell, Captain. Promoted from sgt. to 1st sgt.; to 2d Lieut., Aug. 1, 1862; to Capt., May 1, 1863; resigned Sept. 3d, 1863.

John C. Gaither, Captain. Promoted to 1st sgt.; to 1st Lieut. May 1, 1863; to Capt. Mar. 1, 1864; to Brevet Major, Mar. 13, 1865; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Cyrus Elder, 1st Lieut. Promoted from 2d Lieut. Jan. 8, 1862. Resigned July 21, 1862.

George S. Knee, 1st Lieut. Promoted from 1st sgt. to 2d Lieut. Jan. 13, 1862; to 1st Lt. Aug. 1, 1862. Died Jan. 27, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

David C. Scott, 1st Lieut. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; promoted to 1st sgt.; to 1st Lieut. April 26, 1864. Mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James M. Marshall, 2d Lieut. Promoted to sgt.; to 2d Lt. May 1, 1863; com. 1st Lt. Sept. 4, '63; not mus. Resigned March 14, 1864.

Rufus C. Landis, 1st sergt. Promoted to sgt.; to 1st sgt. April 26, 1864; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Adolph Winter, sergt. Transferred to 75th Regt. Penna. Vol. Inf. Drowned in Shenandoah river, Va., April, 1862.

Oswald H. Gaither, sergeant. Promoted to sergt. maj. July, 1861; to 1st Lieut. and Adjutant Mar., '62; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862; died at Richmond, July 8, 1862.

Eugene N. Petrie, sergeant. Made principal musician July 23, 1861. Died Harrisons Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

Herman G. Weller, sergeant. Promoted from corporal. Discharged by order War Dept., Nov. 26, 1862.

Herman G. Cunningham, sergeant. Promoted from corporal. Discharged May 5, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

August Floto, sergeant. Promoted to sgt. Discharged May 24, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Henry H. Kuhn, sergeant. Promoted to sgt.; disch. to accept promotion in U. S. C. T., April 2, 1864. Veteran.

Alexander Koontz, sergeant. Promoted to sgt. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Francis Phillippi, sergeant. Promoted to sgt. Captured at Gaines' Mill; wounded at Bull Run; at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and Wilderness, May 5, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Meshack Beam, sergeant. Promoted to corp.; to sgt. April 16, 1864. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Samuel R. Pile, sergeant. Promoted to corp.; to sgt. April 26, 1864. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Charles G. Ogle, corporal. Killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.

Samuel P. Pearson, corporal. Discharged on surgeon's cert. July 30, 1862.

William P. Huston, corporal. Discharged Oct. 14, 1862, for wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.

Charles A. Gaither, corporal. Discharged Dec. 25, 1862, for wounds received second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Isaac McAdams, corporal. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

George A. Keslar, corporal. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

James Benford, corporal. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

John G. Bricker, corporal. Wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.

Jacob Wiltrout, corporal. Wounded at Wilderness, May 8, 1864; absent at muster out.

Samuel Seese, corporal. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

William C. Stoner, corporal. Wounded at Fredericksburg. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Robert E. Laughton, corporal. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; missing in battle of Wilderness, May 8, 1864.

William Austin, musician. Promoted to principal musician and discharged by order War Dept., Feb. 23, 1863.

Alfred Ash, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Hugh Auman, private. Discharged for wounds, Aug. 12, 1863.

*Robert Allison, private. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Jesse Anderson, private. Deserted, Oct. 31, 1862.

James W. A. Barrett, private. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Wounded May 9, 1864; absent from company at date of muster out.

Chauncey F. F. Boyd, private. Discharged May 26, 1863, for wounds received at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

David Baldwin, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert. Dec. 16, 1861.

Fletcher Benford, private. Drafted man; transferred to Co. I, 191st Penna. Vol., June 1, 1864.

John Bense, private. Killed at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.

George W. Bricker, private. Died Jan. 4, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Buried at Mil. Asylum Cem., Washington, D. C.

Christian Berkey, private. Died Sept. 18, 1862, of wounds rec'd at second Bull Run. Buried Philadelphia, Pa.

Solomon Cook, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

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*Note.—All names marked with an asterisk are those of recruits who joined company October 29, 1862.

Ephraim Countryman, private. Missing in action at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.

Daniel Camp, private. Captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862. Wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864. Absent from company at muster out.

Benjamin F. Cooper, private. Discharged May 5, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

John Custer, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert. Jan. 17, 1863.

Ephraim Coleman, private. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.

Richard Custer, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, '64. Veteran.

*Henry Critchfield, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, '64. Veteran.

*William Cable, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, '64. Veteran.

*John E. Cobaugh, private. Died May 19, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

*Jacob Casebeer, private. Died March 28, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; buried at Philadelphia.

William E. Conrad, private. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Charles Diveley, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Wesley W. Davis, private. Discharged May 5, 1863, for wounds received in action, Aug. 27, 1862.

Dennis Durst, private. Died Sept. 16, 1862, of wounds received at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Virgil Elder, private. Promoted to q.-m. sergt. May 1, 1862. Transferred to 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864. Veteran.

Elijah P. Faidley. private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry J. Frank, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

Jacob Folk, private. Deserted June 4, 1862.

Wellington Glenn, private. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862. Absent at muster out.

William H. Garlitz, private. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.

John Gonder, private. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Dec. 9, 1863.

Urbanus Glotfelty, private. Killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.

Jonas Garlitz, private. Deserted Sept. 21, 1862.

Wilson C. Hicks, private. Absent sick at muster out.

John Hoyle, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Charles M. Hinchman, private. Captured at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Chauncey F. Huston, private. Discharged Jan. 17, 1863, for wounds received June 30, 1862.

John Hershberger, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864. Veteran. Captured and died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 7, 1864.

Alexander H. Huston, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864. Veteran.

Franklin Horner, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864. Veteran.

Joseph D. Humbert, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864, and wounded at Petersburg, Va., Mch. 31, 1865.

Benjamin F. Heckart, private. Killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

Cyrus Heinbaugh, private. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

William F. Houpt, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry Kidner, private. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Daniel S. Knee, private. Discharged Jan. 17, 1863, for wounds received June 30, 1862.

William H. Kimmell, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert. Dec. 1, 1862.

Simon P. Kurtz, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert. Jan. 30, 1862.

Edward J. Koontz, private. Died Sept. 15, 1862.

John O. Kimmell, Jr., private. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1863.

Solomon A. Lenhart, private. Captured at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Michael C. Lowry, private. Wounded and prisoner, June 30, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Frank M. McAdams, private. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

John P. Matthias, private. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Joseph Miller, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry C. McKinley, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert., date unknown.

*Oliver Moore, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864. Captured and died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 21, 1865.

*Jacob Metzler, private. Trasferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

Alexander Nedrow, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

*John Nedrow, private. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Harrison H. Penrod, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

George Pile, private. Wounded at Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

*John Pugh, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert., Mar. 14, 1863.

*Peter Pile, private. Transferred to 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

Frank H. Rhodes, private. Missing in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.

William E. Ramage, private. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Dec. 9, 1863.

John A. Ridinger, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864. Veteran.

Joshua Richmire, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

*Hezekiah Rock, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

Samuel Saylor, private. Wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.

Alexander Saylor, private. Wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., June 9, 1864; absent at muster out.

Josiah Saylor, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Jairus R. Shockey, private. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry W. Slater, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Luther A. Smith, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

William H. Smith, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Jeremiah Shaffer, private. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Levi Shaullis, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

*Jacob Sumpstine, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864, and was captured and died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1865.

*Alexander Stern, private. Transferred to Co. I, 191st Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

John M. Schneckenberger, private. Died May 11, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 9, 1864. Buried on battlefield.

Thomas Stewart, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Geo. H. Tagman, private. Transferred to 191st Regt., June 1, 1864.

Edward F. Tilson, private. Died Sept., 1862, of wounds received June 30, 1862.

Frank R. Walker, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Samuel Walker, private. Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

William Wagner, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert., Feb. 23, 1862.

George W. Weimer, private. Captured and died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received June 30, 1862.

Wm. H. Walker, private. Deserted. Date unknown.

William Young, private. Deserted. Date unknown.

Jeremiah H. Yutzy, private. Discharged on surgeon's cert., Dec. 24, 1862.

Tobias D. Yoder, private. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.

The company was mustered into the United States service

on July 21, 1861, and that night was flashed over the telegraph wires the news of the disaster that had overtaken the Federal arms at Bull Run, and a request to Governor Curtin that he send his Pennsylvanian Reserves to the capital at once. The 10th Regiment was hastily *embarked* on cars on the afternoon of the 22d, reaching Baltimore early on the following morning, and encamping near the depot of the Northern Central railway.

At that time it was necessary to march through several of the streets of the city to reach the depot or station of the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At two o'clock the march through the streets of Baltimore was commenced. The muskets of the men were loaded with buck and ball, and carried at a right shoulder-shift, the colonel marching on foot at the head of the regiment. It is said that all places of business along the line of march were closed. The pavements and cross streets were crowded with a vast multitude of people. No sounds were heard save the martial music and the heavy tramp of the armed men on the paved street. No hostile demonstration was made, and it was well that it was so.

Reaching Washington, they encamped on the plateau east of the capitol, remaining there until August 5th, at which time they were ordered to Tenallytown. Here the regiment was completely armed and equipped, and thoroughly trained in the duties that must be known by all good and efficient soldiers. October 9th, the regiment crossed the chain bridge into Virginia, and went into camp at Langley. Here it became a part of the Third Brigade, under command of General E. O. C. Ord.

On December 10, 1861, Company A participated in the battle of Dranesville. This affair was really an encounter between foraging parties of the hostile armies. The victory was with the Reserves, and although the brigade sustained a loss of eighty-one men in killed and wounded, Company A, along with the other three companies of the regiment that were in the engagement, was fortunate in having no casualties. The victory thus achieved by the Reserves was the first wreath with which the Army of the Potomac was crowned, and it did much to raise the spirits of the friends of the Union everywhere.

During the winter and up to April 18, 1862, the regiment was moved about more or less, but, outside of a good bit of hardship and exposure being endured, there were no noteworthy incidents. On April 18th, the entire division took up the line of march to Fredericksburg, Virginia, passing through Manassas and Catlet's Station. They remained at Fredericksburg until June 12, when they embarked on transports on the Rappahannock river and arrived at Whitehouse, landing on June 15th. On the 19th they marched to Mechanicsville, and

were now a part of McClellan's army, their position being on the extreme right. Everyone felt that great events were impending, and earthworks and defenses were constructed on the eastern slope of Beaver Dam creek, against any attack that might be made on their position.

This attack came soon enough. At noon on June 26th it became plain that the enemy was preparing to make an assault on their position, and the Reserves were not slow in forming their lines of battle. Companies A and B of the Tenth Regiment were detached and placed in rifle-pits that had been prepared. The first assault was made between three and four o'clock. "We plainly hear the command, 'forward,' given. We discern a line of infantry, their standards fluttering in the breeze, as they emerge from the rear of their battery. How proud and defiant they look as down the slope the line moves, as if on parade. But we are ready to meet them. Captains Hinchman and McConnell cry out, 'Don't fire, boys, until they come within good range.' On and on they come, until within two or three hundred yards of our lines. The artillery in our rear welcome them with a double charge of grape and cannister. There is a peal of musketry along our line, and as the smoke raises and clears away we see the slope strewn with killed and wounded and the survivors getting back with greater haste than they came."

A second attack was presently made, the enemy coming three lines deep, but it met the same fate that the first attack did. So the battle raged until long after dark. But the Reserves were as immovable as a line of rock.

While the entire division sustained a loss of four hundred and twenty-one men in this first real battle in which they participated, our Company A was fortunate enough to escape with a single casualty. This was Private John Bense, who was killed while, as was afterwards said, exposing himself at a time that it was needless that he should do so.

When the Pennsylvania Reserves went to the Peninsula, their effective force was estimated as being something over 10,000 men. It was afterwards learned that the Rebel force consisted of the divisions of A. P. and D. H. Hill, and numbered at least 20,000 men.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of June 27th the division was ordered to withdraw in the direction of Gaines' Mill. Here it would seem that it had been intended that the division should be held in reserve, and merely support the batteries on the right of the line. But the enemy meant business, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the entire division found itself engaged in a bloody battle that lasted until darkness put an end to the struggle. The losses of the division in this day's work footed up to 1,400 men.

As to Company A, it was not so fortunate as on the preceding day, and suffered greater loss. Corporal Charles G. Ogle and Private Urbanus Glotfelty were killed; Private Ephraim Countryman was missing, and was probably killed, as he was never again seen. Privates Henry Kidner and Wellington Glenn were wounded, the latter losing a leg. Privates Daniel Camp and Francis Phillippi were captured and taken to Richmond.

During the night the division was withdrawn in the direction of Charles City Cross Roads. In doing this they were under the painful necessity of abandoning their dying and badly wounded comrades to their fate.

During June 28th and 29th the Reserves were not in any action, although they were by no means idle, being engaged in picket and other duty. But on June 30th they were again in line of battle, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they were attacked by a superior force of the enemy under Gen. Longstreet. The Reserves bore the brunt of this attack, which continued until night came on, at which time reinforcements came up. A part of the line of the 10th and other regiments was broken, but under the exertions of Gen. McCall and Col. Warner the men were rallied, and the line restored to its former position. Gen. Longstreet's purpose was the cutting of McClellan's army in twain, and in a paper written by him after the war he stated that it was only the stubborn resistance and dogged determination of McCall's men (the Reserves) that prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. "Such splendid fighting qualities," he said, "I never saw excelled."

This battle is usually known as the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, but to some it is also known as the battle of White Oak Swamp. The losses of the Reserves in this engagement were 1,600 men in killed, wounded and captured. Lieut. Oswald H. Gaither, who had gone out with Company A, but who had been promoted adjutant, was wounded, captured, and died at Richmond on July 8th. Private George W. Weimer was wounded and captured, dying at Richmond, date unknown; Private Edward F. Tillson was wounded and died in September, 1862; Private Michael C. Lowry was wounded, captured, and spent a considerable length of time in Libby prison. In addition to these, Corporal William P. Huston, Privates Chauncey H. Huston, Daniel S. Knee and Tobias D. Yoder, were wounded.

It may be added here that during this action a charge was made by the Tenth Regiment in which they brought off some sixty prisoners. After this action was over the Reserves marched to Malvern Hill, but took no part in this great battle, being held in reserve. At midnight after the battle of Malvern Hill, the division set out on its march to Harrison's Landing, arriving there about 7 o'clock the next morning. And so ended the Seven

Days Battles before Richmond. The division had now been on the Peninsula two weeks, and its losses on its blood-stained fields footed up to 3,521 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, there not being very many of the latter. This was more than one-third of their effective force. It is no wonder that even so great a general of the Confederacy as Gen. Longstreet was should have said he "never saw their fighting qualities excelled."

The Reserves remained at Harrison's Landing until August 11, 1862, at which time they were ordered to join the army of Gen. Pope. They reached Pope's army at Kelley's Ford and Rappahannock station. At Warrenton they were attached to the First Army Corps, under Gen. Irwin McDowell.

On August 28th, 29th and 30th, 1862, a series of actions took place between the armies of Gen. Pope and Gen. Lee, which, taken collectively, are usually known as the Second Battle of Bull Run, although they covered a pretty wide scope of country. This series of battles culminated on August 30th in a great disaster to the Union army. Company A, along with the entire division, took part in these three days of fighting, and suffered its full share of the loss of 518 men which the division sustained. Private Wesley W. Davis was wounded on August 28th; Sergeant Francis Phillippi was wounded on the 29th; Capt. James S. Hinchman, a brave and efficient officer, who had succeeded Capt. Cummins after his resignation to take up the duties of his office as sheriff of Somerset county, to which he had been elected, was killed on August 30. He was the only member of the company killed outright in this series of battles. Private Dennis Durst was wounded on August 30, and died September 16. We are not able to say on which day Private Christian Berkey was wounded, but he died from his wounds September 18, and was buried at Philadelphia. Private Charles A. Gaither was wounded on August 30, and Private Charles M. Hinchman was captured on August 30th.

The results of this second battle of Bull Run found Company A behind the defenses of Washington, on September 2, 1862. Here they were in a division of the First Army Corps, under "fighting Joe Hooker." At midnight on the night of September 7th they crossed "the Long Bridge," marching through the streets of the nation's capital with silent, solemn tread, not even the beat of a drum was heard. Marching through Maryland, they encountered a part of Lee's army at South Mountain, on September 14th. The engagement which followed was a triumph for the Union arms, the enemy being routed with great loss. The loss of the division was 417 men, but Company A's loss was only two, these being Private Benjamin F. Heckart, killed, and Private Chauncey F. F. Boyd,

badly wounded. On September 16th there was a small amount of fighting, but Company A sustained no loss.

On September 17th was fought the battle of Antietam. It lasted but a single day, and may be said to have been the bloodiest battle in which the Army of the Potomac had, up to this time, taken part. It resulted in a great victory for the national arms—a victory of which it is to be feared that the fullest fruits were not reaped. As the battle was about opening Company A was detached to watch for a possible advance of the enemy from a certain direction, of which they were to send information at once to Gen. Hooker's headquarters in their rear. From their position they had a full view of the battle in which their division and regiment were actively engaged. They could witness its tide surging back and forth. Now the Rebels are driven through the cornfield up to and beyond the Dunker church, but, receiving reinforcements, they in turn drive the division down the slope, through the corn field, and into the woods, where our batteries received the exulting foe with double charges of grape and canister, causing them to reel and stagger and fall back, pursued by the reformed lines. And so the struggle continued for five mortal hours, when the division was relieved, after suffering a loss of 568 men, more than 10 per cent of their effective force.

Company A's service was not without its use, for presently the point they had been placed to watch suddenly became alive with Rebels, of which Gen. Hooker had prompt notice, and the company was then ordered to fall back, and the enemy was greeted with such a terrific fire from twenty pieces of artillery that they were unable to come within rifle range. By reason of having been detached from the regiment, as stated, it suffered no other loss than that Private Benjamin F. Cooper was wounded.

It may here be said that Eugene N. Petrie, principal musician, died at Harrison's Landing on July 4, 1862, and Private Edward J. Koontz died September 15, 1862. These, we believe, were the only two members of Company A who died from sickness during its entire term of service.

Sergeant Adolph Winter had obtained a transfer to the 75th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, where he became first lieutenant of Company I.

On April 15th, 1862, this regiment was ordered to cross the Shenandoah river at Berry's Ferry. The river was high, with a swift current. One company was safely crossed, and then an attempt was made to utilize an old ferry boat or scow. A large number of men were embarked on this scow, among them being Lieut. Winter. In mid-stream the scow capsized, and the men were thrown into the water, and fully fifty of them were

drowned, among them Lieut. Winter. It has been said that he was a strong swimmer, and possibly he might have escaped, but he was assisting one of the men who was a poor swimmer, or possibly was not able to swim at all. He had nearly reached the shore, and had grasped the overhanging branch of a tree, but the treacherous branch broke, and both he and the soldier were thrown further back into the water, and both perished.

It may be seen that Company A had thus far sustained not a small loss of men, but it had not yet received its fullest baptism of fire, for it had yet to pass through the awful day at Fredericksburg.

On the night of December 11th the Tenth Regiment was marched to a point about three miles below Fredericksburg, where Gen. Franklin intended to lay pontoons for crossing over his grand division. The 10th was to protect the pontoniers while laying their bridge. Company A, with Company F, was detailed along the water edge, and they performed this duty successfully. At 8 o'clock in the morning the bridge was completed, and this part of the army crossed over to the field of Fredericksburg—a field destined in a few short hours to become one of the bloodiest in the annals of the entire war. The division was commanded by Gen. George C. Meade; the Third Brigade, in which was the Tenth Regiment, was under command of Gen. C. F. Jackson.

It had fallen to the lot of the division to storm the ridge and seize a new cut road in the rear. If this could be accomplished, Lee would be compelled to abandon his line on the heights above. The early morning hours were obscured by a dense fog, but this about 10 o'clock cleared away, and a full view was had of the plain in their front, over which so many of their comrades in arms were soon to march to meet the death of heroes. The word to march was not given until 2 o'clock, when the whole line moved forward as steadily as if on dress parade. During this forward move Gen. Meade sent a staff officer to direct Gen. Jackson to change the direction of the Third Brigade and charge a battery firing on their flank. The aide was killed before he could deliver the order, but Gen. Jackson, himself seeing the necessity for such a movement, was mortally wounded before he could execute it. Yet so thoroughly had this brigade been disciplined in the school of battle that the men, without orders or a leader, of themselves executed the movement and drove the battery from the field, which conduct led Gen. Meade to exclaim, "Every one of those men is fit to be a general officer," an involuntary tribute from a regular army officer to the worth of a large part of the stuff out of which the volunteer army was created.

The enemy permitted the advancing line to approach within

three hundred yards of their own first line before they opened fire on them, and then, said one of Company A, "it seemed as if all the missiles in rebeldom were concentrated at that particular point, and were being thrown against us." The line faltered, but only for a moment. The command was given to charge. With a cheer the line took up the double-quick, crossed the railroad at a run, up to the first line of the enemy's works, on to the second line, and after the fleeing enemy until their third line was reached, where they were compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion. It was Stonewall Jackson's entire corps that they had attacked. They, in turn, now drove the Reserves back to the railroad, where the unequal contest was kept up for a time, but ended in their being driven back still further. The division went into action with 4,500 men; the losses were 1,760, almost 40 per cent of the whole. The regimental loss was 137. The list of its casualties tells its own story of the part played by Company A on this ill-starred day. Corporal Isaac McAdams, Privates Robert Allison, William E. Conrad, Cyrus Heinbaugh, John O. Kimmell, Jr., Michael C. Lowry and John Nedrow were killed on the field; First Lieutenant George S. Knee was wounded and died on January 28, 1863; Private George W. Bricker was wounded and died on January 4; Jacob Casebeer was wounded and died on March 28, at Philadelphia; First Sergeant John C. Gaither, Sergeants Herman G. Cunningham, David C. Scott and August Floto, Privates William C. Stoner, Frank McAdams, John P. Matthias, Jairus Shockey, were wounded; Sergeant Samuel R. Pile, Corporals Samuel Seese and Robert E. Laughton, and Private James W. A. Barrett were captured. It is stated on good authority that when the division was withdrawn there were but nine men left together of Company A, and these were brought off under command of Corporal Rufus C. Landis, there being neither commissioned officer or sergeants left with the company.

This list of casualties in Company A, long as it is, is not the full measure of the sacrifices made by our people on this dreadful day of slaughter, for not less than six other full companies of our stalwart sons were actors in this bloody drama, and none came forth unscathed. It may well be said that the ill-fated tidings from this field of blood carried grief and sorrow to many of our homes.

In January, 1863, Company A took part in Gen. Burnside's fruitless mud march that followed the battle of Fredericksburg.

In February, 1863, the Reserves were sent within the defenses of Washington, to afford them an opportunity to reorganize and recuperate their shattered ranks. In the Gettysburg campaign the First and Third Brigades only took part.

They were attached to the Fifth Corps. They participated in the battle of Gettysburg, the particular part of the battle in which they were engaged being about the Round Top. While the losses of the division were 210 men, Company A had the good fortune to pass through the engagement without loss.

Company A, along with the rest of the Tenth Regiment, took part in all the movements of the Army of the Potomac through the summer and fall of 1863, including the fruitless Mine Run campaign. The only casualty in the company was the wounding of Private Daniel Pile at Bristow Station, Virginia, on October 14, 1863.

After the end of the Mine Run campaign the Reserves finally settled down in winter quarters along the Orange & Alexandria railroad. On May 3 the division crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. This was the beginning of Gen. Grant's final campaign for the overthrow of the rebellion. The Reserves took their full part in the battles of the Wilderness, on May 5, 6 and 7, and at Spottslyvania Court House on May 12. They were at the North Anna and South Anna rivers. In short, it was fighting almost every day.

On May 30 was fought the battle of Bethesda Church. Here the Reserves stood in battle array for the last time as an organization. At midnight their term of service would expire. How well they acquitted themselves in this their last battle is fully attested in the general order relieving and ordering them home for final discharge. It may here be stated that this last battle ground was within six miles of Mechanicsville, or Beaver Dam Run, where they fought their first real battle and won their first victory, if we except the affair at Dranesville, for affair was all it was when compared with the greater events that followed.

Beginning with May 5, the casualties suffered by Company A in its last month of service were as follows: Sergeant Francis Phillippi and Private John E. Cobaugh were wounded on May 5, and the latter died on May 19, 1864. Corporal Jacob Wilbrout was wounded on May 8, and Corporal Robert Laughton was reported missing on this day, and must certainly have been killed, as he was never seen or heard of afterwards. On May 9 John M. Schneckenberger was mortally wounded, dying on the 11th, and was buried on the battle field. Alexander Saylor was wounded on May 9. He returned home, lived a few years, and his death was probably due to the wound he received that day. Private Frank H. Rhoads was reported missing on May 9. Like Corporal Laughton, he was never afterwards heard of. Corporal John J. Bricker, Privates Daniel Camp and Samuel Saylor were wounded on May 10 at Spottsylvania. The losses of the entire division in this last month of service were 5 officers and 100

men killed; 32 officers and 493 men wounded; 25 officers and 451 men captured; an aggregate loss of 1,106. The Tenth Regiment lost 9 men killed, 29 wounded, 1 officer and 13 men captured. The men who were thus captured in the last month of their service were indeed to be commiserated with, for a large number of them perished amid the horrors of the Andersonville prison pen or those of others just as bad.

Alexander H. Huston, John Hershberger, John Adam Ridinger and Virgil Elder had re-enlisted as veterans. There were also some men who had joined the company in 1862 as recruits. These men, with the veterans, were transferred to Company I, 191st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Of these men the records of that company show that Oliver Moore was captured and died at Salisbury, North Carolina, January 21, 1865; John Harshberger was captured and died at Salisbury, December 7, 1864; Jacob Sumpstine was captured and died at Salisbury, January 3, 1865; Joseph D. Humbert was wounded at Petersburg on March 30, 1865; John Adam Ridinger was a prisoner of war from August 19, 1864, to September 22, of the same year. The remainder of these transferred men appear to have suffered no casualties, and were honorably discharged. Six members of Company A have the ugly word "deserter" written after their names.

When Company A was mustered out on June 11, 1864, there were present two officers and thirty-one non-commissioned officers and privates. Six other privates who were entitled to be mustered out on that date were absent either in hospitals or as prisoners of war. Nineteen men had been transferred. This shows the strength of the company present and absent on date of muster out as having been fifty-eight men. The total number enrolled in the company during the entire period of its service was one hundred and twenty-seven men.

CHAPTER XIX—PART III.

SOMERSET COUNTY MEN IN THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

There were a number of Somerset county men in this regiment. These appear to have been drafted, and the date of their muster into service is September 26, 1864. At that time the regiment was on duty on Morris Island, South Carolina, which is off Charleston.

It was a detachment from the Fifty-second Regiment that was the first to enter Fort Sumter on February 18, 1865, after it had been abandoned by the enemy, and the colors of the Fifty-second Regiment were the first to be planted on its battered ramparts after almost four years of bloody war. So also was this detachment the first Federal force to enter the city of Charleston and take possession of this stronghold of treason. Later, when Sherman's victorious legions marched through South Carolina, the Fifty-second Regiment joined them and was with them when Johnson surrendered his army in North Carolina.

Somerset county men in Company C, Fifty-second Regiment:

Franklin Hines, corporal,
Paul B. Schlag, corporal,
Blough, Cyrus, private,
Blough, David, private,
Berkey, Abraham, private,
Brant, Abraham, private,
Custer, Daniel, private,
Darr, Philip, private,
Griffith, Peter, private,
Gordon, Samuel, private,
Hahn, Gotlieb,
Hoffman, Christian, private,
Horner, Jacob C., private,
Howard, Abraham, private,
King, Michael, private,
Koontz, Michael, private,
Lambert, Hugh, private,
Livingston, Daniel, private,
Lehman, Samuel, private,
Mayes, John, private,
Miller, Moses, private,
Mull, William, private,
Mull, Henry, Private.
Pullin, William, private,
Rummell, Emanuel, private,
Rupp, Peter, private,
Raymon, John D., private,
Schrock, John, private,
Wetmiller, Herman, private,

Somerset county men in Company E:

John R. Patterson, sergeant,
Jonathan Shunk, sergeant,
Boyer, Samuel, private,
Bohane, James, private,
Barker (Baker) Benjamin F., private,
Crosby, William H., private,
Deal, Esau, private,
Livingston, M. J., private,
Rose, Aaron, private,
Thomas, Peter, private.

Somerset county men in Company I:

Barron, William H., private,
Berkeybile, John, private,
Bowlby, John M., private,
Boyd, William, private,
Carver, Abraham, private,
Clay, Henry F., private,

Cromis, George W., private,
Domer, William, private,
Engle, Josiah,
Finnessy, Joshua, private,
Geiger, Henry, private,
Heimbaugh, Solomon, private,
Hutzell, Michael, private,
King, Norman D., private,
Keifer, Benjamin, private,
Landis, Abraham, private,
Landis, Edward, private,
Lowry, Chauncey, private,
Lowry, Lewis, private,
Manges, Edward, private,
Mortimer, William, private,
McClosky, John, private,
Putnam, John, private,
Ross, George, private,
Ross, Jacob, private,
Reed, Calvin L., private,
Stough, George W., private,
Snyder, Alfred N., private,
Wilson, Henry, private,
Younkin, Frederick, private.

Somerset county men in Company H:

Flamm, Michael, private,
Flamm, Nicholas, private,
Meyers, Benjamin, private,
Onstead (Anstead), Adam, private,
Spangler, David, private,
Schrock, Philip, private,
Trent, Charles, private,
Zerfoss, Samuel, private,

THE FIFTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was recruited in the fall of 1861, the greater part of the men being from Somerset and Cambria counties. Companies B, C and G were entirely made up of Somerset county men, while fully one-half of the members of Company D were also from Somerset county. Besides these, were a few men from the county in Company H. It is also said, that companies A, E and I had a small number of men in their ranks who were from the northern part of the county.

As the several companies were filled, they rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where the Fifty-fourth Regiment was organized with Jacob M. Campbell as colonel. While Col. Campbell at that time resided at Johnstown, he nevertheless was a native of Somerset county, having been born in Allegheny township.

Necessarily the history of a company is the history of the regiment of which it forms a part, and in a measure it must be written from that standpoint. At Camp Curtin the regiment was instructed in all the details of company and regimental drill. It remained there until February 27, 1862, when it was ordered to Washington. Encamping near the Bladensburg Cemetery, it remained there until March 29, when it proceeded to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and reported to Col. Dixon S. Miles. A few days later it was ordered to do duty in guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The entire distance to be covered by the regiment was fifty-six miles. Company G, under command of Capt. Frank B. Long, was stationed at Back creek, about eight or ten miles west of Martinsburg, West Virginia; Company D, under Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley, was placed at Alpine Station, opposite Hancock, Maryland; Company C, under Capt. Enoch D. Yutzey, went to Great Cacapon

Depot, where there was an important bridge; Company B, under Capt. John H. Hite, was stationed at Paw Paw Tunnel.

The region immediately south of the line of railroad was infested by bushwhackers and guerrillas, who roved over the country, pillaging and burning the property of Union men, and not infrequently that of Rebels also, and ever on the alert to burn the bridges on the line of the railroad. So, for the next eight months, the time of the regiment was fully occupied in hunting down these roving bands and driving them away from the line of the road. At the time of Lee's invasion of Maryland the regiment was still engaged in this duty. But Col. Campbell succeeded in drawing off in safety the companies whose positions were most exposed, although it was a close call as to Company G. On September 12, Company G, with detachments from Companies D and I, had a considerable skirmish near North Mountain with a Rebel rear guard, in which the enemy lost two men killed, seven wounded and nineteen captured. This, we believe, was the first time in which any part of the regiment came into contact with an organized force of the enemy, and in gaining this success they suffered no loss themselves.

Col. Jacob M. Campbell, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On October 4 the whole of Company B was captured at Paw Paw, West Virginia, by a strong force of the enemy under the command of General Imboden. There were ninety-three men present with the company at the time, and all were taken prisoners and hurried off to Richmond. On that day the writer of these pages was at the camp of Company H, about fifteen miles east of Paw Paw. He is aware that this surrender of Company B by Capt. Hite was at the time the subject of much criticism in the remainder of the regiment, it being believed that the surrender was not warranted on his part, and that the captain should have defended his position, or at least have saved his men from capture by withdrawing them. As to defending the position, the men were to some extent protected by being in a rifle pit. Having ourself seen this defense, but at a distance of perhaps two hundred yards, while it might have been held against a small force of cavalry, it could not have been successfully defended against such a force as Gen. Imboden had. The enemy, when they did appear, were numerous enough to surround the company on all sides. All Federal reports of that day, including those of Gens. McClellan, Kelley and Averill, as well as that of Col. McReynolds, who was at

Green Spring Run, a few miles west, placed Imboden's force at 1,500 men, of whom 1,000 were infantry, with a battery of artillery. Gen. Imboden himself, in answer to an inquiry made of him after the close of the war, stated that he had about 1,500 men with him on that occasion. A single company could not have successfully defended such a position as this against such a force. It would have been a useless shedding of blood, and the situation fully justified the surrender of the company.

As to whether or not Capt. Hite should have saved himself and men from capture by a prompt retreat when he first learned of the proximity of the enemy, that would have depended entirely on what information he had as to their number, and this was that it was a force of about 500 cavalry, and he might have believed that he could hold his position against such a force. At most, this could only be said to have been an error of judgment on his part. Once withdrawing from his defenses, he could only have escaped by immediate flight, with the chances of being speedily overtaken by a superior force of the enemy's cavalry. Gen. Lee himself, in a report made to the Confederate secretary of war on October 6, 1862, says that Gen. Imboden sent a detachment of his cavalry across the Potomac river to the Maryland side for the purpose of cutting off any escape in that direction. Enough, we think, has been said to show that Capt. Hite's position was surrounded on all sides, and that it could not have been successfully defended against the force opposed to him, and that it was hardly possible for him to have saved his command by flight at any time after the close proximity of the enemy was actually discovered.

To follow the fortunes of Company B: They, along with Company K, who had also been captured at an earlier hour of the same day, were taken to Richmond as prisoners of war, but they did not long remain such. At the time of their capture a great part of what is now the state of West Virginia was debatable ground, and it was infested by numerous bands of partisan rangers, guerrillas and bushwhackers. Many of them were simply bands of thieves and cutthroats, who preyed on friend and foe alike; some of them probably regularly enlisted men of the Confederate army, and all of them, when captured, claimed to be such, but the Federal authorities did not always recognize these claims, and therefore did not always accord them the treatment due to prisoners of war. This the Confederate authorities resented, and threatened reprisals. Imboden's force, which made this capture, was a partisan corps that operated mostly in West Virginia, and the Confederate authorities set apart the prisoners they captured as hostages for their own men captured in those parts. And so the men of Company B speedily found themselves in close confinement. A number

of guerrillas had been captured and executed in Missouri by a Federal general, and this may also have had some bearing on the case. Most of the accounts that we have about this phase of their captivity are that it was the declared purpose of the Confederate authorities that these men should actually be executed.

When the news of the probable fate that was in store for them reached the north, the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black interested himself in their behalf. Most of the men of Company B were the sons of his old-time friends and neighbors. He at once proceeded to Washington, and laid their unfortunate situation before both President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, the secretary of war, and asked them to make a strenuous effort to get them exchanged. But he found Secretary Stanton disposed to permit the authorities at Richmond to do their worst, and then retaliate on Rebel prisoners, saying that our side held the greater number of prisoners and could afford to carry the matter of holding them as hostages farther than the enemy could. The President himself was willing enough to accede to Judge Black's request, but said that these matters had been placed in the hands of the secretary of war, and he could not interfere, but did go so far as to authorize Judge Black to say to Mr. Stanton that it was his wish that every effort possible should be made to relieve these men from their dangerous situation. But Mr. Stanton remained obdurate, and adhered to his original purpose of retaliating in kind. Judge Black passed back and forth between Mr. Stanton and the President three or four times without success. He had been personally acquainted with Mr. Stanton before the war, and it had been largely through Judge Black's good opinion of his ability and his good offices that Mr. Stanton had been brought into public notice and reached the high station he then occupied. As a last resort he appealed to Mr. Stanton's gratitude, and gained the favor asked. It was then past midnight, but, armed with authority to proceed and meet the Confederate commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, he at once boarded a steamer and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and from there to City Point, on the flag-of-truce boat. Here he met Judge Robert Ould, the Confederate commissioner of exchange, and found in him almost as stubborn a man to deal with as he had found in Secretary

Lieut.-Col. Enoch D. Yutzey, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Stanton. Judge Ould seemed to be of the opinion that if it was to be a question of retaliation it might be just as well to commence then and there. But Judge Black and Judge Ould had known each other in happier days, and in the end Judge Black's entreaties prevailed, and Judge Ould finally consented to their being exchanged, and, as some accounts have it, on the very day on which they were to be shot or hanged. But be that as it may, Judge Black was most likely about the only man who could have brought about this happy result, for on the one side there appears to have been a fixed determination to retaliate for what was looked on as unjust treatment of its adherents who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of their enemies, and on the other side an equally fixed determination to let their adversary do their worst and retaliate in turn. But in accordance with the promise made by Judge Ould, he delivered the men of Companies B and K at City Point on December 1, 1862.

Shortly after the return of Companies B and K from their captivity, which was in the early part of December, the regiment was relieved from its arduous duty of guarding the railroad, and was concentrated at North Mountain Station, a few miles west of Martinsburg. After a time it was ordered to Romney, West Virginia. Its duties here were to scout the country and assist in capturing or driving out the numerous bands of guerrillas that infested this section. From this time on it is to be considered as belonging to the Department of West Virginia. The regiment remained in this department until some time in April, 1864, when it becames a part of the forces of Gen. Sigel in his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. It is true that up to this time the Fifty-fourth Regiment had seen much arduous and trying service, yet it had been fortunate in suffering but a very slight loss through the casualties of war. Henceforth its service was to be of a different nature from what it had been, and they were to face the enemy in more than one hard-fought battle.

On May 15, 1864, the Fifty-fourth Regiment passed through the ordeal of real battle. This was at New Market, Virginia. In this action the regiment bore a conspicuous part and suffered a heavy loss, the number of killed, wounded and missing being 174. Among the killed was Lieut. Sylvester B. Colborn, of Company B. The losses sustained by the several Somerset county companies, so far as they can now be ascertained, will be given elsewhere. Company G, under Captain Long, appears to have been on detached duty, and so took no part in this engagement, except that three of its members did happen to be with the regiment, one of whom was killed. General Hunter having superseded General Sigel in command of these forces on May 29, a second advance was made up the Shenandoah

Valley, and on June 5 the battle of Piedmont was fought, which resulted in a Union victory that in its way was as pronounced a success as that of New Market had been a disaster. In this battle the Fifty-fourth was conspicuous for the bravery displayed by officers and men alike. In one charge that it made bayonets and clubbed guns were used, and two Rebel colonels were captured. The regimental loss was two men killed and twenty-seven wounded. There were, however, some forty others whose wounds were so slight that they were not reported at the hospital. Colonel Campbell closed his report of this battle in the following terms: "It would be invidious to mention officers and men by name, conspicuous for acts of bravery on the field. All behaved most gallantly. Each did all that could be expected of brave men."

On June 11 the regiment took part in the capture of the town of Lexington, Virginia, but it suffered little loss. On June 17, 1864, the army found itself in front of Lynchburg. Here for two days a contest was waged with varying success, and which at times raged with great fury. During this time the men of the Fifty-fourth were without rations and worn out with hard service, but they never flinched from the severe duty exacted from them. The regiment suffered a loss of eleven men killed, thirty-seven wounded, with fourteen missing. There were also thirty other officers and men whose injuries were so slight that they did not report at the hospital. Captain John Cole, of Company B, was among the severely wounded.

The enemy could not be dislodged from his strong position, and General Hunter was obliged to withdraw his army and to commence a retreat across the mountains toward the Kanawha river. It would be difficult to give any adequate idea of the sufferings and privations endured by both man and beast in this memorable ten days' march through a mountainous and hostile country, its hills and valleys scorched by the summer sun. Added to this was short rations and little to be found in the sparsely settled country toward appeasing the hunger of the men, who had before them a prospect of actual starvation. The distance covered by this march from Lynchburg to the Kanawha river was 215 miles. After a brief rest of perhaps a week, the regiment was ordered to Martinsburg, West Virginia, which was reached on July 14. On July 18 the regiment was in an engagement near Snicker's Ferry, in which a loss of seven men was suffered; and on July 24 and 25 it took part in a disastrous affair at Kernstown, with a further loss of one man killed, one officer and thirteen men wounded, and two officers and thirty-two men captured or missing.

On September 19 the regiment took part in the great battle of Winchester, or Opequan. Here it suffered a loss of six men

killed, four officers and thirty-five men wounded, and four men captured. On the 21st and 22d of the same month they were at Fisher's Hill, where their loss was two men killed and nine men wounded.

The battle of Cedar Creek was fought on October 19, 1864, The Fifty-fourth regiment was a part of the Army of West Virginia. The action opened about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the first attack, which was of the nature of a surprise, fell on this part of the army, and the regiment shared the same luck that befell the remainder of their division. Their loss in this battle was one officer and two men killed, four men wounded, and twenty-eight men captured. Lieutenant Joseph Peck, of Company B, who was the acting adjustant of the regiment, was wounded in the arm and bled to death.

In December the regiment was sent to City Point, Virginia, where it arrived on the 23d. Here it was assigned to the Army of the James. By February 7, 1865, the term of the original enlistment had expired, the men having been mustered out of service as their time was up. There were, however, many recruits and veterans still left in service. The recruits and veterans of the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves had been organized into an independent battalion, and attached to the Fifty-fourth. On February 7, the regiment was reorganized, these Reserves now becoming a part of the new organization. This led to an entire change in the make-up of the companies. As an illustration, the rolls, as they appear in Bate's History, show that such of the original members of Company C who still remained in service at the time of this reorganization were transferred to Company H, while the original Company H men are to be looked for elsewhere, so that from this time it is somewhat difficult to trace any particular company. Companies B and C certainly can no longer be looked on as being Somerset county companies.

The regiment seems to have had but little more than its ordinary camp duties until April 2, 1865, when it took part in the general forward movement of the army. It was a part of the force that carried Fort Gregg by storm, in which affair it suffered a loss of twenty men in killed and wounded. On April 5 it was part of a force sent to effect the destruction of High Bridge, for the purpose of cutting off that way of retreat for the enemy and delaying his columns. But the enemy had taken precaution looking toward the safety of this their main avenue of escape. This small force of only a single brigade promptly attacked, but soon found itself surrounded on all sides by the columns of the enemy, and was forced to surrender. The regiment suffered a loss of twenty-one in killed and wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Cyrus Patton, of Company

G. Though failing in the immediate purpose of their attack, they still gained a part of the object they had been sent to accomplish, in that Lee's army was detained a considerable time at this point, thus giving General Sheridan longer time in heading them off. General Grant, in his final report of the operations of this campaign, makes reference to the services of this small force, saying, in substance, that all was done by them that was expected of them. For four days, without rations, the captives marched with the retreating rebel army, when, to their great joy, they were released from their captivity and starving condition by Grant's victorious columns. The men were sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Maryland, and on July 15, 1865, they were mustered out of service.

We will here relate a somewhat singular incident that occurred during the last year of the regiment's service. In 1863, while near Romney, West Virginia, brass drums had been purchased for the drummers of the several companies. These drums bore the letters of their companies, with the number of the regiment. In February, 1864, Company F, which was not a Somerset county company, was mostly captured at Patterson's creek, about seven miles east of Cumberland, Maryland, their drum, of course, being lost, although the drummer himself escaped. As already noted, the entire regiment was captured at High Bridge, near Petersburg, on April 5, 1865, somewhat over a year after the capture of Company F, and a period in which the regiment saw its most strenuous service. The two points named are also hundreds of miles apart. It is well known that soldiers usually wear their letters and regimental numbers on their caps, and a glance at a man's cap or hat tells where he is from. A few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and after these Fifty-fourth men had been released from their captivity, Charles A. Diveley, the drummer of Company C, met a soldier belonging to a New York regiment, who, pointing to a house not far away, told him that if he went there he would find his drum which had been taken from him at the time of his capture at High Bridge. Diveley went immediately to make a search for the drum, and soon found it, and with it the drum of Company F, which had been lost so long before and so far away from where it had been recovered. It certainly was a strange happening that these drums should both be recovered in the same house.

Roll of Company B, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers:

John H. Hite, Captain. Discharged May 4, 1864.

John Cole, Captain. From 1st Lieut. Mustered out September 16, 1864, expiration of term.

John H. Benford, 1st Lieutenant. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.

Harry G. Baer, 2d Lieutenant. Discharged January 15, 1864.

Sylvester Colborn, 2d Lieutenant. Killed at New Market, May 15, 1864.

Joseph H. Peck, 2d Lieutenant. Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
Abraham Wilson, sergeant,
Charles W. Pugh, sergeant,
William Riffle, corporal,
Jacob Naugle, corporal,
George M. Holderbaum, corporal,
B. F. Mealey, corporal,
Herman Baldwin, corporal,
Wesley M. Young, corporal,
Henry D. Whisker, corporal,
John Brant, corporal,
Ackerman, John, private,
Altfather, Wm. F., private,
Ackerman, Edward, private,
Baldwin, Solomon, private,
Baldwin, John W., private,
Barnet, Nicholas, private,
Benford, Jacob P., private,
Bennett, Frank, private,
Bennett, Hiram, private,
Berkey, Henry S., private,
Bieber, Frederick, private,
Bills, Francis, private,
Blair, Wm. F., private,
Bowers, Josiah, private,
Boyer, Jonathan, private,
Blair, John P., private,
Cardiff, Ebenezer, private,
Collins, Mark, private,
Cook, James A., private,
Cook, John, private,
Crissey, William, private,
Croyle, Albert, private,
Custer, Emanuel, private,
Crissey, Elias, private,
Faith, Abraham, private,
Ferner, Reuben, private,
Fisher, John, private,
Fisher, Cyrus, private,
Fleegle, Edward, private,
Foose, William, private,
Fry, Chauncey, private,
Geiger, John, private,
Geisel, Samuel, private,
Ginder, John, private,
Groff, Frederick, private,
Greer, James, private,
Hammer, John, private,
Hammer, Samuel, private,
Hicks, La Rue M., private,
Hicks, Josiah B., private,
Heinemeyer, H., private,
Hite, Hezekiah, private,
Holsoppel, Jonathan, private,
Hoover, John, private,
Koontz, John, private,
Knepper, William P., private,
Lambert, C. F., private,
Lape, John, private,
Larimer, Alexander, private,
Lohr, Cyrus, private,
Lohr, Edward J., private,
Lohr, Hiram, private,
Lohr, Noah, private,
Luke, Jerome, private,
Liston, Jesse, private,
Leberknicht, H., private,
Ling, Benjamin, private,
Miller, Charles H., private,
Miller, Josiah L., private,
Mostoller, John W., private,
O'Neil, Samuel, private,
Oyler, George, private,
Peck, Samuel, private,
Penrod, Hiram J., private.
Penrod, Edward, private,
Poorbaugh, Elias, private,
Pugh, John H., private,
Rayman, Alexander, private,
Ringler, Franklin, private,
Rhoades, Edward W., private,
Schneider, William, private,
Shank, Herman, private,
Slick, William, private,
Schneider, Henry, private,
Shaffer, Cyrus, private,
Spangler, Abraham private,
Spangler, Franklin, private,
Spangler, George, private,
Spangler, James K., private,
Spangler, John J., private,
Spangler, Jonathan, private,
Spangler, Oliver, private,
Uhl, Solomon, private,
Wagner, John, private,
Will, Charles, private,
Will, Daniel W., private,
Wilson, Herman, private,
Woy, John A., private,
Woy, Theodore, private,
Wilson, William, private,
Zimmerman, Frederick, private,
Zimmerman, David, private,
Zorn, Edward, private,
Zorn, Jeremiah, private.

The casualties in Company B during its time of service were as follows: Privates William P. Knepper and Hiram Lohr, killed at battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864; second Lieutenant Sylvester Colborn, mortally wounded and died during the following night; Private Reuben Ferner, mortally wounded, and died at Clarysville hospital, Maryland, date not known; Privates Hiram J. Penrod, Abraham Faith, Jesse Liston, John W. Mostotter, John Wagner and William Wilson,

wounded at New Market. In the operations about Lynchburg, Virginia, in June, 1864, Privates John H. Pugh and Henry Schneider were killed; Lieutenant John Cole, Privates Daniel W. Will and James A. Cook were wounded at the same time, the latter losing an arm. Private Edward J. Lohr was mortally wounded, probably at the battle of Kernstown, Virginia, in July, 1864, and died at Frederick, Maryland. In the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, Second Lieutenant Joseph Peck was killed. Private Cyrus Shaffer, a recruit who joined the regiment in 1864, was killed at Petersburg, in 1865. Private Edward Flegle was captured at New Market, and died at Annapolis, December 4, 1864, shortly after his release from captivity. Corporal Wesley M. Young was captured during the summer of 1864, and died at Andersonville, Georgia. These men also died from sickness: Corporal Henry D. Whisker, at Harrisburg, October 19, 1861; Private Hiram Bennett, at Harrisburg, November 26, 1861; Private John Lape was captured, and died at Richmond, Virginia, November 2, 1862. Private Samuel Hammer died January 1, 1863.

Roll of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Enoch D. Yutzy, Captain. Promoted to Major Feb. 1, 1863.
Ireneus L. Smith, Captain. Mustered out Sept. 12, 1863, expiration of term.
Robert P. Robinson, 1st Lieutenant. Mustered out Sept. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
Samuel Lowry, 2d Lieutenant. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
Wm. H. H. Sanner, sergeant,
William Flick, sergeant,
Nelson Meyers, sergeant,
William Eppinger, sergeant,
Frederick A. Smith, sergeant,
Joseph D. Miller, sergeant,
Samuel S. Griffith, corporal,
Hiram W. Boucher, corporal,
John G. Klingaman, corporal,
Daniel Trent, corporal,
George W. Lowry, corporal,
Adolph Haback, corporal,
William H. Weller, corporal,
Alexander Althouse, corporal,
Thomas U. Cross, corporal,
Aaron F. Dickey, corporal,
John Winters, corporal,
John R. Weimer, corporal,
John F. Diveley, musician,
Charles A. Diveley, musician,
Avey, William H., private.
Ankeny, Henry, private,
Bowman, Noah, private,
Bowman, Isaac, private,
Bailey, John, private,
Barclay, William, private,
Barnet, David, private,
Baker, Jonathan, private,
Baker, Enos, private,
Baker, Francis, private,
Caton, Lewis R., private,
Cole, Jacob, private,
Cover, David, private,
Collins, Matthew G., private,
Cover, Emanuel, private,
Dial, Isaac W., private,
Dickey, Francis, private,
Ellis, A. Ingram, private,
Ellis, John S., private,
Ellis, Nathan D., private,
Edinger, Samuel G., private,
Edinger, John N., private,
Fleck, Alexander, private,
Faith, Samuel, private,
Gardner, Jonathan I., private,
Grine, Solomon J., private,
Griffith, Elias, private,
Heiple, Franklin, private,
Hershberger, Wm. H., private,
Hoffman, Philip, private,
Hoffman, Solomon, private,
Hoffman, Jacob, private,
Horner, Henry J., private,
Hawn, Samuel W., private,
Hawn, John W., private,
Heckart, Josiah A., private,
Hershiser, Henry J., private,
Horner, Henry, private,
Jones, John D., private,

Kyle, Edgar, private,
Kregar, Ephraim S., private,
Kautz, Chambers H., private,
Klingaman, Josiah F., private,
Kuhns, Samuel, private,
Lowry, William, private,
Lohr, Michael, private,
Lohr, Jonathan, private,
Long, Benjamin H., private,
Launtz, Richard, private,
Livengood, John J., private,
Lybarger, Joseph J., private,
Lichty, William J., private,
Lohr, Andrew J., private,
Mognett, Harrison, private,
Miller, Josiah, private,
Miller, William Alex., private,
Miller, Samuel H., private,
Miller, George, private,
Miller, Mahlon, private,
Miller, Jeremiah A., private,
Pile, George A., private,
Pile, Samuel, private,
Peterson, William H., private,
Rhoades, Joseph, private,
Reel, Hiram, private,
Ringle, William, private,
Ray, William, private,
Scott, Walter, private,
Scott, Alexander, private,
Shaffer, Tobias, private,
Stutzman, Henry, private,
Shockey, Eli, private,
Shunk, Samuel, private,
Shaffer, Henry D., private,
Saylor, Samuel M., private,
Spiese, Henry A., private,
Schneithurst, Henry J., private,
Trent, Moses, private,
Wendell, Jonathan L., private,
Wendell, Josiah F., private,
Wahl, Henry C., private,
Welfley, Samuel I., private,
Witt, David L., private,
Walker, Melancthon, private,
Walter, William, private,
Weimer, Henry M., private,
Weller, George A., private,
Yoder, John, private,
Yutzy, Joseph C., private.

In the various battles through which the Fifty-fourth Regiment passed, Company C suffered the following losses: At the battle of New Market, Virginia, fought on Sunday, May 15, 1864, the killed were William H. Peterson, Elias Griffith, Francis Dickey, Jonathan Lohr. Jonathan Baker, who carried the regimental colors, died the night following the engagement. John Yoder, we think, was killed, although he may have lived some days after the battle. Those who died from wounds received that day were Solomon Hoffman, Henry Horner, Josiah F. Wendell, George A. Weller and Michael E. Shaffer. Of those wounded that day and who eventually recovered was Sergeant Frederick A. Smith. He had been reported as having been killed; this proved a mistake. He was badly wounded and captured, enduring the horrors of the Rebel prison at Andersonville for many weary months. Others wounded were Sergeant Joseph D. Miller, Corporal John G. Klingaman, Privates A. Ingram Ellis, Samuel Faith, Josiah F. Klingaman, Joseph Rhoades, Henry A. Spiese and Joseph C. Yutzy. The last named was also captured, and for a time confined in Belle Island prison, near Richmond.

At the battle of Piedmont, fought June 5, 1864, Samuel Shunk was mortally wounded and died during the night or following day; Privates Edgar Kyle, Richard Launtz, Harrison Mognet, Samuel Pile and William J. Lichty were wounded.

At Lynchburg, Virginia, June 17 and 18, Privates Nathan D. Ellis, Hiram Reel and Jonathan L. Wendell were killed. Corporal William H. Weller was mortally wounded; his comrades, however, had succeeded in bringing him off in the retreat that

followed this affair. Corporal Aaron F. Dickey and Private David Cover were wounded.

Sergeant William H. Sanner was wounded in the engagement at Kerntown, Virginia, July 23, 1864. Major Enoch D. Yutzy, who had been the first captain of Company C, was also wounded at Kernstown.

Samuel Kuhns, a recruit, who is said to have only joined the company the preceding day, was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Corporal Aaron F. Dickey was captured in the same engagement.

In the capture of Fort Gregg, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, Privates William H. Avey and Michael Lohr were wounded, the former losing his left arm. Corporal Hiram W. Boucher died in Somerset county, March 9, 1862. Private Benjamin H. Long died at Clarysville (Maryland) hospital, April 13, 1862. Isaac Bowman died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1861.

Muster roll of Company D, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Somerset county men only):

James G. Elder, 1st Lieutenant,
N. King Sullivan, sergeant,
Franklin Enos, sergeant,
John O. Kepky, corporal,
Michael A. Zorn, musician,
Peter W. Faidley, musician,
Albright, Jonathan, private,
Albright, Peter, private,
Baer, John, private,
Baer, Henry J., private,
Bittner, Josiah J., private,
Beltz, George, private,
Barnhart, Henry, private,
Bowman, Daniel, private,
Boyer, Martin, private,
Bockes, Jacob, private,
Bittner, Herman, private,
Boyer, Barnaby B., private,
Coleman, Silas, private,
Crow, Asa, private,
Enfield, Freeman, private,
Enfield, John, private,
Firestone, Martin, private,
Ferrel, Samuel, private,
Groft, John, private,
Hoyle, Jacob, private,
Hutzell, Samuel, private,
Hutzell, Jacob P., private,
Hemminger, George F., private,
Hochstetler, C., private,
Haide, Andrew, private,
Kepky, George, private,
Long, Daniel D., private,
Mickey, James, private,
Mickey, Daniel, private,
Miller, Daniel, private,
Mognett, Perry, private,
Pile, Cyrus, private,
Shunk, George, private,
Suter, Henry, private,
Sanders, Adam, private,
Stephanus, Peter, private,
Tospon, William, private,
Tospon, Henry, private,
Will, Jacob, private,
Whipkey, Peter C., private,
Whipkey, George, private,
Yeager, David, private.

Privates George Beltz and Cyrus Pile were killed at the battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864. Private Jacob P. Hutzell was wounded and captured at New Market, and Private Perry Mognett was wounded in the same engagement. Private Peter C. Whipkey was killed at the battle of Piedmont, Virginia, June 5, 1864. Private John Groft was killed at Lynchburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864, and C. Hochstetler was wounded. Privates John Baer and Martin Firestone were captured at that time. John Enfield died, date unknown. Peter Stephanus died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1861. Daniel

Miller died at Harrisburg, December 6, 1861. James Mickey died at or near Philadelphia, April 14, 1865.

Muster roll of Company G, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Franklin B. Long, Captain,
Amos C. Boyle, 1st Lieutenant,
Adam Troutman, 1st Lieutenant,
Cyrus Patton, 2d Lieutenant,
John Nelson Fichtner, 1st sergeant,
George W. Lyberger, 1st sergeant,
Philip Bender, sergeant,
Samuel Imhoff, sergeant,
Leonard Long, sergeant,
Irwin H. Pile, sergeant,
Hiram J. Sanner, sergeant,
Jacob L. Will, corporal,
George F. Heminger, corporal,
Samuel D. Brant, corporal,
Ephraim Tremmell, corporal,
John F. Staub, corporal,
Zachariah Harding, corporal,
George R. Cretzer, corporal,
Joseph F. Heffley, corporal,
John A. Kennell, corporal,
William I. Miller, corporal,
Simon Bowman, corporal,
Aaron K. Johnson, musician,
Arnold, Joseph H., private,
Appel, Joseph H., private,
Albright, Solomon, private,
Atchison, Joseph B., private,
Albright, John, Jr., private,
Albright, Julius, private,
Arnold, Samuel H., private,
Boyer, Jonathan, private,
Bills, Francis, private,
Bittner, Nelson, private,
Baer, John J., private,
Brethlin, William H., private,
Brinham, George W., private,
Bockes, Jacob, private,
Bearman, John, private,
Brant, William A., private,
Beal, Daniel, private,
Boyer, Benjamin, private,
Boyer, Henry, private,
Baker, Michael, private,
Baker, Joseph, private,
Croyle, Archibald, private,
Custer, Jacob, private,
Crosby, Elias, private,
Crosby, Nathaniel, private,
Cretzer, John, private.
Cavenaugh, Phineas, private,
Carver, John P., private,
Faidley, Peter W., private,
Ferrell, Samuel, private,
Fisher, John, private,
Flickinger, Anthony, private,
Hensel, John, private,
Hutzell, Samuel, private,
Hoyle, Jacob, private,
Hersch, George, private,
Hersch, Peter, private,
Hofmier, William H., private,
Hoover, Elias, private,
Hutzell, Jacob P., private,
Imhoff, Joseph, private,
Johnson, William H., private,
Knaggs, William H., private,
Kossel, George, private,
Kennell, William, private,
Keiser, Joseph, private,
Knepp, Conrad, private,
Lentz, Franklin, private,
Lescallette, Burgess N., private,
Lawrence, Peter, private,
Leasure, Jonathan, private,
Leasure, John, private,
Lyberger, Valentine G., private,
Lyberger, William, private,
Matthias, John P., private,
Mognett, Perry, private,
Madary, Augustus, private,
Martin, John H., private,
Matthias, Henry, private,
May, George W., private,
Owens, William H., private,
Paul, Frederick, private,
Porter, Samuel, private,
Porter, William N., private,
Paul, Christian, private,
Rose, William, private,
Roadel, Henry, private,
Ringler, Joshua, private,
Ringler, Henry, private,
Sanner, Adam, private,
Spangler, Abraham, private,
Sleeth, William A., private,
Sleeth, James N., private,
Shoemaker, Herman A., private,
Sanders, Adam, private,
Stoner, Alexander, private,
Sturtz, Hiram, private,
Shockey, Israel, private,
Sans, Thomas, private,
Stout, Samuel, private,
Tospon, Henry, private,
Tospon, William, private,
Troutman, Daniel, private,
Whipkey, George, private,
Witt, Charles H., private,
Waters, Charles, private,
Weaver, Francis, private,
Witt, Cornelius, private,
Wilhelm, Herman, private,
Yoder, Moses, private,
Zorn, Michael A., private,
Zwasala, John, private.

These casualties occurred in Company G during its three years of service: Corporal William I. Miller, wounded at Cherry Run, West Virginia, date unknown. Private William Lyberger, killed at battle of New Market, Virginia, and Privates William H. Owens and Joshua Ringler wounded there. The writer remembers having heard Capt. Long say that Company G was on detached duty at the time of this battle, but that three men of the company, for some reason or other, were present with the regiment, none of whom escaped injury. Sergeant Samuel Imhoff and Private Joseph Imhoff were wounded at Lynchburg, Virginia. Private Peter Hersh was killed at Snicker's Gap. Private Jerome Bowman lost his good right arm in the same engagement. Corporal Simon Bowman was shot through both legs near Winchester, Virginia, date unknown. Lieut. Cyrus Patton was killed in the storming of Fort Gregg, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Corporal Zachariah Harding was killed at High Bridge, Virginia, April 6, 1865. This was the last battle in which the company had any part.

We also know that Corporals George F. Heminger, John F. Staub, Joseph F. Heffley and Private John H. Martin were all wounded during their term of service, but the places and dates cannot be given. Private Francis Weaver was drowned in the Potomac river, July 6, 1862. Private George Hersch was captured, and died at Salisbury, North Carolina, December 14, 1864. Private Alexander Stoner was captured and died at Salisbury, North Carolina, March 1, 1865. Private John P. Carver died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1862. Private Valentine J. Lyberger died in 1863, while the regiment was near Romney, West Virginia. Private Joseph Keiser died June 24, 1864, and is buried in lot No. 26, National Cemetery, Winchester, Virginia. Sergeant Long died August 14, 1864, and is buried in lot No. 25, same cemetery. Private William N. Porter died at Alexandria, Virginia, January 28, 1865; grave 2974. Private Henry Roadel died June 30, 1865, and is buried at Hampton, Virginia. Private Franklin G. Lentz died July 8, 1865, and is buried in the Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. Private Peter Lawrence was captured and died at Danville, Virginia, November 27, 1864. It has been a difficult matter to obtain a full list of the casualties in Company G, and possibly as here given the list may not be complete.

Of the original Company H, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the following are known to have been from Somerset county:

Benjamin F. Clark, private.
Herman C. Knight, private.
Joseph Levy, private.
William P. Levy, private.
Henry C. Levingston, private.
John H. Meyers, private.
John Speicher, private.
Louis Sourbrine, private.

Of these men, Joseph Levy was killed at Lynchburg, Virginia, about June 18, 1864. Herman C. Knight was captured and died in some rebel prison. The fate of Louis Sourbrine is somewhat uncertain. We saw one account at the time, that he had been killed at New Market or Lynchburg. Another account is that he was in some way lost. The one thing certain is that he never returned home.

Company I, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was a company recruited partly in Bedford county and partly in Blair county, in September, 1861. There were, however, twelve men in this company who were from Somerset county. So far as can now be determined, these men appear to have been from Shade township.

The first service of the Fifty-fifth Regiment was in South Carolina, and consisted in guarding the small islands and approaches to the west of Hilton Head. On February 25 the regiment was transferred to Edisto Island, where it remained until late in October. Necessarily the companies of the regiment were much scattered in holding these lines along the coast, and their duties, performed under a burning southern sun, were very severe, and many attacks were made upon them by the persistent enemy. On October 22, the regiment also took part in a severe engagement on the Pocotaligo river, in which it lost twenty-nine men in killed and wounded. After this it was stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina, doing duty at the Port Royal ferry. It also served as heavy artillery in the fortifications. A majority of the regiment had re-enlisted as veterans, and when these returned from their veteran furlough they brought with them a large number of recruits.

The regiment remained in South Carolina until April 12, 1864, when it was embarked for Virginia. On its arrival at Gloucester Point, near Yorktown, it became a part of the Army of the James, being attached to the Tenth Army Corps. Here it soon found plenty of work to do, taking an active part in the fighting about Drury's Bluff from May 9 to May 16, 1864. In these seven days the regiment sustained a loss of over 300 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It next took part in the battle of Cold Harbor, where its total loss was 138 officers and men. June 16 to 18 it took part in an attack on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. Here, in crossing an open field, in less time than ten minutes' time, the regiment suffered a loss of 3 officers and 80 enlisted men killed and wounded. On September 29 it was in the battle of Chapin's Farm, losing 81 men out of 155 who went into action. In the closing campaign of the war the regiment was an active participant in the operations which culminated in the fall of Petersburg and the surrender

of Lee's army. It certainly may be classed among those which were known as "fighting regiments." One of its companies has a death roll of forty-five men. Most certainly Somerset county may take just pride in having representation in a regiment with such a record, even though it was but small.

Somerset county men who served in Company I, Fifty-Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Martin V. Sorber, captain from April 20, 1865.
William S. Larmore, sergeant.
John S. Larmore (son), drummer.
Bernard Croyle, corporal.
George Lohr, corporal.
Charles Bisbing, private.
Martin Flegle, private.
Jacob D. Geiger, private.
Adolph Heinemyer, private.
Amaniah Penrod, private.
John Suter, private.
Chauncey Miller, private.

Also these in other companies:

Charles Engle, Company D.
Isaac Ream, corporal, Company H.
Peter Kinsey, Jr., sergeant, Company K.
Peter Kinsey, Sr., private, Company K.

Of these men, Private Jacob D. Geiger was killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, March 30, 1865. Private Charles H. Bisbing was mortally wounded at the battle of Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864, and died October 25, 1864. Private Adolph Heinemyer is marked on the roll as missing at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. It is also said that he was captured at that time and died as a prisoner of war somewhere in the south. Private John Suter was captured at Drury's Bluff, and died May 7, 1865, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, shortly after his release. Corporal George Lohr was wounded in action, was sent home sick, and died in Somerset county, November 29, 1864. Corporal Bernard Croyle was wounded in action. Privates Martin Fleegle and Chauncey Miller were also wounded, but the writer does not know in what engagement. Private Charles Engle, Company H, died at Beaufort, South Carolina, November 7, 1862. Martin V. Sorber, a native of Shade township, enlisted in Company I as a private, and was promoted to corporal. October 24, 1863, he was promoted to sergeant, and on November 11 he became quartermaster sergeant of the regiment. Near the end of 1863 he reenlisted as a veteran. September 16, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant of the company, and to first lieutenant November 22, 1864, and became captain of the company April 20, 1865, succeeding Capt. John O'Neil, who had died from wounds received at the battle of Chapin's Farm. He was mustered out with the company August 30, 1865. Capt. Sorber is still living in Stoyestown (1906). All of his Somerset county comrades save three have answered the final roll call.

SOMERSET COUNTY MEN IN SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

A considerable number of drafted men and substitutes were assigned to the Sixty-first Regiment in the months of September and October, 1864. At that time the regiment was with Gen. Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it remained until December 3, when it broke camp and joined the army in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and was assigned a place in the besieging lines on the "Squirrel Level" road.

The regiment took part in the action of March 25, 1865, when the rebel attack on Fort Stedman was made, losing 18 men in killed and wounded. It also was in the engagement of April 2, suffering some loss. On that day the regiment captured two sets of rebel colors and three pieces of artillery. The regiment fired its last hostile shot at the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865. Three days later Lee's army surrendered. The regiment took part in the grand review at Washington, June 8, and on June 28, 1865, it was mustered out of service.

Somerset county men in Company C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Berkeybile, J., private.
Beal, Jacob, private.
Horner, Andrew, private.
Lyons, Silas, private.
Lape, Franklin, private.
Miller, Jacob, private.
Mostotler, Uriah, private.
Whipkey, Jerome B., private.

Company E, Sixty-first Regiment:

Coleman, Samuel J., private.
Pile, Emanuel, private.

Company F, Sixty-first Regiment:

Westey A. Young, corporal.
George S. Blansett, corporal.
Jonas M. Cook, corporal.
John B. Findley, musician.
Allison, Robert, private.
Bittner, Cyrus M., private.
Barnhart, William, private.
Barnet, Jeremiah, private.
Beal, John S., private.
Barron, Harmon, private.
Bittner, Elias F., private.
Burgess, Harrison, private.
Brant, George D., private.
Cable, Joseph, private.
Cook, Adam, private.
Close, Levi, private.
Deal, Simon H., private.
Frazer, William, private.
Gindlesperger, Joseph, private.
Hostetler, Adam, private.
Judy, Solomon, private.
Lepley, Christian, private.
Lenhart, David, private.
Long, James, private.
Miller, John H., private.
Otto, Jacob, private.
Rogers, Isaiah, private.
Ross, William, private.
Rieber, George, private.
Sarver, John, private.
Stanton, Alfred T., private.
Swank, Henry, private.
Suter, William, private.
Shoemaker, William, private.
Will, Norman B., private.
Tressler, Joseph, private.
Wagner, John, private.
Wilt, Dennis, private.
Yawler, Absolom, private.
Zerfoss, Jacob, private.
Zimmerman, Abram, private.

Of the Somerset county men in this company, James Long was accidentally killed December 24, 1864.

Company G, Sixty-first Regiment:

Lenhart, Solomon, corporal.
Hutzell, Josiah, corporal.
Huston, Chauncey F., corporal.
McClintock, Andrew, corporal.
Spangler, Andrew J., corporal.
Holliday, Zalmon, corporal.
Sharpe, George, corporal.
Stahl, George, corporal.
Pritts, Peter, musician.
Ansell, John, private.
Burkhart (Barnhart), William, private.
Benford, John, private.
Bracht, Valentine, private.
Bridigum, Samuel C., private.
Betz, Daniel, private.
Brant, Josiah D., private.
Baker, Edward W., private.
Daniels, Joseph W., private.
Eicher, M. H., private.
Friedline, Daniel B., private.
Gessner, Henry, private.
Geary, Jonas, private.
Hoyle, Amos, private.
Hoss, John, private.
Hursch, Jacob, private.
Kline, Henry L., private.
Keeler, Adam, private.
Lanuis, William H., private.
Long, John, private.
Lape, Joseph W., private.
Lepley, John H., private.
Miller, Thomas, private.
Pile, Hiram, private.
Pile, Frank, private.
Pritz, John, private.
Phillippi, P. J., private.
Sufall, William, private.
Saylor, Josiah, private.
Shaullis, Cyrus, private.
Sanner, Levi, private.
Spangler, Aaron, private.
Spanghy, Daniel, private.
Tressler, Silas, private.
Tipton, Noah, private.
Yoder, Tobias D., private.

Private George Sharpe died at City Point, Virginia, February, 1865, and Private George Stahl died at the same place, March 3, 1865. Private Edward W. Baker died at Baltimore, May 26, 1865.

COMPANY H, EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was recruited and organized in the summer and fall of 1861, by Col. Joshua B. Howell, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. It included in its ranks one company that was recruited in Somerset county. This was Company H, which went into service under command of Capt. James B. Tredwell, of Somerset. James Hamilton was first lieutenant and Milton C. Black was second lieutenant; both the lieutenants were from Somerfield. Some of the members of this company were from Somerset or its vicinity, but most of them were from Lower Turkeyfoot and Addison townships. The date of the muster in of the company into the service of the United States was November 12, 1861, and for a term of three years. Its roll was as follows:

Tredwell, James B., captain.
Jackson, Henry S., captain.
Sanner, Ross R., captain.
Hamilton, James, first lieutenant.
Beall, William E., first lieutenant.
Ream, Norman B., first lieutenant.
Nicklow, James, first lieutenant.
Black, Milton C., second lieutenant.
Shaw, George W., first sergeant.
Glisan, James, sergeant.
Secrist, Albert T., sergeant.
Sterner, Ross R., sergeant.
Crockett, Holdsworth, sergeant.
Wirsing, Samuel C., sergeant.
Jeffries, William, corporal.
Vansickel, Henry B., corporal.
Regar, Henry L., corporal.
Job, Hill, corporal.
Rush, Evans, corporal.
Mountain, William S., corporal.
Daniels, Reason B., corporal.
Conn, John, corporal.
Pullin, Charles B., corporal.
Pyle, Jonathan D., corporal.
Anderson, Noah M., musician.
Parnell, William E., musician.

Anderson, Thomas, private.
Anderson, George W., private.
Augustine, Peter S., private.
Ankeny, Henry, private.
Bearl, William, private.
Burgess, Andrew J., private.
Bird, James A., private.
Conn, Asa F., private.
Caton, Noah, private.
Colborn, George W., private.
Chrise, John, private.
Dial, John W., private.
Dean, Edward J., private.
Dawson, Joseph, private.
Denison, William A., private.
Daniels, Samuel, private.
Dial, Jesse, private.
Firestone, John A., private.
Firestone, Simon, private.
Ferguson, Frederick A., private.
Graham, Hamilton private.
Haslet, Samuel, private.
Hann, Eli, private.
Hileman, William, private.
Holland, Springer, private.
Heinbaugh, Jacob, private.
Hair, William, private.
Hyatt, Aaron, private.
Hyatt, Allen, private.
Hyatt, Ross, private.
Jennings, Jerome B., private.
Jones, William H., private.
Kelso, John, private.
Lowry, Samuel, private.
Morrison, Francis, private.
Miller, Abraham, private.
Moon, Jeremiah, private.
May, Francis, private.
Miller, John, private.
Muhlenberg, William, private.
McClintock, Thomas J., private.
McCoy, John, private.
Nicola, Aaron, private.
Peck, Jesse, private.
Rush, Brison, private.
Regar, Jacob, private.
Rush, Lott, private.
Roddy, Robert R., private.
Rush, Ross, private.
Rebaugh, Jacob, private.
Rebaugh, Frank, private.
Sloan, Alfred, private.
Sloan, Hiram, private.
Stine, Philip, private.
Sembower, William, private.
Skiles, John, private.
Schramm, Henry, private.
Stafford, Joseph, private.
Willy, Asa M., private.
Walker, John A., private.
Wable, Matthias, private.
Wilson, Henry, private.
Younkin, John H., private.
Younkin, Harrison, private.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment was ordered to Washington, and remained in that vicinity until March 29, 1862, when it embarked at Alexandria for Fortress Monroe. The regiment was attached to Casey's division, and became a part of Gen. McClellan's Army of the Peninsula.

As a component part of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, Company H took part in the siege of Yorktown and was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg. Thus far the company suffered no loss. On May 30 it participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, and with the rest of the regiment occupied rifle pits on the right of the main works of the position of their division, which had been fortified. For that stage of the war, this was a sanguinary battle, in which heavy losses were sustained by both sides. Lieut. James Hamilton was killed, Corporal John Conn and Private William Hair were missing, and Privates John H. Younkin and Jerome B. Jennings were wounded.

In the seven days' battles, which followed, the Eighty-fifth took very little part, and Company H suffered no loss. Lieut. Milton C. Black died at White Oak Swamp, June 23, 1862, and Lieut. Hamilton having been killed, it became necessary to make promotions to fill these places. William E. Beall became first lieutenant, and Henry Jackson second lieutenant. It is very much to be doubted whether Lieut. Beall was a Somerset county

man. About the same time Capt. James B. Tredwell was promoted to be major of the regiment, and Lieut. Jackson was promoted to the vacant captaincy August 1, 1862, first sergeant Ross R. Sanner succeeding him as second lieutenant. During this campaign Musician William E. Parnell died at Yorktown, Virginia; Private Matthias Wable also died at Yorktown; Private Aaron Hyatt died June 8, 1862, at Newport News, Virginia; Private William Sembower died at White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862, and Private William A. Dennison died at Baltimore, October 12, 1862. In December, 1862, there were again changes made in the officers of this company. First Lieut. Beall became regimental quartermaster, and was succeeded by Second Lieut. Ross R. Sanner, and Sergeant Norman B. Ream was promoted to second lieutenant.

On December 5, 1862, the regiment, then at Suffolk, Virginia, was ordered to proceed to Newberne, North Carolina, reaching its destination on December 9. They were now a part of the Union forces under command of Gen. J. G. Foster.

On December 13, Company H took part in an engagement with the enemy at or near the town of Kingston, North Carolina. After destroying an important bridge at Goldsboro on December 17, the objects of the expedition being accomplished, the force returned to Newberne. Corporal Charles B. Pullin and Private Samuel Daniels both died at Newberne, December 14, of wounds received on this expedition.

At the beginning of April, 1863, Company H, with the rest of the Eighty-fifth found itself on Folly Island, near the city of Charleston. Here their duties were both arduous and dangerous. They next took part in the siege of Fort Wagner. While in the trenches on August 21, Private John Miller was killed. Capt. Ross R. Sanner, who had succeeded Capt. Henry Jackson, who had resigned in March, was wounded, as were also Privates George W. Anderson, Samuel Hazlet, John Kelso, Francis Morrison, Samuel Lowry and Andrew J. Burgess. Private Frederick A. Ferguson was wounded, August 24; Private John A. Firestone was also wounded August 24, and died at Beaufort, South Carolina, December 14, 1863.

After the fall of Fort Wagner, the regiment went to Hilton Head, South Carolina. In April, 1864, the division to which the Eighty-fifth belonged was sent north to reinforce the Army of the James in Virginia. Sergeant Holdsworth Crocket was reported as missing in an engagement that took place on May 20, 1864; he was undoubtedly killed, as he was never more heard of.

On June 17 and 18, 1864, the company was in action near Petersburg, Virginia. Its losses in the two days were as follows: On the 17th, Private Jesse Dial was killed and Lieut.

Norman B. Ream was wounded; on the 18th, Private Ross Rush was killed, and Capt. Ross R. Sanner and Private William Hileman were wounded.

In an engagement at Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 16, 1864, Company H suffered these losses: Privates Frederick A. Ferguson and William Muhlenburg, killed; Corporal William Jeffries and Private Francis Morrison, wounded; Corporal Jonathan D. Pyle was mortally wounded, and died at Fortress Monroe, August 28. It is also to be noted that Sergeant Samuel C. Wirsing died at Beaufort, South Carolina, September 30, 1863, and Private Henry Wilson died at Morris Island, South Carolina, September 17, 1863.

First Lieut. Norman B. Ream resigned August 31, 1864, and Sergeant James Nicklow was promoted to the vacant place. Capt. Ross R. Sanner resigned September 22, 1864. The place thus made vacant was never filled.

The regiment took part in the movement by which Fort Harrison and a long line of rebel earthworks were captured at Chapin's Farm, and twice it advanced to within three miles of Richmond. It was also engaged on October 1 and also on the 7th. On October 12 it took part in an affair on the Darbytown road. In these actions the regiment suffered some loss, but Company H passed through all of them unscathed. Its days of active service were now over, and on October 14 it was ordered from the front. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers, while the remainder were sent to Portsmouth, Virginia, where they went into camp. A month later they proceeded to Pittsburg, where, on November 22, 1864, they were mustered out of service. But twelve men were mustered out in a body, although there were four others who happened to be absent on furlough or on detached service, who were entitled to their discharge. Thirteen veterans were transferred, mostly to the 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Five others who were veterans were killed or died of wounds received in action before the date of transfer, and one veteran deserted. There were also three other deserters. For their names the reader is referred to the company roll. Of the veterans, all lived to be honorably discharged except Simon Firestone, who died near Patrick Court House, in Virginia, and Aaron Nicola, who deserted.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

On March 10, 1865, a draft was made at Chambersburg for Somerset county's quota on the last call for men that was made during the war. These men reported during the latter part of the month. Of those who were held for service a large number,

perhaps all of them, were assigned to the Eighty-eighth Regiment. So far as the names of these drafted men who were thus assigned can now be ascertained, they were as follows:

Company A:

Griffith, Samuel, sergeant.
Albright, John H.,* private.
Ackerman, Chauncey,* private.
Berkey, Josiah L.,* private.
Berkeybile, Joseph, private.
Coleman, Peter,* private.
Dempsey, Samuel, private
Friedline, Abraham,* private.
Gardner, Hiram, private.
Kline, William,* private.
Kayler, Charles,* private.
Kieffer, Valentine, private.
Lohr, Zachary T.,* private.
Lohr, Jeremiah, private.
Livingston, William L., private.
Lantz, Austin,* private.
Miller, Daniel B., private.
Mangus, Jacob, private.
Onstead, Peter, private.
Rock, Isaac,* private.
Riffle, Josiah, private.
Riffle, Samuel T., private.
Rayman, George, private.
Roddy, Jacob, private.
Swank, William H., private.
Speicher, Peter, private.
Stahl, Jeremiah, private.
Seese, Emanuel J., private.
Stufft, Benjamin, private.
Thomas, Peter K., private.
Witt, Jacob, private.
Walter, Jacob, private.
Young, Frederick, private.

Company C:

Cook, Jesse,* private.

Company D:

Baker, Conrad, private.
Brown, Michael, private.
Ebach, Roman, private.
Powell, Matthew, private.
Swearman, Frederick, private.
Sproat, James, private.

Company E:

Meyers, Martin, private.

Company G:

Altfather, Joseph, private.
Altfather, John, private.
Arnold, Joseph,* private.
Beachley, David M., private.
Bowman, Christian, private.
Fichtner, Benjamin A., private.
Hyatt, Matthias, private.
Hilkey, John, Private.
Kurtz, Amos,* private.
Leochel, Henry,* private.
Lape, Joseph, private.
Landis. Joseph, private.
Marstoller, David, private.
Miller, Jacob, private.
Miller, Moses, private.
Mull, Gideon, private.
Pugh, John, private.
Rhoades, Peter, private.
Ringler, Anthony W., private.
Spangler, Peter,* private.
Spangler, Wilson,* private.
Snyder, Henry, private.
Shank, Jefferson, private.
Woy, Henry, private.
Wagner, Philip, private.
Wagner, Dennis, corporal.
Zeigler, Jacob,* private.
Adams, Amos, private.
Ankeny, Frederick,* private.
Baldwin, David E.,* corporal.
Bowman, William H.,* private.
Baker, Paul, private.
Baldwin, Albert, private.
Bittner, Charles K., private.
Friedline, Jacob, private.
Ferrell, James, private.
Huston, John H., private.
Hoover, John, private.
Hoover, James, private.
Kring, George P., private.
Ohler, Andrew, private.
Ohler, William, private.
Phillippi, John A., private.
Queer, Chauncey, private.
Rubright, George, corporal.
Sumpstine, Frederick, private.
Schrock, Joseph, private.
Saylor, Henry, private.
Schrock, Jonathan, private.
Weimer, Cyrus, private.
Zimmerman, John, private.

Company K:

Firestone, Joseph,* private.
Gardner, John L., private.
Kregar, Nelson S.,* private.
Lape, Ephraim,* private.
Miller, William C., private.
May, Christopher, private.
May, Freeman, private.
Whipkey, Henry J., private.
Weyand, Austin, private.

The men marked with an asterisk (*) were substitutes, who received sums ranging from one thousand dollars to fifteen hundred dollars for taking the places of men who had been drafted. All of them received their discharges June 30, 1865, having served about three months. Valentine Kieffer died at Alexandria, Virginia, June 2, 1865; Christian Bowman died June 3, 1865; James Ferrell died at Ball's Cross Roads, May 30, 1865; Joseph Firestone died at City Point, May 2, 1865.

THE SECOND COMPANY G, NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This company appears to have been recruited in the northern part of Somerset county, in September, 1864, John R. Kuhn was the captain.

The original Company G of the Ninety-third Regiment had been greatly reduced in numbers. The few remaining men were transferred to other companies, and this company became Company G. The men of Company G soon found that they had got into a fighting regiment. When the company joined the Ninety-third it was a part of the army under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Its first battle was Cedar Creek, on October 19, 1864, and some loss both in killed and wounded was suffered. In December, 1864, the corps to which the Ninety-third was attached was ordered to Petersburg, Virginia, where it remained in winter quarters until the opening of the campaign in the spring of 1865. On March 25, 1865, the company participated in an engagement at Petersburg, in which some loss was suffered by the company while it lasted. This seems to have been quite a sharp affair, as the regimental loss was 15 killed and 136 wounded. On April 2 the Ninety-third was again in action before Petersburg, and a considerable loss was sustained on that day. The last battle in which Company G took part was the battle of Sailor's Creek, on April 6, 1865. After the surrender at Appomattox the regiment marched to Danville, Virginia. After remaining at Danville for several weeks, it was ordered to Washington, where it was mustered out of service, June 27, 1865.

ROLL OF SECOND COMPANY G, NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Kuhn, John R., captain.
Kuhn, A. F., first lieutenant.
Zimmerman, D. B., second lieutenant.
Blansett, Isaac, corporal.
Ankeny, Peter, corporal.
Ankeny, George, private.

Baldwin, Samuel, private.
Barnett, Noah, Jr., private.
Boytz, Hiram J., private.
Blough, Michael, private.
Baush, James H., private.
Barndt, Josiah, private.
Bowman, Jacob J., private.
Barnett, Aaron, private.
Buechley, Cornelius, private.
Buechley, Hezekiah, private.
Bender, John F., private.
Bender, Harrison, private.
Baltzer, George, private.
Baker, Hiram, private.
Barnett, John, private.
Barndt, Perry, private.
Barnett, Samuel, private.
Crichfield, David, private.
Custer, Jonas, private.
Coleman, Levi, private.
Casebeer, William, private.
Dunmeyer, Jonathan, private.
Donges, Jacob, private.
Fleck, John, private.
Ferner, William, private.
Good, Henry W., private.
Gardner, Benjamin, private.
Heffley, Augustus, private.
Horner, William C., private.
Johnson, George, private.
Johnson, Josiah, private.
Johnson, William, private.
Johnson, George W., private.
Koontz, Henry, private.
Lape, Philip, private.
Lohr, Joseph, private.
Lape, Joseph, private.
Lohr, John, private.
Maurer, Henry W., private.
Miller, Samuel S., private.
Miller, Adam J., private.
Miller, Noah J., private.
Miller, William H., private.
Mowry, William, private.
Mong, John O., private.
Ogline, Eli, private.
Penrod, Martin, private.
Penrod, Norman B., private.
Peterson, George, private.
Risheberger, William B., private.
Risheberger, Josiah, private.
Risheberger, John H., private.
Replogle, Jacob J., private.
Rhoades, Jonathan D., private.
Rayman, Alexander, private.
Stahl, Herman, private.
Spangler, George, private.
Spangler, Christian, private.
Shaffer, Aaron, private.
Stahl, John, private.
Smith, David, private.
Stinebaugh, Lewis, private.
Schmucker, W. B., private.
Shaffer, Levi F., private.
Thompson, Pembroke, private.
Weller, Frederick, private.
Walker, George, private.
Young, John A., private.
Zimmerman, John H., private.
Zimmerman, Jacob J., private.
Zimmerman, Samuel, private.
Zimmerman, Jonathan, private.
Zimmerman, D. F., private.
Zimmerman, J., Jr., private.

SOMERSET COUNTY MEN IN COMPANY E, NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Phillippi, Franklin, first lieutenant.
Mowrer, William, first sergeant.
Aerisman, Jacob, corporal.
Gardner, Henry H., corporal.
Irvin, Frank H., corporal.
Cooper, Benjamin F., corporal.
Beam, Christopher, private.
Bell, Israel, private.
Brideman, John, private.
Caton, Daniel, private.
Coleman, David, private.
Dia, Augustus, private.
Diveley, William, private.
Elrick, Isaac, private.
Fisher, Samuel, private.
Fearl, Nelson, private.
Gohn, George, private.
Hoffman, Jacob, private.
Hoffman, Isaac, private.
Heiner, Israel, private.
Long, Chauncey, private.
Markley, John, private.
Mishler, Jacob, private.
Mishler, Joseph J., private.
Mowrer, Philip P., private.
Miller, Noah, private.
Miller, Josiah, private.
Mosholder, John, private.
Ott, Frederick, private.
Ott, Charles, private.
Pritts, Israel, private.
Ream, Daniel, private.
Rubright, David, private.
Rubright, William, private.
Shaffer, Michael, private.
Shaffer, Jeremiah, private.
Shaffer, Adam, private.
Sivitz, Abraham, private.
Smith, Henry, Private.
Stahl, Samuel, private.
Shaffer, Joseph, private
Stuck, John, private.
Stufft, Samuel, private.

So far as can be ascertained, the casualties among these

men were as follows: Corporal Frank H. Irvin, mortally wounded in the action at Petersburg, March 25, 1865; Sergeant William Mowrer, Privates John Markley, Philip P. Mowrer, Frederick Ott, Charles Ott and David Rubright, wounded in the same engagement; Private Joseph Shaffer, killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Private John Stuck died at Winchester, Virginia, November 12, 1864.

Conrad Beal was a member of Company H, Ninety-third Regiment. Samuel Berkey, Josiah Gohn, Jacob H. Grady, Jacob Hoffman, James H. Howard, Lewis Horner, Jacob H. Stahl and Hugh Wiand belonged to Company I. William Berkey, Gustavus Bowers, Josiah Cover, John C. Helf, Ruel Peterson, Levi Sell, William H. Valentine and Jacob Wible were members of Company K. George Brubaker, Cornelius Bender, William Horner, Jonathan Lohr, Jacob Livingston, George J. Mowrer, Archibald Mahan, Francis Phillippi, John Resley, Simon P. Shaffer and Alexander Sipe appear on the rolls as unassigned men. Of these men Samuel Berkey was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek; Jacob Hoffman and Josiah Cover were wounded at Petersburg, March 25, 1865; Levi Sell was wounded April 2, 1865; Jacob Livingston died at Philadelphia, 1864; William H. Valentine was discharged about June 20, 1865, but died without getting home.

THE 133D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The 133d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was a nine months' regiment that was recruited in August, 1862, and was under the command of Col. Franklin B. Speakman. Companies D and E were from Somerset county.

The regiment was organized at Harrisburg, and on August 19th proceeded to Washington, where it remained until September 14th, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan. This was at the time of the rebel invasion of Maryland in 1862. The regiment reached the Antietam battlefield on September 18th, and while the field was still covered with the dead and wounded of both armies.

From this time on the regiment remained with the Army of the Potomac until the date of its discharge, participating in the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, where it suffered heavy loss. In this battle the regiment took part in a charge on Marye's Heights, advancing to within fifty yards of the stone wall, and past the brick house. This position it held for an hour, in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy's infantry, only withdrawing from it after dusk, under orders from Gen. Humphreys. The regiment also took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3, 1863. In this battle Adjutant Edward C. Bendere was killed, and nine men were

Elmer E. Pritts

wounded. The term of enlistment having expired, the regiment returned to Harrisburg, on May 19, 1863, when it was mustered out of service. The rolls of the Somerset county companies were as follows:

Company D:

Schrock, Edward M., captain.
Schrock, Amos, captain.
Ritchie, William, first lieutenant.
Haller, Henry, first lieutenant.
Hudson, Hosea, second lieutenant.
Brant, Chauncey A., first sergeant.
Walker, Simon, sergeant.
Boyd, Samuel D., sergeant.
Shank, Martin, sergeant.
Baldwin, Joseph, sergeant.
Cross, James B., sergeant.
Geisle, George, sergeant.
Lentz, John, corporal.
Humbert, Jacob N., corporal.
Haney, James, corporal.
Wambaugh, Sylvester, corporal.
Koontz, Frederick, corporal.
Lambert, Joseph, corporal.
Layton, Aaron, corporal.
Meller, Jacob R., corporal.
Brant, Abraham, musician.
Ross, Jacob, musician.
Atchison, Daniel, private.
Brant, Jefferson, private.
Burket, Franklin, private.
Bridegum, Andrew, private.
Coleman, Annanias, private.
Crissey, John, private.
Critchfield, Samuel, private.
Devemer, William, private.
Dickens, Thomas, private.
Dorner, John, private.
Diveley, William C., private.
Finnessy, Joshua, private.
Flegle, Jeremiah, private.
Flegle, Martin, private.
Grove, Martin, private.
Granden, Samuel, private.
Hartman, Jeremiah, private.
Hinemeyer, Charles, private.
Husband, Johnson, private.
Hafer, William E., private.
Herring, John A., private.
Hegner, Cornelius, private.
Jones, William, private.
Keim, Jonas, private.
Keim, Noah G., private.
Keller, Jacob, private.
Kirscher, John, private.
Kraft, Henry, private.
Lambert, Henry, private.
Lee, Henry W., private.
Lint, Daniel, private.
Litsinger, Albert, private.
Lohr, John, private.
Lohr, George, private.
Lutz, Francis, private.
Lewis, Charles, private.
Manges, Franklin, private.
Miller, Moses, private.
Miller, Peter, private.
Manges, Ephraim, private.
McGregor, Jacob, private.
Naugle, Henry, private.
Ohler, John, private.
Pugh, James L., private.
Pringle, Jacob W., private.
Railey, Daniel, private.
Riceling, Cornelius, private.
Ringler, Peter, private.
Reed, John, private.
Shank, Joseph, private.
Sipe, Jacob, private.
Smith, Albert, private.
Sorber, Jonathan, private.
Spangler, Edward T., private.
Spangler, Edward D., private.
Spangler, Jefferson, private.
Spangler, John, private
Spangler, Edward B., private.
Suhre, John, private.
Shultz, Jonas, private.
Shellhorn, William, private.
Tressler, Jeremiah, private.
Wagner, David, private.
Wagner, Alfred, private.
Wagner, Joseph, private.
Wagner, Peter J., private.
Wagner, Wells, private.
Weigle, Jacob, private.
Will, Daniel, private.
Will, Jefferson, private.
Yoder, Jonas, private.
Yowler, Cyrus, private.
Zerfoss, Anthony, private.

Edward M. Schrock was the first captain of Company D. Becoming major of the regiment, he was succeeded by First Lieut. Amos Schrock, who was his brother. William Ritchie became first lieutenant. He was discharged on surgeon's certificate. December 5, 1862, and was succeeded by Sergeant Henry Haller. The last second lieutenant was Hosea Hudson, promoted from first sergeant.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, Company D suffered the following losses: Sergeant George Geisle and Privates Henry Kraft and Ephraim Manges, killed; Privates Francis Lutz and John Ohler, missing; Sergeant Simon Walker, Privates John A. Herring, John Suhre, Jeremiah Tressler and Anthony Zerfoss, mortally wounded. Those wounded, but who recovered from their wounds, were Capt. Amos Schrock, Lieut. Henry Haller, Sergeant Martin Shank, Corporals John Lentz, Frederick Koontz, Joseph Lambert, Jacob R. Miller, Privates Jefferson Brant, John Crissy, John Dorner, Jonas Keim, Daniel Lint, Peter Miller, Jacob McGregor, James L. Pugh, Edward T. Spangler, Alfred Wagner and Jefferson Will. In addition to these lossses, Private Daniel Atchison died at Falmouth, Virginia, February 16, 1863; Private Andrew Bridegum died at the same place, December 16, 1862; Private Cornelius Hegner also died at Falmouth, April 22, 1863.

The following is the roll of Company E:

Baer, George F., captain.
Ross, Orville A., first lieutenant.
Foust, William P., second lieutenant.
Holbrook, E. W., second lieutenant.
Ross, A. Marshall, first sergeant.
Hartzell, Judson S., sergeant.
Hartzell, W. Irvin, sergeant.
Will, Aaron, sergeant.
Davis, Jefferson, sergeant.
Smith, William H., corporal.
Mitchell, Joel, corporal.
Knepper, Amos W., corporal.
Heckert, Henry H., corporal.
Rhoades, Charles F., corporal.
Walker, George, corporal.
Frank, Michael, corporal.
Spangler, George, corporal.
Richards, Lucius H., musician.
Smith, Samuel H., musician.
Adams, Eli P., private.
Ankeny, George W., private.
Augustine, Jeremiah, private.
Atchison, Henry, private.
Baldwin, James T., private.
Baldwin, Solomon, private.
Beachey, Urias, private.
Beachey, David L., private.
Bender, J. L., private.
Berkey, William H., private.
Bird, Jefferson, private.
Bingner, Henry G., private.
Brallier, George, private.
Brendle, Noah, private.
Brendle, Jonathan, private.
Bowlin, John W., private.
Berkey, Annanias, private.
Claycomb, John, private.
Claycomb, Jonathan, private.
Colborn, Charles B., private.
Deal, John, private.
Denner, George F., private.
Easter, John, private.
Fetter, Lutellus L., private.
Feiga, Conrad, private.
Griffith, John, private.
Glissan, Samuel, private.
Huston, Joseph, private.
Hileman, John, private.
Herr, William, private.
Jennings, John, private.
Kemp, Milton, private.
Kistner, Frank, private.
Koontz, Franklin F., private.
Knepper, Henry F., private.
Lint, Cyrus, private.
Lint, Jonathan, private.
Long, Herman, private.
Long, Peter, private.
Lewis, Daniel, private.
May, John H., private.
Marteeny, John J., private.
Mock, Tobias, private.
McClintock, James, private.
Nicola, Hugh, private.
Nicholson, John, private.
Ogline, Solomon, private.
Ohler, Andrew, private.
Pile, John, private.
Poorbaugh, Solomon, private.
Postlethwaite, James C., private.
Rayman, Charles F., private.
Reese, Samuel, private.
Risheberger, George, private
Raymond, David, private.
Rhoads. Simon, private.
Stern, Jacob, private.
Stahl, Augustus F., private.
Shaffer, William, private.

Saylor, Samuel, private.
Saylor, Andrew J., private.
Swank, Eli, private.
Tabb, John W., private.
Tissue, James M., private.
Van Sickel, Isaac, private.
Wilt, Joseph, private.
Woy, Andrew, private.
Younkin, Silas, private.
Zerfoss, Jacob, private.

Company E was somewhat more fortunate than Company D, in that its list of casualties is much smaller. Its losses at the battle of Fredericksburg were as follows: Corporal Henry H. Heckart is known to have been wounded and probably died on the field, as he was never seen or heard of afterwards. Lieut. Orville A. Ross, Corporal George Walker, and Privates Jefferson Bird, Henry G. Bingner, Noah Brendle, John Claycomb, Charles B. Colborn, George F. Denner, William Herr, Tobias Mock, James McClintock, Augustus F. Stahl and Andrew J. Saylor were wounded. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, Corporal Joel Mitchell was wounded. In addition to these losses, Private David Raymond died at Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 30, 1862; Private John W. Bowlin also died at Sharpsburg, October 25, 1862, and Private Solomon Ogline died at Acquia creek, Virginia, January 17, 1863.

THE 142D REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The 142d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1862, with Robert P. Cummins, of Somerset, as colonel. Three companies from Somerset county were in this regiment—Companies C, D and F.

The regiment was ordered to Washington on the day following its organization. About the middle of September it was ordered to Frederick, Maryland. Here its duties appear to have been the guarding of the town, erecting hospital tents, and helping to care for the wounded from the battlefields of South Mountain and Antietam, which had already been fought.

Early in October, 1862, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Meade, who was then in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and by him was assigned to the Second Brigade of that division, which was the Third of the First Army Corps, which presently became a part of Gen. Franklin's grand division. The regiment took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. This was its first genuine experience of war, and one that was calculated to try men's souls. Out of 550 men who stood in its line of battle on that memorable day, the killed, wounded and missing numbered 270 men.

Col. Cummins had been sick at Washington, but learning that a battle was imminent, although not fully recovered, he proceeded to the front, and arrived on the field just as the regiment was going into battle. One who was an eye-witness

of the scene has told the writer that as Col. Cummins rode up to the regiment, he was greeted with ringing cheers on the part of the men, some of whom were cut down while giving him this welcome. Col. Cummins had his horse shot under him in the battle.

The regiment next took part in the famous "Mud March." After this it remained in winter quarters until late in April. In the latter part of that month it participated in the pre-

Col. Robert P. Cummins, 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers.
(Killed at Gettysburg, Pa.)

liminary movements that culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville. It was present in the battle of May 3, but the real heavy fighting did not reach their part of the line. After the battle the army recrossed the Rappahannock river and occupied its old camps opposite Fredericksburg.

The next service of the regiment was the march to Gettysburg, where it bore its full share in the great battle that was fought on the soil of the native state of the men who marched under its flag.

The regiment was present at the opening of the battle, and, according to Col. Warren, as it came into line on Seminary Ridge it was joined by a citizen of the town of Gettysburg, whose locks were whitened by the frosts of many winters. He was armed with a squirrel rifle, and was full of fight, and when the battle opened did good service in its ranks. He was the only citizen who took an active part in the battle, and the name of John Burns afterwards became famous in song and story because of his services in this battle.

In this battle, which lasted three days, the 142d Regiment suffered a heavy loss. When the battle opened it numbered 320 men and 16 officers. Its losses were 15 killed, 126 wounded, and 84 missing or captured. Most of this loss was suffered on July 1, but on the 2d and 3d the regiment was not so much exposed. Col. Cummins, after having had his horse killed under him, was mortally wounded on July 1, and died the next day, and our three Somerset county companies that were in this regiment suffered their full share of the losses in these three days of battle.

The division to which the 142d was attached took an active part in the pursuit of Lee's retreating hosts, and its first day's rest was only had when the army reached Thoroughfare Gap, in Virginia, and this first day of rest was followed by a night affair with a portion of Stuart's Rebel cavalry.

The regiment does not seem to have taken part in the Mine Run campaign. Most of the winter was spent in guard duty along the Orange & Alexandria railroad, or in winter quarters at Culpeper, Virginia. In the campaign of 1864 it was again on the firing line, having its first encounter with the enemy in the Wilderness, on May 5 and 6. From May 5 to 7 its loss was one officer and two men killed, two officers and thirty-four men wounded, and sixteen men missing or captured. At Spottsylvania Court House, and from May 8 to May 21, the losses were four men killed, nineteen men wounded, and eight men missing or captured. In the several engagements at the North Anna river, Pamunky and Tolopotomoy, May 22—June 1, the regimental loss was two men killed, nine men wounded, and two men missing or captured. From June 2 to 15, 1864, which includes the battles of Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church, the loss of the regiment was three men wounded.

The regiment also took part in the operations on the Weldon railroad, August 18-21, losing two men wounded. At Peeble's Farm, on September 30, it lost one man wounded. Early in December the regiment was in a second raid on the Weldon railroad. Except the sharp engagement at Dabney's Mills, on February 6, 1865, in which it sustained a loss of three

men killed, twenty-five wounded and one captured or missing, the regiment remained in winter quarters until the opening of the final campaign in the spring of 1865.

On March 30 the regiment moved from camp and took an active part in the events of the next ten days. It was in the battle of Five Forks, where it suffered some loss, Col. Warren and Major Elder both being wounded. In this final campaign its loss was four officers and eight men wounded, with four men captured or missing. After remaining two weeks at Burkeville, Virginia, the regiment proceeded to Petersburg, and thence through Richmond to Washington, where it was mustered out of service, May 29, 1865. The total enrollment of the 142d Regiment from first to last was 935 men. Of this number, 7 officers and 133 men were killed or died from wounds; 21 officers and 409 men were wounded; 21 officers and 81 men died from disease; 2 officers and 156 men were reported as captured or missing. Some of the missing certainly must have been killed, for there were some of those reported under that head who never returned to the regiment or to their homes after the war was over. They were never again heard of. These losses amount to a total of 805 men of all ranks, leaving but 130 men in the entire regiment who escaped all of the casualties of war. It is said that there were but two other regiments in the entire service that sustained a greater percentage of loss. Assuredly it may justly be claimed that this was a "fighting regiment," and it will be seen that the three companies from Somerset county who marched in its ranks acquitted themselves equally well with their fellows.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C, 142D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Boyts, John H., captain.
Elder, Henry G., captain.
Walter, Jacob Robert, first lieutenant.
Hinchman, Nathaniel O., second lieutenant.
Hoffman, John J., first sergeant.
Hunter, Charles T., first sergeant.
Boyts, Franklin, sergeant.
Young, Daniel, sergeant.
Phillippi, Jacob, sergeant.
Harcomb, Benjamin F., sergeant.
Davis, Augustus C., sergeant.
Brougher, Samuel H., sergeant.
Phillippi, Norman, corporal.
Humbert, Wesley, corporal.
Gerhart, Samuel, corporal.
Pile, Simon, corporal.
Myers, Jonas, corporal.
Bittner, Jacob, corporal.
Nicholson, Jacob S., corporal.
Knable, Jerome B., corporal.
Bittner, Joseph, corporal.
Snyder, George, musician.
Elder, Charles, musician.
Ansell, Michael, private.
Ansell, David, private.
Boyts, Benjamin, private.
Bowlby, Samuel, private.
Berkey, Elijah H., private.
Boyts, Hiram, private.
Beyers, John, private.
Cunningham, J. C., private.
Cupp, Hiram, private.
Cupp, Isaiah, private.
Dumbauld, Frederick, private.
Forespring, Garret, private.
Faith, William, private.
Firestone, Michael A., private.
Gray, Henry, private.
Growal, Anthony, private.
Growall, Peter, private.
Henry, Joshua, private.
Hart, Jacob, private.
Heinbaugh, John, private.

Hoover, John, private.
Hartman, Aaron P., private.
Horner, Daniel J., private.
Harshberger, Jacob, private.
Hemminger, Alexander, private.
Kimmell, John, private.
Kreager, Jacob, private.
King, Harrison, private.
Levingston, J. W., private.
Levingston, Levi, private.
Lee, Perry, private.
Miller, Gillian, private.
Miner, Martin, private.
Moore, Peter, private.
Miller, Daniel J., private.
May, Daniel, private.
Markel, Ringold, private.
Nedrow, Joseph, private.
Nicola, Simon, private.
Nicholson, Adam, private.
Nickler, William, private.
Nickler, David, private.
Pile, Peter, private.
Pile, George, private.
Pile, William, private.
Pritts, Jacob, private.
Rector, Washington, private.
Rose, Jackson, private.
Rayman, Jeremiah, private.
Rose, Henry, private.
Rose, John, private.
Shelley, Samuel, private.
Shaullis, Simon, private.
Stutzman, Elias, private.
Sullivan, Irwin, private.
Smith, David, private.
Trimpey, John, private.
Vought, John, private.
Wable, Foster C., private.
Welfley, Peter, private.
Weimer, David, private.
Yoder, Samuel B., private.
Zufall, Aaron, private.
Zufal, Jacob, private.

Privates David Ansell, Alexander Hemminger, Harrison King and David Weimer were killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. Private William Nickler was mortally wounded. Capt. John H. Boyts, Orderly Sergeant John J. Hoffman,* Privates Jacob Sufall and Daniel J. Horner were wounded, the latter losing a leg. At the battle of Gettysburg, Corporal Joseph Bittner and Private Hiram Cupp were killed. Lieut. J. Robert Walter, Sergeant Augustus C. Davis, Corporal Wesley Humbert, Privates Levi Livingston and Samuel B. Yoder were wounded, Sergeant Davis losing his left arm. Sergeant Franklin Boyts, Privates John Hoover and Foster C. Wable were wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Corporal Samuel Gerhart was captured and died at Andersonville, Georgia. Private Simon Nicola appears on the roll as missing. Private Ringold Markel was killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Capt. Henry G. Elder was wounded at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. These members of Company C died of sickness: Private Isaiah Cupp, September 12, 1862; Private John Beyers, October 24, 1862; Private Peter Growell, December 16, 1862; Musician Charles Elder, December 26, 1862; Private John Rose, December 30, 1862; Private Elijah H. Berkey, January 5, 1863; Private John Voight, January 11, 1863; Private Daniel May, February 14, 1863; Private Perry Lee, May 27, 1864; Private Hiram Boyts, August 28, 1864; Sergeant Samuel H. Brougher, April 4, 1865.

Capt. Boyts was disabled by his wound and was discharged in February, 1863. He was succeeded by First Lieut. Henry G. Elder, who was a very meritorious officer. He was commissioned major of the regiment, but was not mustered in.

*Note.—Was also captured.

He also received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, to date from April 2, 1865. Lieut. J. Robert Walter was commissioned captain, but not mustered in. First Sergeant Charles T. Hunter was commissioned first lieutenant, and Sergeant Daniel Young was commissioned second lieutenant. Neither was mustered in as such. This was owing to the close of the war, and muster out of the regiment.

ROLL OF COMPANY D, 142D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Grimm, Adam, captain.
Bowman, Noah, captain.
Swank, Samuel S., first lieutenant.
Miller, Noah S., first lieutenant.
Ferner, Charles H., first lieutenant.
Stewart, Henry, second lieutenant.
Shaver, Oliver P., first sergeant.
Zimmerman, W. E., sergeant.
Stanton, James F., sergeant.
Koontz, Noah, sergeant.
Mishler, Jacob G., corporal.
Mishler, Henry, corporal.
Shaffer, Adam, corporal.
Gohn, David, corporal.
Johnson, William A., corporal.
Lohr, Charles, corporal.
Livingston, David, corporal.
Barnt, Jacob, corporal.
Miller, Isaac, corporal.
Shaffer, Noah W., corporal.
Dibert, Isaac N., musician.
Unger, Dallas M., musician.
Ackerman, George, private.
Bissell, Emanuel, private.
Bissell, John H., private.
Barnt, Charles, private.
Boyer, John, private.
Barnt, Levi, private.
Berkey, Joseph, private.
Berkey, Obiah, private.
Caldenbaugh, Joseph, private.
Custer, Adam, private.
Crissey, Hezekiah, private.
Custer, Jonas, private.
Cook, Piris, private.
Delaney, Daniel, private.
Dull, George, private.
Dickey, John, private.
Farrell, Leonard, private.
Fry, Jeremiah, private.
Gohn, Noah, private.
Griffith, Wesley, private.
Helsel, Edward, private.
Horner, Henry, private.
Helsel, Martin, private.
Hammer, Joseph D., private.
Kimmell, Rash, private.
Lohr, Harrison, private.
Lohr, Benjamin, private.
Lohr, George, private.
Lohr, Josiah, private.
Miller, Isaiah, private.
Miller, Samuel J., private.
Miller, Josiah, private.
Miller, Christian M., private.
Miner, Ephraim, private.
Miller, Henry J., private.
Miller, Reuel, private.
Miller, Joseph, private.
Miller, Gillian, private.
McKinley, Lee H., private.
Pepley, David, private.
Rusheberger, John, private.
Ringler, Harrison, private.
Reel, John, private.
Rodgers, William, private.
Rodgers, Franklin, private.
Ripple, Valentine, private.
Rininger, William, private.
Suter, William, private.
Speicher, William J., private.
Swank, Jacob, private.
Summers, Joshua, private.
Shaffer, Adam B., private.
Summers, Michael, private.
Statler, Hiram H., private.
Sipe, Jacob, private.
Specht, Joseph, private.
Thomas, George C., private.
Taft, James W., private.
Woods, John E., private.
Witt, Jeremiah, private.
Yoder, Isaac, private.

Corporal Noah W. Shaffer and Private Joseph Berkey were reported as missing at the battle of Fredericksburg. At the battle of Gettysburg, Privates Joseph W. Hammer, George Lohr, Gillian Miller, Lee H. McKinley, Hiram H. Statler and James W. Taft were mortally wounded. Capt. Adam Grimm, Lieut. Samuel S. Swank and Corporal David J. Livingston

were wounded. Corporal Isaac Miller and Private Joseph Specht were reported as missing in this battle. Private David Pepley was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, October 27, 1864. Sergeant James F. Stanton was captured on October 11, 1864. Private Joseph Miller was killed at Hatchers Run, October 27, 1864. Corporals Henry Mishler, David Gohn and Private Joshua Summers were wounded in the engagement at Dabney's Mill, Virginia, February 6, 1865. Capt. Noah Bowman was wounded at Five Forks, April 1, 1865.

The following deaths from sickness occurred during the company's term of service: Private Wesley Griffith, died at Smoketown, Maryland, December 16, 1862; Private Martin Helsel died at Washington, January 11, 1863; Private Jacob Sipe died at Washington, January 17, 1863; Private Noah Gohn died February 14, 1863; Private Isaac Yoder died at Belle Plain, Virginia, February 16, 1863; Private John Boyer died at Washington, April 6, 1863, and Private Reuel Miller died November 19, 1864.

Capt. Adam Grimm, having been discharged on account of the wound he had received at Gettysburg, Lieut. Noah Bowman succeeded him as captain. First Lieut. Samuel S. Swank had been badly crippled by the wound he had received at Gettysburg, and was succeeded by First Sergeant Noah S. Miller, who later was commissioned as captain of the company, but not mustered in, being himself discharged on account of wounds. Charles H. Ferner was then commissioned as first lieutenant. Later, Sergeant Oliver P. Shaver was commissioned as second lieutenant, but was never mustered as such.

ROLL OF COMPANY F, 142D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Edmonds, Francis A., captain.
Heffley, Albert, captain.
Lepley, Josiah, first lieutenant.
Gardill, George J., second lieutenant.
Heffley, Cyrus P., second lieutenant.
Lepley, Jacob B., first sergeant.
Zorn, Jacob J., first sergeant.
Denton, John, sergeant.
Caton, Martin, sergeant.
Hoon, Samuel, sergeant.
Diveley, Parker, sergeant.
Smith, Joseph, sergeant.
Wellington, Jacob, corporal.
Stuck, Henry, corporal.
Hay, Benjamin, corporal.
Boose, Samuel, corporal.
Dickey, Chauncey, corporal.
Cook, Adam, corporal.
Bittner, Samuel J., corporal.
Fritz, Herman, corporal.
Bittner, Henry, corporal.
Sturtz, Hiram, corporal.
Speicher, Christopher, corporal.
Johnson, Herman, musician.
Floto, Charles, musician.
Platt, William H., musician.
Atchison, William, private.
Bowman, Chauncey, private.
Beal, Jacob N., private.
Blachart, Jeremiah, private.
Bridegum, Henry, private.
Bisel, Benjamin, private.
Broucher, Jeremiah, private.
Broucher, Gillian, private.
Boyer, Anthony, private.
Christner, Jacob, private.
Caton, William, private.
Caton, Elias, private.
Coleman, Francis, private.
Dickey, William, private.
Dickey, Alexander, private.
Exline, Emanuel, private.
Fogel, George, private.
Fisher, Tobias, private.

Fritz, Uriah, private.
Glessner, George, private.
Griffith, Andrew, private.
Groff, John A., private.
Heffley, Zachariah, private.
Heckman, Daniel, private.
Hay, John, private.
Hoover, Charles, private.
Hittie, William, private.
Hay, Henry, private.
Hogle, Francis, private.
Hartz, Henry, private.
Hentz, William, private.
Hersh, Francis, private.
Keller, Joshua, private.
Keller, Justus, private.
Leydig, William M., private.
Leydig, Jonathan, private.
Murdick, Alexander, private.
Mosholder, Joseph, private.
Muhlenburg, Charles, private.
Miller, Charles, private.
Mason, Joseph E., private.
Mull, Peter, private.
Miller, Joseph, private.
Parker, Andrew, private.
Queer, Levi, private.
Ringler, Alexander, private.
Rumiser, Henry, private.
Ream, Michael, private.
Rayman, William, private.
Ream, Joseph, private.
Suder, Henry, private.
Shoemaker, James, private.
Spaughey, William, private.
Sweitzer, James, private.
Shoemaker, Annanias, private.
Sellers, Augustus, private.
Steinburg, Moses, private.
Scritchfield, Jesse, private.
Shafer, John, private.
Sivits, Joseph, private.
Stewart, Henry, private.
Schram, Henry, private.
Steiner, John, private.
Walker, Zachariah, private.
Walker, Joseph, private.
Wenner, John, private.
Will, Charles J., private.
Will, George, private.
Wolford, John, private.
Ware, Henry, private.

Corporal Hiram Sturtz, Privates Elias Caton and Francis Hersh were killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. Corporal Herman Fritz was reported as missing, and we believe was never again heard of. Lieut. George J. Gardill was wounded. Privates Joseph Ream and Joseph Sivits were killed at the battle of Gettysburg; Lieut. Cyrus P. Heffley was wounded and captured; Privates Jonathan Leydig, Henry Rumiser and Augustus Sellers were wounded; Privates Uriah Fritz and John Keller were captured, and both died at Andersonville, Georgia. Capt. Albert Heffley was also captured, and was one of the Union officers who were taken to Charlestown, South Carolina, where the Rebels exposed them to the fire of the Federal batteries that were bombarding that city. Privates William Atchison and Benjamin Bisel were captured, and both died at Andersonville, Georgia. Sergeant Jacob B. Lepley was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and Private Francis Coleman was killed at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 11, 1864. Private Tobias Fisher was captured on August 21, 1864, and remained a prisoner until March 2, 1865. Privates Andrew Parker and William Rayman were killed at Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. Corporal Henry Bittner died at Warrenton, Virginia, November 14, 1862, and Private Peter Mull died at Brook's Station, Virginia, November 26, 1862.

Capt. Edmonds, who in civil life was a minister of the Reformed church, was discharged on November 1, 1862, and was succeeded by First Lieut. Albert Heffley, who appears to have

been discharged about a week before the company. Josiah Lepley was promoted from private to be first lieutenant when Lieutenant Albert Heffley was promoted. He was also commissioned captain, but was never mustered as such. Second Lieutenant George J. Gardill was discharged March 11, 1863, for wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was succeeded by Corporal Cyrus P. Heffley, April 19, 1863.

171ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA DRAFTED MILITIA.

The quota of the state of Pennsylvania called for in 1862 not being filled as rapidly by volunteering as was deemed desirable, the state authorities resorted to a draft in the fall of 1862. The term of service under this draft, which must not be confounded with the later drafts made under the conscriptions laws enacted by Congress, was for the period of nine months.

This draft as made in Somerset county was under the supervision of Hon. Isaac Hugus, of Somerset, who was appointed commissioner for that purpose by Governor Curtin. The men drafted and who were held to service were organized into regiments as they reported. Those from Somerset county were organized into three companies, and assigned to the 171st Regiment, which was commanded by Col. Everard Bierer, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. They were companies E, H and K, of this regiment. The companies were mustered into the United States service on November 1 and 2, 1862.

The regiment left Camp Curtin on November 27 and proceeded to Suffolk, Virginia, where, with three others of these regiments of drafted men, it became a part of the Keystone Brigade, under Gen. Spinola. On December 28 the regiment broke camp and proceeded to Newberne, North Carolina, where it arrived on January 1, 1863. In this field of duty it took part in various operations, and several times was exposed to the fire of the enemy, but suffered no loss. In the latter part of June, 1863, it was ordered to Fortress Monroe. July 9 found it at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and from there it was sent to hold a pass in the South mountain, through which it was supposed that Lee's army might attempt to escape in its retreat from Gettysburg. This was the last service in which the regiment was engaged. The chaplain of the regiment was Norman B. Critchfield.

ROLL OF COMPANY E, 171ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA DRAFTED MILITIA.

Maurer, William, captain.
Yount, James, first lieutenant, resigned.
Good, Henry, first lieutenant.
Maurer, Jeremiah, second lieutenant.
Shunk, Jonathan, first sergeant.
Young, Michael, sergeant.
Friedline, David, sergeant.

Ankeny, Peter, sergeant.
Countryman, Francis, sergeant.
Phillippi, Daniel S., sergeant.
Bowman, David, corporal.
Barndt, Samuel, corporal.
Barndt, Henry, corporal.
Buckley, Cornelius, corporal.
Davis, Chauncey, corporal.
Bissel, Isaac A., corporal.
Paul, William, corporal.
Ferner, Rudolph, corporal.
Young, William W., corporal.
Auman, Nathaniel, private.
Auman, Lemuel H., private.
Allen, Clinton, private.
Barnhart, Franklin, private.
Blansett, Joseph, private.
Borkey, Nathan, private.
Brocht, Valentine, private.
Bittner, John J., private.
Berkey, Noah, private.
Benford, Fletcher, private.
Bender, Cornelius, private.
Bittner, Charles R., private.
Bittner, Solomon, private.
Bittner, Philip P., private.
Berschschneider, Con., private.
Caster, Josiah, private.
Constable, James, private.
Cane, Patrick, private.
Caster, Philip F., private.
Countryman, Jacob, private.
Crissey, Elias, private.
Deetz, Samuel A., private.
Deetz, Henry, private.
Dunnmyer, Gabriel, private.
Dunnmyer, Henry, private.
Farbaugh, Charles, private.
Faling, John, private.
Flanigan, James M., private.
Friedline, Jacob P., private.
Friedline, Jonathan, private.
Gardner, Hiram, private.
Gohn, Noah, private.
Gohn, Harrison, private.
George, Albert, private.
Horner, John S., private.
Hines, Israel, private.
Herring, Israel, private.
Hay, John, private.
Hoffman, Hiram, private.
Hilton, Calvin, private.
Hart, Samuel, private.
Kimmell, John, private.
King, George P., private.
Kuhn, William, private.
Keiter, Michael, private.
Knepper, Francis, private.
Kauffman, Henry, private.
Kook, John, private.
Libby, David, private.
Lieb, Martin, private.
Long, Solomon B., private.
Lape, Joseph W., private.
Lohr, Daniel, private.
Longanecker, Abraham, private.
Lockhart, Washington, private.
Mahan, Thomas, private.
Mason, John H., private.
Miller, Cyrus, private.
McBride, James, private.
McGinn, John, private.
Ogline, George, private.
Queer, Daniel, private.
Resley, John D., private.
Rubright, William, private.
Rubright, George, private.
Ray, George, private.
Riffle, Augustus, private.
Rose, Isaac, private.
Rinebolt, Anthony, private.
Showman, Jacob, private.
Swank, Thomas, private.
Spiece, Henry H., private.
Stutzman, Daniel, private.
Smalser, Jacob, private.
Shaffer, Herman, private.
Wismiller, George, private.
Wissinger, Thomas, private.
Walter, John C., private.
Yunke, William, private.
Young, David H., private.
Zimmerman, Nathaniel, private.

There were neither casualties nor deaths in Company E.

ROLL OF COMPANY H, 171ST REGIMENT DRAFTED MILITIA.

Statler, Martin L., captain, resigned.
Bierer, John, captain.
Stull, Joseph, first lieutenant.
Schrock, Jonas, second lieutenant.
Ackerman, William, first sergeant.
Stertz, Charles, first sergeant.
Blough, A. B. W., sergeant.
Weimer, John B., sergeant.
Baltzer, George, sergeant.
Stauffer, William, sergeant.
Reese, John D., corporal.
Mostoller, David, corporal.
Shunk, Jacob, corporal.
Hite, Jacob A., corporal.
Will, Benjamin F., corporal.
Zeigler, Samuel, corporal.
Bittner, Moses, corporal.
Musser, Philip, corporal.
Darr, Jackson, corporal.
Ware, John, corporal.
McAuliff, William, musician.
Blough, John D., private.
Berkey, Benjamin, private.
Berkheimer, Samuel, private.
Blough, Jacob W., private.
Burns, Joseph H., private.

Burket, Adam, private.
Berkey, John, private.
Baughman, Dennis, private.
Burns, Oliver P., private.
Crosby, Hiram B., private.
Coop, Louis, private.
Coleman, Henry, private.
Custer, Daniel, private.
Deal, Esau H., private.
Ellenberger, Peter, private.
Emerick, Andrew, private.
Emerick, Jonathan, private.
Felix, George B., private.
Flamm, Jacob, private.
File, George, private.
Flickinger, Samuel, private.
Getz, Anthony, private.
Grasser, John, private.
Gaumer, Jesse, private.
Grissy, Samuel, private.
Hoffman, Washington, private.
Holsoppel, Noah, private.
Kauffman, Gideon, private.
Keller, John, private.
Keefer, Noah, private.
Keim, Conrad, private.
Kennel, Conrad, private.
Kinsey, Joseph, private.
Lambert, David, private.
Lehman, John, private.
Lape, Abraham, private.
Lohr, Austin, private.
Livingston, Jacob, private.
Lease, Levi, private.
Laton, Jacob, private.
Leydig, Jacob, private.
Meyers, Joseph, private.
Machan, Jonathan, private.
Miller, David P., private.
Mock, John C., private.
Mowry, John, private.
Mason, John, private.
Mostoller, Franklin, private.
McCabe, Andrew, private.
McCormick, John, private.
Nupp, Isaac, private.
Onstead, Peter, private.
Orth, Charles F., private.
Orth, Charles, private.
Peterman, Benjamin F., private.
Poorbaugh, Samuel, private
Ream, Daniel, private.
Raup, Eli, private.
Ross, George, private.
Rogers, Michael L., private.
Reiswick, Wellington, private.
Ross, Harmon, private.
Roudenbush, Samuel, private.
Shank, William, private.
Smith, Jacob, private.
Seese, Noah P., private.
Seese, Emanuel J., private.
Stahl, Jeremiah, private.
Sawyer, Sewell, private.
Shaffer, Joseph W., private.
Sarver, George, private.
Sarver, George W., private.
Thomas, Peter, private.
Wilt, Appleton, private.
Ware, Amos, private.
Witt, John, private.
Wave, William, private.
Young, Isaac, private.
Yoder, Jonathan, private.

There were no casualties in Company H, but the following deaths occurred: Private John Witt, at Newberne, North Carolina, February 17, 1863; Private Samuel Roudenbush, at Washington, North Carolina, May 12, 1863; Corporal Philip Musser, at same place, June 12, 1863; Corporal Jackson Darr, at Philadelphia, July 12, 1863; Private John Berkey, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, July 28, 1863.

ROLL OF COMPANY K, 171ST REGIMENT DRAFTED MILITIA.

Shultz, George C., captain.
Humbert, Henry J., first lieutenant, resigned.
Seese, George, first lieutenant.
Yutzy, Samuel D., second lieutenant.
Davis, John N., first sergeant.
Engle, John J., sergeant.
Gardner, John, sergeant.
Bradfield, Nathan, sergeant.
Swearman, Frederick, sergeant.
Ankeny, David E., sergeant.
Gross, Josiah, corporal.
Cupp, Jonas, corporal.
Stead, Samuel, corporal.
Phillippi, Harmon, corporal.
Snyder, Harrison, corporal.
Maust, Elias A., corporal.
Livengood, Christian M., corporal.
Kuhlman, Arnold, corporal.
Lenhart, Ludwick, corporal.
King, William R., corporal.
Shultz, Joseph H., corporal.
Tedrow, Jonas, corporal.
Allen, Thomas, corporal.
Nicklow, Michael, musician.
Rose, Charles, musician.
Albright, Jacob, private.
Ansel, John, private.
Austin, Elijah M., private.
Baer, Elijah, private.

Baker, John P., private.
Baker, George W., private.
Bittner, Josiah J., private.
Custer, Solomon, private.
Conn, Henry, private.
Cornelison, Charles, private.
Chrise, Josiah, private.
Chrise, Peter, private.
Deal, Jacob, private.
Durst, Edward, private.
Enfield, Daniel, private.
Fike, Cyrus J., private.
French, Nelson, private.
Flick, Solomon, private.
Fogle, John, private.
Friedline, Levi, private.
Flick, Peter, private.
Flick, Isaiah, private.
Gross, Samuel, private.
Gross, Isaiah, private.
Gower, James F., private.
Gardner, Henry H., private.
Garlitts, Samuel S., private.
Glessner, Jacob, private.
Girton, John S., private.
Hartman, Daniel, private.
Huffine, Abraham, private.
Handeke, Julius, private.
Hess, Amos, private.
Housel, Solomon M., private.
Hoover, Francis, private.
Hay, Andrew, private.
Hunter, James, private.
Keefer, Peter, private.
Klingaman, Mahlon, private.
Kahler, Oliver, private.
Lunger, George, private.
Lohr, Peter B., private.
Miner, Henry A., private.
Mickey, Samuel, private.
Marker, John, private.
Miller, William, private.
Miller, Marshall, private.
Masteller, Peter, private.
McClintock, James, private.
McCloskey, Jacob, private.
McBride, Franklin, private.
McCoy, Hiram, private.
Nedrow, John P., private.
Nimiller, Isaac, private.
Phillippi, Noah, private.
Ringer, Joseph, private.
Sanner, Levi, private.
Snyder, William, private.
Schombert, John, private.
Schmuck, Casper, private.
Shultz, Joseph, Jr., private.
Smith, John W., private.
Sterner, James, private.
Sturies, Samuel H., private.
Swarner, Jacob, private.
Shultz, John A., private.
Sipe, John, private.
Tedrow, Hiram, private.
Thomas, Abraham, private.
Thomas, Amos, private.
Willburn, Thomas, private.
Weimer, Daniel H., private.
Yowler, John, private.
Younkin, Baalam, private.
Zimmerman, John, private.

Of this company, Private Mahlon Klingaman died at Suffolk, Virginia, December 24, 1862, and Corporal Thomas Allen at Philadelphia, July 25, 1863.

THE 181ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—TWENTIETH CAVALRY.

As a three-years regiment the service of the Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry was in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, first under Gens. Siegel, Hunter and Crook, taking a part in the battle of New Market, the Lynchburg campaign of Gen. Hunter, and at Snicker's Gap. It remained with Gen. Sheridan's army all through his campaign in the Shenandoah valley, and went with him when his cavalry force joined Gen. Grant in front of Petersburg. Here it took an active part in the final campaign of the war. The following names are those of Somerset county men who served in Company D:

Lint, Daniel G., sergeant.
Hochstetler, William M., private.
Hochstetler, John M., private.
Mort, William, private.
Pyfer, Augustus, private.
Shoemaker, Alexander, private.
Sellers, William H., private.

THE 182D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY.

As first organized, in July, 1863, the term of service for this regiment was for six months. Six of the companies appear to have been kept on duty within the state, and were stationed at Gettysburg, Pottsville and Scranton. These were Companies C, E, K, H, L and M. Five other companies were sent to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where, during the fall and early winter months, they did duty in the Shenandoah valley. While there were no distinctive Somerset county companies in this regiment, the county nevertheless had a considerable number of representatives in the ranks of at least two of the companies. In 1864, upon the expiration of the six months' term of service, there was a reorganization on the three-year basis as the term of service, and a number of these men re-enlisted.

ROLL OF COMPANY M, TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, SIX MONTHS' SERVICE.

Burkhart, William, private.
Barron, Harmon, private.
Barnhart, David, private.
Bender, William H., private.
Miller, James A., private.
McClintock, Jefferson, private.
McClintock, Martin V., private.
Pearson, Henry C., private.
Pile, John C., private.
Peck, Daniel, private.
Rusheberger, George, private.
Sumpstine, Frederick, private.
Shaullis, Alexander, private.
Shunk, Nicholas, private.
Shaffer, Henry, private.
Tayman, William H., private.
Walker, Charles E., private.
Woolley, James W., private.

SOMERSET COUNTY MEN IN COMPANY E, TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, SIX MONTHS' SERVICE.

Weller, John Q. A., captain.
Rankin, Frank R., first sergeant.
Felix, John, sergeant.
Husband, Johnston, sergeant.
Lambert, Joseph C., sergeant.
Keller, Jacob, sergeant.
Ross, George W., corporal.
Crissey, John C., blacksmith.
McVicker, James A., saddler.
Allison, John H., private.
Bender, Benjamin F., private.
Berkeybile, Daniel W., private.
Cook, Levi, private.
Enos, David, private.
Keller, Jacob, private.
Lambert, Josiah O., private.
Manges, Levi P., private.
Rowser, Joseph, private.
Ripple, Valentine, private.
Shaffer, William B., private.
Slick, George W., private.
Sorber, John, private.
Shaffer, Jacob, private.
Shank, Joseph, private.
Watt, David, private.
Yost, Jacob, private.

THREE-YEAR MEN.

Pearson, Harry C., first lieutenant Co. H.
Shank, Joseph, corporal Co. E.
McClintock, Martin V., corporal Co. E.
Andrews, Albert F., private Co. E.
Bender, William H., private Co. E.
Peck, Daniel, private Co. E.
Pile, John C., private Co. E.
Woolley, James W., private Co. E.
Walker, Charles E., private Co. E.
Youst, William A., private Co. E.
Berkeybile, Daniel W., private Co. G.
Lambert, Josiah O., private Co. G.
Keller, Jacob, private Co. G.

Of these three-year men, Lieut. Henry C. Pearson was wounded at the battle of Boydton Plank Road, October 27, 1864. Private Jacob Keller, Company G, was wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

THE 185TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY.

In June, 1863, a battalion of cavalry was recruited to serve for six months, under command of Major Morrow. It was employed in guarding the fords of the Susquehanna river, above and below Harrisburg, and in picketing the roads leading into the Cumberland valley. After the battle of Gettysburg, it was pushed into the Shenandoah valley, where it remained until the expiration of its term of service, in February, 1864, after which the battalion was recruited and reorganized at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, for a term of three years. It was then consolidated with the famous Ringold Cavalry, which also had only an organization as a battalion, the new organization being thenceforward known as the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The regiment was attached to the army of Gen. Sheridan, then operating in the Shenandoah valley. It took part in the battles of Opequon and Cedar Creek, Virginia. In December, 1864, the regiment was sent into West Virginia, doing duty in the counties of Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton to the close of the war. The following Somerset county men served in Company I of this regiment: William W. Hawn, Christian J. Lichty, Andrew J. Saylor, privates.

COMPANY F, 198TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This was a Cambria county company, but it had a few men who were from Somerset county. So far as their names can now be learned they were:

Shunk, Allen, corporal.
Berkey, Jonathan, private.
Bowman, Benjamin F., private.
Boyer, George private.
Brooks, Henry, private.
Croyle, David, private.
Custer, Jacob P., private.
Custer, John, private.
Gardner, John P., private.
Griffith, David S., private.
Ling, Edward, private.
Lape, Aaron, private.
Rankin, Joseph, private.
Ream, Samuel J., private.
Ream, David, private.
Shaffer, Joseph, private.
Walter, David G., private.

John Custer was wounded at Lewis' Farm, March 29, 1865.

THE 204TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—FIFTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized on September 10, 1864, at Camp Reynolds, located at what was then known as Braddock's Field (now Braddock borough), near Pittsburgh.

There was one company in this regiment composed mostly of men from Somerset county. This company was raised in August, 1864, mainly through the efforts of Capt. William M.

Schrock, who had commanded an independent company of six months' men in 1863, and Cyrus L. Snyder. There was considerable of a war spirit manifested at this time, and this was stimulated by a local bounty of $300 that was offered by several boroughs and townships in order to fill their quotas as called for by a draft then pending. This local bounty was in addition to the bounties then paid by the government. The term of enlistment was only for one year. This short term, with the high bounties offered, together with the certainty that a draft for a three years' service would be made, was a great incentive for men to come forward and voluntarily enlist.

In all a company of one hundred and six men was secured. At the time that the company was recruited it was supposed that it would enter an infantry regiment, and when the needed number of men had been secured no further enlistments were taken. William M. Schrock had been chosen captain, and Cyrus L. Snyder first lieutenant. The company was ordered to report at Pittsburgh, and did so during the last week of August, 1864. Not all of these men had been enlisted with the understanding that they should be credited to some particular township or borough of Somerset county. There were a few of their number who were free, and when they reached Pittsburgh they were offered and accepted a local bounty of $500 from the then Third ward of Pittsburgh and were credited to that ward. At the time these men reached Pittsburgh the Fifth Heavy Artillery was being raised, and there was still a place for one company or battery. Believing that they would have an easier time in such a regiment than would be the case if they went into an infantry regiment, the men were anxious to get into the heavy artillery branch of the service. But as a full battery required one hundred and fifty men, or nearly fifty more than had been recruited for their company, they could not get into this regiment of heavy artillery unless they could in some way secure the needed number of additional men. J. M. Kent, of Greene county, had also been endeavoring to recruit a company, and had brought to Pittsburgh a detachment of some forty men, not enough for a full company in any arm of the service. Negotiations were entered into with Mr. Kent to prevail on him to merge this detachment with that from Somerset county. Kent was willing enough to do this, but insisted on having the captaincy of the company. After considerable fencing on this point, Capt. Schrock, knowing that his men all were anxious to get into this regiment, and not wishing to disappoint them, yielded this point, permitted Kent to become captain, and himself accepted the position of second lieutenant. But the men, in the end, were greatly disappointed. Once they were in service, they were speedily armed with rifles,

and were to all intents and purposes an infantry regiment, being an artillery regiment only in name. But they were not alone in this, for a good many thousands of men were enlisted for this arm of the service and then compelled to act as infantry.

Shortly after its organization the regiment was ordered to Washington. The first duty to which it was assigned was the covering of the construction trains engaged in opening the Manassas Gap railroad, which it was intended to use as a supply line for Gen. Sheridan's army, then in the Shenandoah valley. The regiment entered upon this duty on September 28, 1864. Col. Mosby, a noted Rebel and partisan leader, was operating in this region, and made repeated efforts to hinder the opening of the railroad, and on October 8 made a brisk attack on the First Battalion, which was at Salem, Virginia. The enemy being in superior force, the battalion retired toward Rectortown, where the remainder of the regiment was, suffering at the same time some loss. As Mosby persisted in his attemps to capture and destroy the locomotives and trains employed on the road, there was continual skirmishing with his forces. Finally, several companies of the regiment, together with a squadron of the Thirteenth New York, succeeded in capturing four pieces and caissons of Mosby's artillery, together with some prisoners. One of the guns was a twelve-pounder that had been presented to Mosby by Gen. Early. After the battle of Cedar Creek the railroad was abandoned and torn up, and the regiment returned to Washington, but presently it was again sent into Virginia, the Third Battalion, of which Company K was a part, being stationed at Fairfax Court House, where the winter was spent in building stockades and block houses.

The dead of the second Bull Run battle had never been buried, having lain uncared for since the time of that battle. In the spring of 1865 expeditions were sent out to the battlefield, and nearly two thousand bodies were buried. Aside from the several encounters with Mosby's command, the regiment was not in any engagement with regular forces. In June, 1865, the war being happily ended, the regiment was ordered to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered out of service, June 30.

The following is the roll of Battery K, 204th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Fifth Heavy Artillery), Somerset county men only:

Snyder, Cyrus L., first lieutenant.
Schrock, William M., second lieutenant.
Knepper, Henry F., first sergeant.
Yutzy, Jeremiah H., sergeant.
Humbert, Jacob N., sergeant.
Husband, Johnston, sergeant.
Moore, Cyrus B., sergeant.
Reese, Samuel S., sergeant.
Scott, James M., corporal.
Sorber, Jonathan, corporal.
Miller, Jeremiah A., corporal.

Will, Silas A., corporal.
Miller, Aaron J., corporal.
Lohr, Charles H., corporal.
Pugh, James L., corporal.
Yowler, Cyrus A., corporal.
Ankeny, Samuel, private.
Ackerman, John, private.
Berkey, Nicholas, private.
Berkey, Hiram J., private.
Beal, Jacob, private.
Bearl, Samuel, private.
Bisbing, John H., private.
Bisbing, Thomas, private.
Brubaker, Peter, private.
Brendel, Jonathan, private.
Brant, Benjamin Franklin, private.
Betz, William, private.
Bagley, James, private.
Caldwell, William, private.
Chorpening, Elijah, private.
Claycomb, John, private.
Cook, Levi, private.
Coleman, John, private.
Crissey, John P., private.
Crichfield, Jesse, private.
Cupp, Rudolph, private.
Cook, Edward, private.
Dickey, Jerome, private.
Dickey, Ephraim, private.
Foy, Michael, private.
Friedline, Isaac, private.
Friedline, John, private.
Friedline, David B., private.
Flick, Elijah D., private.
Gardner, William H., private.
Hammers, Nathaniel, private.
Heinemyer, Charles, private.
Hoover, Rudolph, private.
Humbert, Moses D., private.
Hutzell, Jonas, private.
Hartman, William, private.
Jones, William M., private.
Kimmell, David F., private.
Klink, Simon, private.
Klingaman, Silas N., private.
Koontz, Jacob, private.
Koontz, Frederick, private.
Koontz, Jeremiah, private.
Koontz, Isaac, private.
Lambert, Lewis, private.
Lambert, Jonathan, private.
Livengood, Elijah, private.
Livengood, Archibald, private.
Ling, George W., private.
Ling, Thompson, private.
Lohr, Pearson, private.
Lohr, William H., private.
Lohr, Austin, private.
Lewis, Charles A., private.
Lape, Peter, private.
Manges, Levi, private.
Miller, Daniel D., private.
Maust, Adam, private.
Mason, Joseph J., private.
Meyers, Henry, private.
Miller, Theodore J., private.
Miller, Abraham A., private.
Miller, Francis P., private.
McCoy, Hiram D., private.
Pile, John E., private.
Pile, Josiah W., private.
Pugh, Boaz E., private.
Roel, John, private.
Ringler, John W., private.
Russell, Franklin, private.
Sechler, George, private.
Shaullis, Levi, private.
Shank, John, private.
Slick, George W., private.
Snyder, Ross K., private.
Sorber, John B., private.
Sorber, Walter, private.
Specht, Franklin, private.
Shook, William, private.
Sipe, Henry, private.
Shook, Eli, private.
Shull, John, private.
Shull, William, private.
Shank, John, private.
Shaffer, George W., private.
Shaffer, William, private.
Shaffer, Samuel H., private.
Spangler, Annanias, private.
Tedrow, John K., private.
Vore, Joseph H., private.
Weaver, David, private.
Williamson, Albert, private.
Wilt, John, private.
Woy, John L., private.
Wayland, Daniel B., private.
Wagner, John, private.
Yoder, Zachariah, private.
Zufall, John R., private.

The only casualty in the company was the result of an unfortunate mistake on the part of a picket guard. It was known that the Rebel force under Col. Mosby was hovering about their camp, and consequently the commanding officer was on the alert against any surprise or attack. One night a report came in that the picket guard on a certain post had been driven in, and Sergeant Johnston Husband was detailed with a squad of men to make the rounds and investigate whether this was so. The guard had not been molested at this post, and being on the

alert, when Sergeant Husband and his party approached their post in the darkness, they were supposed to be Rebels. The challenge to halt was given, but almost simultaneously they were fired on, and Sergeant Husband was wounded in his leg so severely as to require amputation.

Several of the company died. These were: Edward Cook, died at Fort Sumner, October 5, 1865; Jeremiah Koontz, died at Fort Sumner, October 6; Francis P. Miller, died at Alexandria, Virginia, October 12; Isaac Koontz, died at Alexandria, November 17; Peter Lape, died at Alexandria, October 28; Elijah D. Flick, died at Fairfax Court House, December 9, 1864; Annanias P. Spangler, died at Alexandria, November 9, 1864. It may here be added that among the Greene County part of this company (or battery) there were no deaths.

COMPANY E, 211TH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following Somerset county men were in this company: Case, Andrew J.; Gardner, Ludwig; Shaullis, Noah; Shaullis, Abraham, privates.

BATTERY K, 212TH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, 6TH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Augustine, Nathan; Kimmell, Singleton; Tissue, Andrew J.; Tissue, Ephraim; Van Sickel, Ephraim, privates.

CAPT. WILLIAM M. SCHROCK'S INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF SIX MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

No mention is made of this company in Bate's "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," but it is known that it was recruited under a call for volunteers to serve six months that was made by President Lincoln in June, 1863.

The rendezvous of the company was at New Centreville, and eighty men were enlisted within five days. The company was mustered into the United States service at New Centreville on June 24th, 1864. It thus enjoys the distinction of having been the only company that was mustered into service within the limits of Somerset county during the Civil war. The company remained at New Centreville until July 6. On that date it received orders to march to Berlin by way of Somerset. At this date it had no arms. These were to be supplied by the commissioners of Somerset county. At Berlin the company was quartered in a vacant house on the East Diamond.

On July 9th the company was ordered to report at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where a large number of troops were assembled. The company went into Camp Juniata, where it remained several weeks, after which it was sent into the town of Huntingdon to do provost duty. On the last day of August, Capt. Schrock and Lieut. Thomas, with sixteen men, were ordered to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. About two weeks later

the company was ordered to Harrisburg, from which city it proceeded to Gettysburg, where it did duty about the field hospitals until October 23, after which date it performed provost duty in different parts of the state.

From December 11th until January 8th, 1864, the company did duty at the Soldiers' Retreat, at Harrisburg. Up to October 2d the company was known as an independent company. On this date it was attached to the First Battalion, Six Months Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Company H. The company was mustered out of service on January 8th, 1864. Some fifteen or twenty of the men re-enlisted in other organizations before or immediately after the expiration of their term of service. The subjoined roll of the company has been procured from Capt. Schrock himself, who gives it from memory, his papers relating to this company having been lost through fire. Except as to the roll of the company in possession of the War Department, and to which no access can be had, it is not known that any other roll exists:

Schrock, William M., captain.
Schrock, John M., first lieutenant.
Thomas, Sylvester, second lieutenant.
Mason, Harrison H., first sergeant.
Humbert, Adam R., sergeant.
Miller, Jere K., sergeant.
Lichty, Joseph, sergeant.
Putnam, William, sergeant.
Reed, Calvin, corporal.
Scott, Allen W., corporal.
Mason, Henry, corporal.
Baldwin, James, corporal.
Beal, Chauncey, corporal.
Chorpening, S. Austin, corporal.
Humbert, Josiah, corporal.
Delaville, Edward, corporal.
Findlay, John B., fifer.
Caldwell, David, drummer.
Schrock, Joseph, teamster.
Altmiller, C., private.
Atchison, Henry, private.
Beal, Owen, private.
Bitinger, Israel, private.
Bittner, John, private.
Baltzer, Edward, private.
Baltzer, John, private.
Baldwin, Romanus, private.
Cunningham, George, private.
Dickey, Ephraim, private.
Emmert, Jonathan, private.
Engle, Herman S., private.
Engle, John B., private.
Enos, John, private.
Foutch, Joseph, private.
Flegle, Martin, private.
Flamm, Nicholas, private.
Friend, Josiah, private.
Heinemyer, Adolph, private.
Hyatt, Hiram, private.
Hidy, Henry, private.
Heinbaugh, Jackson, private.
Humbert, John, private.
Hochstetler, William M., private.
Kimmell, Franklin, private.
Klink, Simon, private.
Kreager, Henry C., private.
Livengood, Peter J., private.
Lambert, Hugh, private.
Lowry, George, private.
Lyons, Silas, private.
Lape, H. W., private.
Meese, Samuel C., private.
Meese, Gillian C., private.
Newman, John R., private.
Maust, William, private.
Markle, Jacob, private.
Ohler, John, private.
Phillippi, William, private.
Rush, Harrison, private.
Rush, Jacob, private.
Ringler, John W., private.
Sterner, John, private.
Shaffer, Samuel, private.
Shaffer, Ephraim, private.
Snyder, B. Frank, private.
Snyder, S. B., private.
Swarner, Henry, private.
Showman, Alexander, private.
Tressler, Jeremiah, private.
Wiltrout, Harrison, private.
Wheeler, Samuel, private.
Weaver, Urias, private.
Weigle, John, private.
Will, Silas A., private.
Weimer, H., private.
Younkin, Harmon, private.
Yutzy, Chauncey, private.
Zeigler, Jacob, private.

Sergeant William Putnam died in the month of October, 1863.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, MARYLAND POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE, COMPANY K.

While, as a matter of course, this was a Maryland organization, nevertheless Company K bore upon its muster rolls the names of a considerable number of Somerset county men. These were mostly from about Wellersburg and the adjacent township of Southampton, the captain, Peter B. Petrie, according to the best information attainable to the writer, having been a resident of Wellersburg at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war.

The regiment was mostly employed in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from New Creek (now Keyser, West Virginia) to points east of Cumberland, Maryland. At times the entire regiment was at Cumberland, but most of the time the companies were detached along the line of the railroad. The regiment, however, also saw some service of a more active nature in 1864, and took part in several engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. At Cumberland, a couple of gondola cars had been in some way roofed over or covered with iron rails, the sides were pierced by port-holes, and they carried small brass guns, probably three or four-pounders. These armored cars, or iron-clads, as they may be called, were run back and forth over the road to such points as were threatened by the Rebels, who were quite persistent in their efforts to burn the bridges and otherwise interrupt the free use of the railroad, the keeping open of which was a matter of vital importance. In one of the frequent encounters that took place east of Cumberland, the enemy also had one or two light pieces of artillery, a well directed shell from which, entering a port-hole of one of these iron-clad cars, exploded and put it out of business. These iron-clad cars were manned and operated by Capt. Petrie's Company K through almost the entire war. Aside from this particular service we have very little information about the company.

For such names of its members as are here given the present writer is indebted to Samuel M. Petrie, a son of the captain, and John H. Lepley, Esq., of Southampton township.

Roll of Company K, Second Regiment Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (Somerset county men only):

Petrie, Peter P., captain.
Petrie, Samuel M., first sergeant.
Kessler, Peter, sergeant.
Moser, John, corporal.
Shoemaker, Daniel, corporal.
Walker, Alexander, corporal.
Johnson, James, corporal.
Stacer, John, drummer.
Austin, William, musician.
Baker, Daniel, private.
Beal, Jeremiah, private.
Beal, John, private.
Burley, John, private.
Baker, David, private.
Cook, George, private.
Close, Benjamin, private.
Caton, George, private.
Critchfield, Samuel, private.
De Haven, William S., private.
De Haven, Dennis, private.

Dietel, Nicholas, private.
Findlay, David, private.
Hicks, Alexander, private.
Hicks, Jesse B., private.
Hogamire, Herman, private.
Johnson, James A., private.
Kennell, John, private.
Krigline, John, private.
Krigline, George, private.
(Mc)Kenzie, John, private.
Logsden, Joseph, private.
Logsden, Raphael, private.
Martin, Christian, private.
Moser, Reuben, private.
McKnight, ——, private.
Peterbrink, ——, private.
Shockey, Christopher C., private.
Shoemaker, Jacob, private.
Sturtz, Daniel, private.
Troutman, Daniel, private.
Walker, Ephraim, private.
Winters, John, private.

Charles Miller and John Miller also served in this Maryland regiment, but the company is not known. They were father and son.

There were also some men in Company D of this Second Maryland Regiment who were also from Southampton and Wellersburg. The following names are here given:

Martz, Jacob.
Bittner, John.
Bittner, Conrad.
Kennel, Jesse.
Sturtz, Daniel.
Bittner, Josiah.
Slagle, Henry.
Stoner, A. Jackson.
Leydig, Dennis.
Leydig, John.
Bittner, Nathaniel.

Daniel V. Lepley, William P. Rieber and William Obacker served in the Third Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade. Samuel A. Dean served in Company K of the same regiment.

Of the men in the Second Maryland, Dennis De Haven was accidentally killed on an iron-clad car in a collision or wreck that occurred near Paw Paw, West Virginia. Joseph Logsden was killed by falling under a train at No. 12 Water Station, West Virginia; John Kennel died in a hospital at Cumberland, Maryland. No dates can be given in either case. Reuben Moser was wounded near Springfield, West Virginia, in October, 1861, and was unfitted for further duty.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

A small number of Somerset county men served in the regular army during the Civil war, and most of these were in the Nineteenth Infantry. Their names are as follows, all of whom were in Company G, Nineteenth United States Infantry:

Sweitzer, Simon P.
Lohr, Henry D.
Swice, Augustus,
Lichty, Gabriel J.
Shutz, Austin.
Chorpening, Austin.
Boyer, Samuel.
Boyer, Levi.
Boyer, Peter.
Caton, Robert.
Poleman, William.
Hochstetler, Christian.
Kifer, Jacob.
Kifer, John.
Byers, Jacob.
Barron, Ludwig.
Keefer, Jacob.
Arnold, Jacob.
Stemm, George.
Enfield, George.
Shaullis, Eli.

Our knowledge of this detachment of men is gained from Simon P. Sweitzer, Esq., a resident of Somerset, Pennsylvania,

who is one of its few survivors. Mr. Sweitzer says that they enlisted about January 20th, 1862, and served about one year in the Army of the Potomac, being in the Fifth Army Corps, and were engaged in the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In March, 1863, the Nineteenth Regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, serving in the Fourteenth Army Corps under "Old Pap Thomas" during the campaign in Tennessee, and participated in all the principal engagements, including the battle of Chickamauga, out of which engagement but forty men of the regiment came out, all others who went into action being killed, wounded or captured. After the regiment had been filled up again with recruits, it took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. The regiment was with Gen. Sherman during the Atlanta campaign, and did its full share of fighting in the series of sanguinary battles which only ended with the fall of the city, on September 2nd, 1864. The surviving members of this detachment who so nobly upheld the honor of their native county and proved themselves true "Frosty Sons of Thunder," were mustered out of service on January 20th, 1865.

In the Second Battalion of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, commanded by Maj. John R. Edie, a citizen of Somerset borough, were these men from Somerset county: Samuel W. Miller, Company A; John E. Faidley, Company B; Amos D. Sweitzer, Company C; Elijah Leighton (or Layton), Company B; David Haldeman, Company C. The first three were from Elk Lick township, and enlisted April 1st, 1862.

Their first service was with the Army of the Potomac, but they, too, were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and were engaged in all battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta. John E. Faidley died in the spring of 1863. Samuel W. Miller was wounded in the hand on August 7th, 1864, in front of Atlanta. The survivors of this party were discharged on Lookout Mountain, on April 20th, 1865.

Franklin P. Saylor, afterwards prothonotary of Somerset county, served as a private in Company E, Sixteenth United States Infantry.

Charles H. Fisher served in Co. B, 46th Penn. Vol. Inft., and was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Daniel O'Connell McKinley is known to have served in a cavalry regiment, but its number is not known.

Henry W. Kurtz served in the 28th Penna. Vols., and also in Knapp's Penna. Battery.

We will not say that the foregoing lists contain the name of every son of Somerset county who took part in the war for the Union, but it is as complete and full as it has been possible

to make it after the lapse of forty years since the close of that great struggle.

RELIEF FOR FAMILIES OF MEN WHO WERE IN SERVICE.

Under the provisions of an act of assembly it was made the duty of the county commissioners to afford some assistance to the families of the men who had gone to the front. The pay of a private soldier was but thirteen dollars a month. Before the war was over the currency of the country had depreciated to such an extent that, reduced to a specie basis, a soldier's pay amounted to a scant six dollars per month. Even when such men as had families sent home all of their pay, it afforded them but scant living.

For the year 1862 we have not been able to find any statement, but for the remaining years of the war the amounts expended for the relief of soldiers' families were as follows:

For 1863	$ 4,304.41
For 1864	4,689.87
For 1865	4,934.58
Total	$13,928.86

In 1861 the county incurred an expense of $1,079.16 for boarding and clothing of volunteers.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The idea of erecting a monument in memory of those sons of Somerset county who had laid down their lives in defense of the Union of the States had often been suggested, but it only took shape in March, 1888, at which time R. P. Cummins Post, No. 210, Grand Army of the Republic, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions toward the fund needed to carry out the project. Their appeal met with a liberal response from the public, and the needed amount of money was easily raised.

The monument is of the metal known as white bronze, and was cast by the White Bronze Monument Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. No fault or flaw can be found in the work. The base is a careful imitation of native rough-hewn rock. On one side of the sub-base, in conspicuous raised letters, is the inscription, "To the Perpetual Memory of the Defenders of the Union. 1861-1865. Erected September 17, 1888, by the surviving soldiers and citizens of Somerset County, Pa." On its four sides stand forth the names of these historic battlefields: Appomattox, Gettysburg, Antietam, the Wilderness.

The shaft on one of its four sides in raised work reveals the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the inscription, "R. P. Cummins Post, No. 210, Department of Pa." On its other sides are the National Coat-of-Arms, and Military and Naval Emblems. On the summit of the monument stands a

statue of the typical American soldier of the days of the Civil war—easy and natural in its pose, at the position of "parade rest." The monument is a work of art, and every citizen of Somerset county may point to it with honest pride.

On the four sides of the sub-base and three sides of the shaft are found the names of those of our county's heroes who were fated to fall on the field of battle, or who died from disease while in service, as follows:

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Allison, Robert.
Abbott, Nelson.
Ansel, David.
Allen, James Findlay.
Ankeny, John.
Ankeny, Henry.
Allison, Noah.
Bense, John A.
Bricker, George W.
Berkey, Christian.
Bittner, Joseph.
Barndt, Jacob.
Black, Lieutenant Milton C.
Brant, Jefferson.
Bowlin, John W.
Baltzer, John.
Berkey, Samuel.
Bisbing, Charles.
Bidinger, John.
Baker, Jonathan.
Baker, Edward.
Berkey, Joseph.
Brubaker, Cyrus.
Bittinger, John J.
Burkholder, Christian.
Betz, George.
Berkey, Oliver.
Cummins, Colonel Robert P., 142nd P. V.
Conn, John.
Conrad, William E.
Cobaugh, John.
Casebeer, Jacob.
Crumm, Nathan B.
Colborn, Lieut. Sylvester.
Cupp, Hiram.
Caton, Elias.
Coleman, Francis.
Coleman, Levi.
Croft, Henry.
Coleman, Jacob.
Conn, Uriah.
Durst, Dennis.
Dial, Jesse.
Daniels, Samuel.
De Haven, Dennis.
Dinges, Henry E.
Dickey, Francis E.
Daugherty, David L.
Dean, William.
Ellis, Nathan D.
Engelka, Frederick.
Engle, Henry.
Fritz, Herman.
Ferguson, Frederick A.
Findlay, David.
Fleegle, Jacob.
Glotfelty, Urbanus.
Geisel, George.
Geiger, Jacob D.
Griffith, John.
Griffith, Elias.
Gaither, Lieut. Oswald H.
Gohn, David.
Groft, John.
Heinbaugh, Cyrus.
Heckart, Benjamin F.
Hinchman, Capt. James S.
Hersh, Francis.
Harding, Zachariah.
Herring, Peter.
Hersh, Peter.
Hoffman, Solomon.
Hamilton, Lieut. James.
Heckart, Henry H.
Hemminger, Alexander.
Herring, John A.
Kimmell, John O., Jr.
King, Harrison.
Knee, Lieut. George S.
Kuhns, Samuel.
Keiser, Joseph.
Knepper, William P.
Kennell, John.
Koontz, Isaiah.
Kauffman, John M.
Kauffman, Jonas.
Irwin, Frank H.
Lowry, Michael C.
Lohr, George.
Lepley, Jacob B.
Lentz, Frank G.
Lawrence, Peter.
Levy, Joseph H.
Lohr, Edward.
Lutz, Francis H.
Lenhart, Zarr.
Long, John.
Lowry, John.
Logsden, Joseph.
Long, Leonard.
Lenhart, Cyrus H.
Lint, Edward C.
Lint, Walter S.

Lape, Joseph.
Lohr, Hiram.
Lohr, Jonathan.
Larimer, Isaac.
Lohr, Harrison.
Manges, Ephraim.
McAdams, Isaac.
Miller, Joseph.
Miller, Gillian.
McKinley, Lee H.
Miller, John.
Miller, Adam.
Maurer, William.
Markle, Ringgold.
Muhlenburg, William.
McClintock, Thomas J.
Miller, John A.
May, Levi B.
Nedrow, John.
Nickler, William.
Ogle, Charles G.
Ohler, John.
Ogline, Solomon.
Pile, Cyrus.
Pringle, David W.
Pepley, David.
Parker, Andrew.
Porter, William N.
Peck, Lieut. Joseph H.
Pugh, John H.
Pile, John D.
Pile, John W.
Patton, Lieut. Cyrus.
Peterson, William H.
Reel, Hiram.
Raymon, William,
Ream, Joseph.
Rush, Ross.
Raymond, David.
Roadel, Henry.
Risherberger, George.
Schneckenberger, J. M.
Shunk, Samuel.
Statler, Hiram H.
Sivits, Joseph.
Stoner, Alexander.
Schneider, Henry.
Suhre, John.
Suter, John.
Sturtz, Hiram.
Shannon, David.
Shaffer, George.
Seese, Jacob J.
Shaffer, Michael E.
Suder, Harry,
Shunk, Benjamin.
Sturtz, Jacob.
Spangie, Daniel.
Sidle, Joseph.
Spangler, Daniel L.
Tilson, Edward F.
Thomas, Henry.
Tissue, Levi.
Tressler, Jeremiah.
Tafts, James W.
Tannehill, Joseph.
Turney, Lot.
Umburn, Henry.
Weller, George A.
Whipkey, Peter C.
Wendell, Josiah F.
Wendell, Jonathan L.
Weimer, George W.
Weimer, David.
Winters, Lieut. Adolph.
Weller, William H.
Walker, Lieut. Simon.
Witherow, S. D.
Yoder, John.
Zerfoss, Anthony.
Zufall, Isaac.

LOST OR MISSING IN ACTION AND NEVER HEARD OF.

Anderson, Benjamin.
Albright, Benjamin.
Berkey, Obadiah.
Conn, John.
Crockett, Holdsworth.
Countryman, Edward,
Deeter, Samuel.
Ellenberger, Peter.
Horner, Cyrus.
Hair, William.
Heinemeyer, Adolph.
Laughton, Robert E.
Miller, Isaac.
Powell, Joseph.
Shaffer, Noah W.
Specht, Joseph.
Wolford, Valentine.

DIED OF DISEASE WHILE IN SERVICE.

Achison, William.
Allen, Thomas.
Ankeny, Jacob.
Ankeny, Peter.
Achison, Daniel.
Anstead, Adam.
Anstead, Godfrey.
Allison, Joseph.
Albright, John.
Brougher, Samuel.
Berkey, Elijah H.
Beyers, John.
Boyts, Hiram.
Boyer, John.
Bisel, Benjamin.
Bittner, Henry.
Bowman, Isaac.
Bennet, Hiram.
Berkey, John.
Bridagum, Andrew.

Barnet, Charles.
Bird, James A.
Berkey, Solomon.
Berkey, Jacob A.
Boucher, Hiram W.
Bittner, Silas.
Baer, Jacob.
Brenham, John H.
Brant, William.
Bowman, Christian.
Bowers, George.
Cupp, Isaiah.
Carver, John P.
Colborn, George W.
Custer, Daniel.
Cooper, Thomas.
Conn, Asa F.
Cable, Daniel.
Cable, William.
Coleman, John A.
Cook, Edward.
Darr, Jackson.
Dennison, William A.
Darr, Philip.
Dickey, William.
Elder, Charles.
Engle, Charles.
Fritz, Uriah.
Fleegle, Edward.
Ferner, Reuben.
Firestone, John A.
Firestone, Simon.
Fetter, Job.
Flick, Elijah.
Faidley, John.
Ferrell, James.
Firestone, Martin.
Firestone, Joseph.
Feig, Conrad.
Feig, George.
Fleegle, Henry.
Gerhart, Samuel.
Growall, Peter.
Gohn, Noah.
Griffith, Wesley.
Griffith, Simon H.
Geiger, Daniel.
Helsel, Martin.
Horner, Joseph.
Horner, Henry.
Hamer, Samuel.
Hyatt, Aaron.
Hoover, Martin.
Hook, William.
Hegner, Cornelius.
Heinbaugh, Jackson.
Harding, John.
Holliday, Jeremiah.
Harshberger, Ephraim.
Helm, Frederick.
Hellman, Daniel.
Helm, Barnet.
Horner, Franklin.
Holsoppel, Samuel.
Holsoppel, Christian.
Hahn, Gotlieb.
Heckart, William.
Harshberger, John.
Houpt, John.
Hartzell, George W.
Hochstetler, Adam.
Hutzell, Dennis.
Havener, Robert.
Hardin, Perry.
Hutzell, Jacob.
Keller, Joshua.
Klingaman, Jeremiah.
Klingaman, Mahlin.
Koontz, Isaac.
Koontz, Jeremiah.
Keefer, Valentine.
Knepp, Conrad.
Koontz, Edwin J.
Keller, George.
Knight, Herman C.
Kelley, O. F.
Kelley, Jeremiah.
Keifer, John.
Lee, Perry.
Long, Benjamin H.
Logue, James.
Lohr, George.
Lohr, Andrew J.
Lohr, Peter.
Lyberger, Martin.
Lohr, Jeremiah.
Lape, Peter.
Livingston, Peter.
Lybarger, William.
Lybarger, Valentine G.
Lape, James.
Lape, John.
Layton, John.
Lepley, Samuel.
Leasure, John.
May, Daniel.
Mull, Peter.
Miller, Ruell.
Mickey, James.
Miller, Samuel.
Musser, Philip.
Miller, Francis P.
McKinley, William S.
Miller, Daniel.
Moore, George.
Mishler, George.
Meyers, Samuel A.
Merley, Samuel.
Markle, Samuel.
Miller, Joseph J.
Maurer, William H.
Mumma, John.
Moore, Oliver.
Moore, Josiah.
Miller, Tobias.
Miller, Noah.
Mountain, Harrison.
Moore, Andrew J.
Nicola, Simon.
Nicklow, Michael.

Parnell, William E.
Parnell, Easton.
Petrie, Eugene.
Putnam, William.
Rose, John.
Rhoads, Frank H.
Roudabush, Samuel.
Riffle, Abraham.
Rock, James.
Ross, Wilson.
Rose, David.
Rowan, Leonard.
Romesburg, Henry.
Sipe, Alexander.
Showman, William.
Stephanus, Peter.
Sembower, William.
Stufft, William.
Shank, James.
Shipley, Lorenzo D.
Stahl, Samuel.
Sumpstine, Jacob.
Spangler, Annanias.
Shoemaker, Dias.
Sterner, George.
Snyder, Henry.
Stahl, George W.
Shaffer, Samuel.
Shockey, Alexander.
Sterner, John.
Steinbaugh, Lewis.
Stahl, Annanias.
Stahl, William.
Stuck, John.
Stuck, Christian.
Statler, Jonathan.
Tannihill, Eli.
Tannehill, Alfred.
Thomas, George.
Tannehill, Jacob.
Vought, John.
Valentine, William H.
Warner, Samuel.
Will, Benjamin F.
Whisker, Henry D.
Weaver, Francis.
Wirsing, Samuel C.
Wable, Matthias.
Wilson, Henry.
Witt, John.
Wilhelm, Herman.
Wilson, Solomon.
Wolfhope, John.
Yoder, Isaac.
Younkin, Alfred.
Young, Wesley M.

The monument was dedicated in the presence of a great concourse of people in September 17th, 1888, in accordance with the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, after which Comrade Hiram King presented the monument to Somerset county in the following well chosen words:

"Gentlemen, the Honorable Commissioners of Somerset County:

"My comrades of the local Grand Army have deputed me for the very agreeable duty of addressing you today. In their behalf it affords me great pleasure to thank you, the custodians of the county's interests for kindly granting us in perpetuity a square of these grounds on which to place our memorial tribute to the perpetual memory of our fallen comrades. Not all of the Sons of Somerset county who sprang loyally to the defense of the Union returned from the theatre of the great Civil War. Many of them sleep on the battle fields of the Southland, in National cemeteries, in unknown graves. Some were laid tenderly to rest, far from the sounds of war, by loving hands. It was thought fitting that the heroes whose last breath was in the stifling smoke of battle, whose requiem was the fierce thunder of war, should receive memorial recognition from their surviving comrades and fellow citizens.

"Our Post entered upon the enterprise of building this Soldiers' Monument. The patriotic impulses of the people of the county were stirred into prompt response. The Memorial stands yonder, and has just been dedicated according to the beautiful ritual of the Grand Army. The monument, you will see, is of a double character, the lower section alone being memorial. Upon the tablet's plinth and shaft are inscribed the names of the fallen, in material as durable as their military achievements. The shaft also bears the emblems of the different arms of the service. The Soldier standing on the shaft is not dead, but is instinct with life in every feature. He is not meant to represent the heroic dead. He is the typical American soldier, the fame of whose military achievements has rung around the planet. A hundred years ago, in Continental regimentals and with flint-lock musket, he freed well nigh a continent from the tyranny of the greatest military power on earth. He later compelled Great Britain to accord the rights of freemen to American seamen on the high seas. Today he stands on the pinnacle of military and American fame. He is the boy in Blue. He has grown to greater renown since he gave us half a

Soldiers' Monument, Somerset.

hemisphere for a country, since he vindicated American international rights. He has taught the American nation and the world the dogma that the bands that make the Great Republic "E. Pluribus Unum" are essential—that the Union of the States is not federal and voluntary, but organic, hence indissoluble.

"We place our soldier in the military position of 'parade rest,' for he has concluded the mighty military achievement of all history—the unification of the greatest of the world's national brotherhood. May he stand a thousand years at this restful attitude, clad in the familiar blue.

"The Grand Army has the names of no boys on its Post roster. The Order is temporary, and will disappear from the face of the earth. In twenty years one-half of the comrades will have answered 'here!' to the challenge of the final roll call. In forty years one will remain here and there, an unmilitary reminder of the world's greatest war.

"This monument will stand a thousand years and more after the bugle of the Sons of Veterans will have sounded 'lights out,' when the last Grand Army man shall await in peaceful sleep the stirring trumpet call of the great reveille.

"We cannot provide for the future security of this loving tribute to the memory of the fallen soldiers of Somerset county. Therefore, in the name and in behalf of R. P. Cummins Post No. 210, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, I present this soldiers' monument to the County of Somerset, through you, gentlemen, its representatives, in the confidence that you and your successors in office will care for and preserve this memorial, that it may bear the names of our fallen comrades into the last ages of our national history."

In a few well chosen sentences, Hon. Francis J. Kooser then accepted the monument in behalf of the county commissioners. Gen. Harry White, of Indiana county, was introduced as the orator of the day, and delivered one of the most patriotic, eloquent and instructive addresses that it had ever been the fortune of a Somerset audience to listen to. That the people were deeply interested in the speaker and his theme is evidenced by the fact that, while the address was being delivered, the great crowd present were exposed to the rain that was falling at the time. The exercises were closed with a brief address by Hon. William H. Koontz.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR OF 1898.

To complete the military history of Somerset county, it is only needed to add a brief sketch of Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

During the year 1897 it became evident that the condition of affairs then existing could not long continue without a practical annihilation in that Island, its population being decimated and property destroyed by a chronic state of war and rebellion. The atrocities of the Spanish regime under Gen. Weyler had incensed public opinion in the United States, and it seemed impossible that our government should much longer keep hands off. In their struggle for independence, the Cubans based their action on the same doctrines that inspired the American Revolution. Consequently the feeling ran very high at the outrages perpetrated in the Spanish attempt to subjugate them.

In February, 1898, the American battleship, the "Maine,"

which was sent to Havana for the purpose of protecting American citizens and their property, was sunk, with nearly all its crew, by an explosion, as it lay at anchor in that harbor. Commander Sigsbee telegraphed to President McKinley that public opinion in the United States should be suspended until the cause could be investigated. A naval board of inquiry was immediately appointed, and a few weeks later made report that the keel-plates of the "Maine" showed that the explosion had occurred from the outside. From that time it seemed a certainty that war would result.

President McKinley called on Congress for an appropriation of fifty millions of dollars for extra military and naval purposes.

Reports from Spain indicated that that nation was in a warlike mood, and the comments of its press on the action of the United States were both insulting and belittling. The Spanish people evidently entertained the opinion that they could come out victorious in a contest with this country.

Finally, President McKinley issued a proclamation calling upon the Spanish government to withdraw its naval and military forces from Cuban soil and waters. About this time some twenty young men in the town of Somerset began the study of and exercise in military tactics. They engaged or were given the Opera House for meeting and drilling. They also used the streets for similar purposes.

When the Spanish government failed to comply with the proclamation of the president within a reasonable time, congress declared war. The president called upon each state for its quota of troops. The National Guard of Pennsylvania was organized on a system that did not require its members to leave the state for service. Votes were taken in all the regiments to ascertain whether their members would volunteer to make up the quota of the state under the call for one hundred thousand men that had been made by the president.

A number of the Pennsylvania regiments were composed of but eight companies of sixty men each. In order to comply with the United States Army regulations it was required that they should recruit their force until each regiment had twelve companies of one hundred and six men each.

On the second call of the president, being for seventy-five thousand men, application for enlisting a company was renewed by the organization at Somerset. A number of applications from other places were in the hands of the governor and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, but after hearing the claims of Somerset county, the governor authorized the enlistment of a full company here. Somerset county was in the district of the Tenth Regiment, but as this regiment was already at the Ha-

waiian Islands, on its way to the Philippines, the Harrisburg authorities decided to first recruit the Fifth Regiment, which was then at Chickamauga, to the requirements of the United States Army standard.

The company took the name of Company I, and was assigned as the first company of the new Third Battalion of the Fifth Regiment. Notice was at once sent to different parts of the county, and on July 4th, 1898, a recruiting office was opened in the Grand Army room in Somerset borough. In two or three days the enlistment was completed, and the company was mustered into the United States service. In the Federal service it was known as Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. On July 8th, 1898, under the command of Capt. Ernest O. Kooser, the company departed for Chickamauga on a special train of four cars which had been brought to Somerset. Great crowds of people had come to Somerset from different parts of the county to witness their departure. The company was escorted to the railroad station by a large body of veterans of the Civil war, the line of march being from the court house to the public square, thence by West Main street to West street, thence to Patriot street, and along that street to the station.

On the day of the departure of the company a rumor was current that Gen. Shafter's army had been defeated before Santiago and driven back to the sea, but these reports did not dampen the ardor of these brave men.

A notable incident of the trip through the south was the reception given to Company I at Somerset, Kentucky. On arrival at Chickamauga, the company found tents in readiness, and immediately occupied quarters with the Fifth Regiment, under command of Col. Burchfield, of Altoona. Immediately upon arrival, arms and equipments were furnished, and requisitions for clothing were sent in which were filled within a few days.

The company organization was completed by the commissioning of Emanuel E. Eck, of Huntingdon county, as first lieutenant, and Frank W. Hoblitzell, of Meyersdale, as second lieutenant. Reuben M. Linton, of Somerset, was appointed orderly sergeant. Examinations were held under a regimental order, and appointments of non-commissioned officers were made. First Lieutenant Eck was not a Somerset county man, but had been second lieutenant of a company from Huntingdon. He was detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department, and was not with the company until its departure for home on furlough.

The camp at Chickamauga was known as Camp George H. Thomas. At times there were as many as sixty thousand men

under instruction. Camp duties and drilling occupied the time and attention of the recruits until in August, when typhoid fever conditions prevailed to such an extent as to prevent the holding of the troops together at that place. On August 9th, 1898, the Fifth Regiment was removed to Camp Hamilton, in the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, in a beautiful location in the heart of the Blue Grass district. But the fever that began at Chickamauga seemed to get no check at Camp Hamilton. There was an average of about twenty per cent of the men in the hospitals or under medical treatment in quarters. One member of the company, Wilson G. Enos, died while in service, but Orderly Sergeant Reuben M. Linton died not long after discharge from disease contracted while in service.

After the cessation of hostilities, and pending the making of a treaty of peace, Company I was ordered home to Somerset on a thirty-day furlough. The boys came home on a Sunday, and were welcomed with a grand ovation by the citizens. The treaty of peace having been signed, Company I was mustered out of service.

The following is the roll of Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Cuban war), mustered into the United States service at Somerset, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1898:

Kooser, Ernest O., captain.
Eck, Emanuel E., first lieutenant.
Hoblitzell, Frank W., second lieutenant.
Linton, Reuben M., first sergeant.
Gasteiger, Lewis W., sergeant.
Milliron, Ezra, sergeant.
King, Charles, sergeant.
Ross, Moses R., sergeant.
Pfahler, Frederick, quartermaster-sergeant.
Barnet, Edmund B., corporal.
Engle, Irwin, corporal.
Pfahler, Herbert H., corporal.
Speicher, Pius M., corporal.
Zimmerman, Harvey J., corporal.
Carey, Thomas C., corporal.
Kautz, William H., corporal.
Groff, John A., corporal.
Hurst, William P., corporal.
Saylor, William A., corporal.
Sipe, Lawrence E., corporal.
Ewing, Charles, corporal.
Ringler, Theodore O., musician,
Ringler, Alfred F., musician,
Nicholson, Israel Ross, musician,
Cober, Howard B., musician,
Ayres, Hays S., private,
Ayres, Frank S., private,
Baldwin, Charles W., private,
Blake, George, private,
Biesecker, Charles, private,
Boger, Allen E., private,
Bane, John A., private,
Benford, Harry C., private,
Bird, Cyrus M., private,
Burk, Calvin, private,
Benford, Bernard H., private,
Buskey, John E., private.
Bittner, Edward A., private.
Countryman, George F., private,
Cochrane, Charles F., private,
Christner, Francis, private,
Cummins, Robert D., private.
Conley, James, private,
Davis, Perry, private,
Dupont, Frederick O., private,
Dye, Robert, private,
Davis, James F., private,
Davis, Ivan, private,
Davis, Thomas M., private,
Dietz, George K., private,
Engle, Calvin N., private,
Enos, Wilson G., private,
Folk, Elmer E., private,
Forquer, James, private,
Filler, Harry H., private,
Ferrell, Charles, private,
Gasteiger, Justus A., private,
Gallagher, Ira H., private,
Grew, Adam, private,
Gohn, Philip S., private.

Good, Irwin H., private,
Hochstetler, Braden F., private,
Heath, Joseph, private,
Herb, George, private,
Kerrigan, William B., private,
Kann, Charles R., private,
Knipple, Dellinger C., private,
Landis, Norman B., private,
Long, Henry W., private,
Landis, Bert F., private,
Ludwig, Albert L., private,
Livengood, Harry, private,
May, Samuel M., private,
Mitchell, Bruce P., private,
Mutcher, John, private,
Miller, Herman, private,
Miller, James B., private,
Naugle, Elmer E., private,
Neff, Charles P., private,
Platter, George W., private,
Platt, Morse, private,
Pugh, Charles, private,
Pugh, Robert, private,
Recknor, William B., private,
Rhoads, Philip, private,
Rhoades, Harry S., private,
Risbeck, Jacob A., private,
Rhoads, Royal G., private,
Stutzman, Otto O., private,
Sechler, James B., private,
Stull, Elijah A., private,
Shultz, Noah C., private,
Saylor, Frank P., private.
Swarts, George, private,
Snyder, John F., private,
Shaffer, Charles I., private,
Turney, Harry P., private,
Thomas, Daniel, private,
Thomas, Thomas, private,
Tressler, Franklin P., private,
Weaver, Howard, private,
Wright, Charles F., private,
Wright, Nelson A., private,
Wechtenhiser, Isaiah, private.
Weaver, Herbert, private,
West, William H., private,

There were still other Somerset county men who served in the Spanish war. Joseph Levy and Howard Cromwell, of Somerset, both enlisted in Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and went with that regiment to the Philippine Islands. On July 31st, 1898, they took part in the battle of Malate, on the Island of Luzon. In this battle Howard Cromwell was wounded. Lieut. Orlo S. Knepper was with Dewey at Manila Bay, serving on the United States war vessel "Concord." Lieut. Commander Chester M. Knepper was also serving in the navy at that time. Capt. Charles H. Tayman, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, was present at the battle of El Caney, on the Island of Cuba.

Moses R. Ross, after being discharged from Company I, received a lieutenant's commission and did duty in the Philippine Islands. Returning to the United States he was accidentally killed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

SOMERSET COUNTY AT WEST POINT.

Major Charles Henry Ogle, second son of Gen. Alexander Ogle, Jr., and his wife, Charlotte, was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1824. When a youth he was sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in time to participate in the Mexican war. After his return from Mexico he served at different army posts and Indian reservations throughout the west, until 1861.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he accepted a commission as major of a volunteer regiment of New York cavalry, which formed a part of the Army of the Potomac. In the early part of 1863, by a fall from his horse on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington City, he received injuries from which he never fully

recovered. He died suddenly, at Harrisburg, March 7, 1863, while on his way home. His body was brought to Somerset and buried in the family lot in the Lutheran cemetery. He was a man of fine presence, and a popular officer.

Col. John R. Edie was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania. He was a grandson of Gen. John Edie, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. While not a West Point graduate, he had attended that institution for several years. He located in Somerset about 1841, where he was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the rebellion he tendered his services to the government, which were accepted, and he was assigned to the 15th United States Infantry, with the rank of Major, and commanded the Second Battalion. During the early part of the war his battalion served with the Army of the Potomac, but later was transferred to the west, serving under Rosecrans and Sherman, and participating in many engagements. About the close of the war he was transferred to the 8th United States Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged in 1868 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Col. Edie died at Somerset.

Major John Rufus Edie, Jr., son of Col. John Rufus Edie, entered the West Point Military Academy in June, 1857. Upon graduating he was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A. At the beginning of the Civil war he served on the staff of Gen. Wilcox, who commanded a brigade of volunteers. As such he took part in the first battle of Bull Run. Shortly after that battle he was transferred to the ordnance department, and detailed to take charge of the Allegheny arsenal at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. While in charge of this arsenal a fearful explosion took place, in which some forty persons employed there were killed. After serving there about one year he was made chief of ordnance of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of captain. After the close of the war he was stationed at Washington for a time, in charge of the arsenal. Later he was in charge of the arsenal at Detroit, Michigan, and also at the National Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. His rank was brevet major in the regular army. He died at Washington in October, 1874, in the 35th year of his age.

Lieutenant Alexander Ogle, the eldest son of Hon. A. J. Ogle, was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1849. In 1868 he was appointed by Hon. William H. Koontz, M. C., a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Graduating in 1872, he was assigned as second lieutenant to the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and was on duty at different posts in Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska and other western states. At one time he had the famous Indian chief, Sitting Bull, in charge, and delivered him over to the civil authorities. He was appointed military instructor at the University of Ohio,

and whilst so engaged he came to Somerset on sick leave. He died August 8, 1891, and was buried with the honors of war in the family lot in the Lutheran cemetery at Somerset, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he held the rank of first lieutenant.

Henry Ferry Picking, eldest son of William H. Picking, was born in Jenner township in January, 1840. In 1857 he was appointed to the Naval Academy by Hon. John R. Edie, M. C., from the Somerset district. He graduated from the academy shortly after the commencement of the Civil war, and was commissioned acting master on June 4th, 1861. He participated in the engagement between the Rebel ram "Merrimac" and the Sewell's Point batteries. During the war he served with the blockading fleets along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. After the close of the war he was on duty in the West Indies; later he was with the European and Asiatic squadrons. He also had his share of shore duty. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1899, he was commandant of the Charleston navy yard. He passed through all the grades of the naval service until that of rear admiral was reached, in 1899. At the Naval Academy he was a classmate of Admirals Dewey and Sampson.

Lieutenant Commander Chester Knepper and Lieutenant Orlo Knepper are brothers, and both are graduates of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

CHAPTER XIX—PART IV.

THE OLD-TIME MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

The militia law of 1807, itself long since obsolete, superseded all previous laws on the same subject. Under its requirements all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years were laid liable to the performance of military duty, and were enrolled and organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions.

In the act, Somerset county was made a part of the Twelfth Division, and with Cambria county it formed the First Brigade. There were two regiments in the county, each being composed of two battalions. The law of 1807 recognized the organizations as they existed under the old law, in that it provided that the regiment commanded by Lieutenant John Kimmell should be known as the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and the regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. ——— Boyles should be known as the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Dr. John Kimmel had been a colonel or lieutenant-colonel as far back as 1798, and we have the roll of one of the companies of his regiment in that year. The company would seem to have been within the territory of Brothers Valley township. Inasmuch as this is the only roll of any of these old militia companies of which anything is known, it is here given as a matter of interest. The members of the company are arranged in classes of seven men each, and their names are as follows:

Jacob Matthews, captain; John Barkley, lieutenant; George Bittner, ensign.

First Class—Jacob Baker. Jr., sergeant; John Bittner, Frederick Walter, Valentine Bealman, George Bender, John Bear, George Hoover, Korp.

Second Class—Peter Walker, Tru.; Valentine Shaulis, John Shier, Peter Hamarius, Abraham Miller, Jr., John Heyder, Jr., Jacob Horner.

Third Class—George Stauem, sergeant; John Kamein, Martin Waybugh, Fred Miller, John Brand, Frederick Hoover, Philip Souther (Suder?).

Fourth Class—John Hess, Henry Bittner, William Freetz, David Miller, Adam Porterfeldt, George Countryman, John —— Korp.

Fifth Class—Peter Smith, Abraham Stowen, Jacob Smith, Henry Bowser, John Ollinger, Sr., John Shultz, Jacob Baker, Sr.

Sixth Class—Henry Bittner, Sr., David Bittner, Christian Olinger, Conrad Shallis, John Hoffman, Conrad Knopsnyder, Jacob Boeghley.

Seventh Class—Jacob Deetz, Joseph Matthews, Philip Walker, Simon Shook, Frederick Walker, David Zimmerman, Abraham Miller, Sr., sergeant.

Eighth Class—Ernest Deetz, fifer; Peter Bowger (Boger), Lewis Smith, Jonathan ———, Jacob Barned, John Bowser, Michael Hay.

The spelling of the original is followed. Several of the names are illegible, the paper being over one hundred years old.

A few of the names of the field officers of these old-time militia officers have come down to our day. Alexander Ogle, Sr., was brigade inspector twice, and major general of the Twelfth Division twice. Alexander Ogle, Jr., was colonel, and also brigadier-general. Jacob Saylor, of Somerset, was brigadier-general in 1812 and 1813, and in 1814 he was succeeded as such by Robert Philson, of Berlin, who at one time had also held the rank of colonel. Michael Weyand was colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment in 1812. Michael Dively, of Salisbury, was colonel in 1819. Others who were colonels at a later period were George Hartzell, John Younkin, Isaac Ankeny, John Rouch, John P. H. Walker and John H. Smith. William Achison, Ludwig Baker, John Coffroth, Irwin Horrell, Joseph Imhoff, were majors. Among the brigade inspectors of those early days were George Graham, James Hanna, William Achison, John McCarty and Alexander Hanna.

The field officers usually were uniformed, wearing the regulation uniform. As to the line, or company officers, they usually wore what one might call their Sunday suits, many of them wearing high silk or stiff felt hats that were decorated with immense cockades of red feathers, but the tip or top of the cockade was white. They also wore swords, or hangers, as some called them.

Each company was required to meet for drill a certain number of days in each year, usually, we think, this was four times in each year. Such as failed to attend were made to pay fines, unless excused. Then there was each year a general muster of the entire battalion, at which all of the field officers were present. This was known as the "big mustering," or, as the German element called it, "Die Grosse Mustering." There were probably also musterings at which the entire regiment was present.

There were undoubtedly good features in these old militia laws, but so far as the school of the soldier was concerned, it may be set down that it was a roaring farce. The men composing the militia wore no uniforms, but came in their citizen's dress. Neither did they have state arms, such as had squirrel rifles or shot guns of their own brought them; sometimes it would be an old horse pistol, with a stick inserted in the muzzle to give it the needed length. Those who were not possessors of firearms of some sort carried sticks, cornstalks, or perhaps nothing at all. Those who possessed firearms of some sort were placed at the head of the companies, but the array of sticks and cornstalks was usually largely in the majority. The roll call having been answered, they marched up and down, performed sundry maneuvers, burnt some powder, and in the admiring eyes of the great crowds of spectators looked quite brave. At

last they were formed in a great long line of nearly the length of the field, and, as the field officers rode by, such as had arms passed them to the brigade inspector, who caught them on the fly, gave a glance at them, and tossed them back to their owners. Then the roll would be called again, to see that none of the men had got away, and the play was done.

Those who had borne the heat and burden of the day then mingled with the spectators, and were fain to regale themselves with the gingerbread and home brewed beer, which were the only refreshments permitted on the ground. But presently the great crowd came surging back into the village, where those who preferred it could get something stronger. Such, in substance, is an account of one of these great days, left us by one whose memory of them went as far back as the year 1825.

The writer himself remembers several of these "big mustering days," the last of which took place when he was seven or eight years old, and his recollection of them is about the same as that of the much older man which is here given, except that he does not remember seeing any one carrying a cornstalk instead of a gun, but does remember the term "cornstalk" as applied to the militia.

Many of these old-time militia officers were quite incompetent, so far as their knowledge of military tactics went, and many ludicrous blunders made by them are still among things unforgotten. On one occasion a "big mustering" or battalion parade took place at Meyer's Mills, now Meyersdale. The place of meeting was in a large field or meadow not far from the village, on a farm then or later owned by Mrs. Sally Berkley. It has been related to us by one who we believe witnessed it, that the reviewing officer (whose name and rank are now forgotten) formed the battalion into a long line for the purpose of executing some maneuver. The colonel (for the purposes of this history we will so call the officer), having formed his line as he wished it to be, to his great dismay found himself unable to recall the needed words of command to get his men started in the required movement. To gain a bit of time, he once more rode along the waiting line as if to see that everything in its formation was right, but, do what he would, the needed words failed to come to his relief. Once more he rode along the line, and possibly he did so for a third time, and the men were now beginning to chafe at the long delay. At last, in his dilemma, he noticed standing at the head of the line, a fifer, drummer and a big sergeant, with all of whom he happened to be personally acquainted. Suddenly an inspiration seized him. Galloping up to them, at the same time waving his sword above his head, he shouted out in good Pennsylvania Dutch, "Opsy fife, Oolly

droom, Remsperger kum, recht grod, Sternwegs der hivel nuf." The men understood, and the day was saved.

On the day of "the big mustering," as it was universally called, almost the entire population within the bounds of the battalion, as well as many more beyond, took a day off and were present at the gathering. It may well be said to have been the great day of the year in those times. It was also no uncommon thing for quarrels and disputes to be deferred to the day of "the big mustering," at which time the parties were to meet and fight the quarrel to a finish and, having first taken a few drinks of whiskey, they often did so. For among the early pioneers there were at all times some who did not look on fights of this sort as being particularly disgraceful. Some of them even looked upon it as being a great honor to be regarded as the bully, or best and most famous fighter of the neighborhood. In the present day a child may be reared to manhood, and even live to a ripe age, without ever having seen a blow struck in anger, but it was not so then.

The ancient village of Salisbury was one of the places at which these annual musters came off, and the scenes witnessed there were typical of those enacted at all other places in Somerset county, where these musters, with their attending crowds of people, took place. Few of these gatherings passed off without one or more bloody fights having taken place, sometimes as the result of quarrels, oftentimes as the result of a challenge having been passed between the parties for the championship. The Marquis of Queensbury's rules cut but little figure in these fights. It was a common thing, almost, as if by preconcerted arrangement, for a great ring to be suddenly formed, in the centre of which were two parties stripped to the buff and dealing each other sledge-hammer blows which might have felled an ox, while the crowd of spectators, taking sides, shouted lustily for their favorites. This over, others would suddenly remember that they, too, had grievances that must be settled, and they would at once proceed to do so.

On a time, the hero of one of these fights, with badly battered and bloody face, was working his way through the crowd to get clear of it, and was met by an acquaintance who, amazed at his appearance, said to him: "Ei, Chake, du gooksht mir Gar arbarmlich," to which Jake made answer, "Oh, des is nix, du sedsht yusht der ander Karl Sehna."

Feuds also existed between the bullies or champions and their adherents of one neighborhood and those residing elsewhere. Among others were the Hutzells, a family residing in Greenville township. They were mostly men tall in stature, heavily and powerfully built, and of great bodily strength. Aside from their rough ways, which, however, were common to

about all of their fellows, and their readiness at all times to take part in a fight, they may be said to have been fairly good citizens. On the west side of the Negro mountain, possibly some of them living on its eastern side, were to be found the Heinbaughs and their adherents, all of them being men of the same stamp. It is almost needless to say that personal collisions between these parties were more or less frequent at any public gatherings where they happened to come together.

At the same time there were at Grantsville, Maryland, and along the National road, some five or six miles distant from Salisbury, numerous stage drivers and wagoners who were also bullies and champions of the same kind. They were mostly of English or Irish extraction. It has come down to our own time that somewhere along in the eighteen hundred and thirties a number of these men agreed among themselves that when the next big mustering day came around they would go over to Salisbury, and that when the Hutzells and Heinbaughs had got into one of their usual scraps they would take a hand in the game and do the "d——d Pennsylvania Dutch" all around. This purpose of theirs in some way leaked out, and we believe first came to the ears of the Hutzells, who, taking counsel with each other over the matter, dispatched an agent to go and see their friends the enemy beyond the Negro mountain and lay before them the manner in which these Maryland stage drivers and their friends proposed to run things on the next mustering day. An understanding was soon reached between them that they would for that day drop their own differences and preserve the peace toward each other, and if the Maryland contingent made any attack on any one of either party, or picked a quarrel with him, they would make it a common cause and all stand together in defending him and teach these "Pike boys," as they were called by some, a lesson. The great day came on, and with it several wagons filled with "Pike boys." The Hutzells and Heinbaughs, with their adherents, were all on hand. It was noticed that each party appeared to keep well together, but that, to the surprise of every one except the few who were in the secret, the early part of the day passed quietly and with no signs of trouble so far as they were concerned. This was not just what the stage drivers or "Pike boys" had anticipated.

There being no signs of any hostilities between the two parties, one of the Marylanders at last had the temerity to pick a quarrel with some one, which soon brought on a fight. As the Hutzells and Heinbaughs rushed in to take the part of their man the "Pike boys" did the same, and it speedily became not a fight, but a riot. The only tavern in the village was kept in a red house on the northeast corner of Grant street and Middle alley, the same since remodeled and afterward known as the

Samuel Glotfelty house. It was near this place that the fight began. It is related that the late Uncle Jake Heinbaugh, who, we believe, was the last survivor of this fight and who was then quite a young man, was not with his party when the trouble commenced, but was on the tavern porch, which was densely crowded with people, and in his efforts to reach and aid his side he took the banisters of the porch with him. The stage drivers, being thus, as it were, double-teamed, were speedily vanquished and put to flight, all of them with bloody faces and not a few of their number with broken heads and arms, the injuries of some of them being so severe that months elapsed before they recovered from them.

The famous Hanna-McClintock fight also took place on a muster day in Lower Turkeyfoot township, the time being May 22, 1831. This fight, which was the outcome of a feud between the parties, was of a far more desperate and bloody character than these encounters usually were, and it was through no fault of at least some of the parties that it did not end in actual murder, and it would have so ended had it not been for the interference of others. So much has been spoken and written of this affair that it will be referred to at greater length elsewhere. No description of these old-time musterings and training days of the old militia would be complete without some mention of the scenes and incidents attendant to these occasions. The law was finally changed and the big mustering became only a memory. But the few persons now living who still remember them will one and all bear testimony to what has here been said about them.

The new law dispensed with the militia as an organized force; those who were enrolled as being liable to perform military duty were required to pay a fine or tax of fifty cents each year until they had passed the age limit.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

Uniformed volunteer companies were permissible under the early militia. They, however, formed a part of the battalions and regiments within whose bounds they were. The law offered some encouragement toward the organizing of such companies. The liability to render military service in the militia began at the age of eighteen years and continued until the age of forty-five years had been attained, a period of twenty-seven years.

The volunteer companies were formed by the voluntary enrollment of their members to serve for a certain period, it being understood that in case of invasion they would be the first men called into service. The term of service varied some at different times, but we believe it usually covered a period of from five to seven years, at the expiration of which time, on receiving an

honorable discharge, the members of such companies were relieved from further duty.

The companies represented all arms of the service. Their members provided themselves with uniforms at their own expense, so that they were suited to the arm of the service that the company represented. Considerable latitude was allowed. Where the members of a company were men of some means, it was not uncommon for the uniform to be both showy and expensive. Others, of course, would be plainer and at less cost to the men. Within certain limits they could follow their own taste and inclinations. The arms with which the companies were equipped were furnished by the state, the captain of each company being placed under a bond for their return in good condition at the proper time.

As near as the time can be reckoned, the earliest volunteer company of the town of Somerset dates back to the year 1804. It was known as the Somerset Rifles and was commanded by Captain James Wilson. The uniform consisted of black hunting shirts, orange-colored pantaloons, black boots and soft hats with bucktails for plumes. This we have from the traditions of the Harbaugh family, Leonard Harbaugh, Sr., having been a member of the company.

It may be possible that one or more companies at Berlin may antedate this Somerset company. There was much rivalry in those days between the two towns, and the one did not wish to be outdone by the other in anything. Henry J. Young, who came to Berlin in 1800, being then a ten-year-old boy, in his reminiscences makes mention of a rifle company commanded by Captain Robert Philson, but whether he means that there was such a company there when he came to Berlin in 1800, or whether the time to which he refers is a few years later, is uncertain. He speaks also of two militia companies—the one commanded by Captain George Diveley, the other by Captain Valentine Keffer. At the same time he says they had about one hundred muskets in their armory. As it would have been something unusual for the state to have furnished muskets to the militia, these may possibly have been volunteer infantry companies, Mr. Young using the wrong word. It is not at all improbable that Captain Philson's rifle company was really the same as the Allegheny Blues, which went out in the war of 1812 under the command of Captain Casper Keller, its organization in the intervening time having been kept up.

The name of Captain Peter Lane's infantry company is not known, neither are the names known of Captain Jonathan Rhoades' volunteer company, in part of what is now Lincoln and Jenner townships, and Captain Michael Huff's volunteer com-

pany of Somerset, all three of which took part in the war of 1812.

We next see from an advertisement in the *Somerset Whig* that a company known as the Independent Blues existed at Somerset in 1818, and that Henry F. Snyder was the captain and Martin Holderbaum the orderly sergeant. From a similar advertisement, in 1819, we learn that there was a company of riflemen at Berlin commanded by Captain John Brubaker, and also one at Gebhart's, in Milford township, commanded by Captain Gebhart. These two companies were expected to join with Captain Snyder's company in celebrating the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The names of these companies are not given. This anniversary of Perry's victory, we believe, was celebrated by a parade as long as any of these old-time volunteer companies existed.

In 1829 there was at Somerset an artillery company, known as the Somerset Artillerists, commanded by Captain George Mowry. The Mountain Cavalry, also of Somerset, were commanded by Captain Chauncey Forward. The Independent Blues at this time were commanded by Alexander Ogle (probably the younger). The Stoyestown Guards were commanded by Captain Hite, and the Allegheny Blues of Berlin were now commanded by Captain Solomon Baer. These companies all went to Bedford on June 17, 1829, where they participated in a three days' encampment and parade, along with the Bedford county companies. In the grand parade of this occasion the Somerset county companies formed a division under command of Colonel Ankeny and Major Imhoff. Concerning this division the *Bedford Inquirer* had this to say: "We do not know why we entertain the idea that there was something more martial in the appearance of the Somerset troops than in those of our own county. Perhaps it was merely because they were strangers. A half-worn coat, however, and a sun-burnt visage, in our estimation, adds as much to the appearance of the soldier as a bright eye and a fair complexion do to a sensible woman. At this encampment Sergeant Miller, of the artillery company, had his right hand badly injured by the premature discharge of a cannon."

It may not be amiss to mention the Bedford county companies that took part in this affair. They were the Bedford Fencibles, Captain Bowman, of Bedford; the Bedford Blues, Captain McElwee, of Bedford; Schellsburg Blues, Captain Burns; Schellsburg Guards, Captain Statler; Independent Jackson Corps, Captain Miller, of Will's Creek; President's Delight Company, Captain Speaker, of Friend's Cove; Washington's Delight Company, of Bloody Run; a company of horse from

Bedfordtown. This division was commanded by Colonel Russell.

The first volunteer company organized in Addison township was the Addison Blues, with Thomas Endsley, of Somerfield, for captain; John Mitchell, first lieutenant, and James Johnson, second lieutenant. Andrew Cring was the orderly sergeant. Their uniform was made of dark blue cloth, trimmed with white braid and brass buttons. They wore black leather hats with white feather cockades tipped with red. Their arms were the regulation United States musket of those days. They had a very fine drum corps, and wherever they appeared easily bore off the palm for their soldierly bearing, as well as for the large size of their rank and file. This company was organized in 1828. Captain Endsley on his retirement was succeeded by Captain James Morrow.

In 1829 Alexander Ewing, an enterprising merchant of Somerfield, raised and organized a second company, known as the Jackson, or Youghiogheny, Grays. Mr. Ewing was captain, Joseph Boyles first lieutenant and Thomas Glison second lieutenant. Later Thomas Glison became the captain. He was noted for his wonderfully strong voice, and it is said he could easily be heard a mile away when giving the word of command. Each of these Somerfield companies had from sixty to eighty men enrolled.

About this time there was still another company in Addison township that was commanded by Captain Alexander McClintock (Buck Aleck, as he was called). This company was afterward commanded by Captain Allen Nicklow. The present writer has no further information concerning this company other than what is here said.

In 1829 John Hanna, as captain, with John R. King, succeeded in organizing an artillery company. They had only a single cannon. It is said that the late Colonel John R. Edie, who was a West Point graduate, drilled this company at one time. The organization of this artillery company was kept up for a number of years. As late as 1842 George Pringly was captain and Andrew J. Colborn was first lieutenant. This should be looked on as a Turkeyfoot company. It was organized on the same day that the Hanna-McClintock fight took place.

Here it may also be proper to state that in an obituary notice of Judge John Hanna is found the statement that in 1829 he was commissioned captain of the Canal Guards, an infantry company attached to the Youghiogheny Legion. Beyond the statement contained in this obituary the present writer knows nothing about this company.

The Addison Infantry was organized in 1845 and in its day was a noted organization. From a newspaper article written

by Dr. William F. Mitchell we glean the following facts concerning this company: Its chief promoter was Moses A. Ross. In this he had the assistance of William Endsley and Jonas Augustine. The final meeting was held at the house of John Mitchell, at which time the following officers were chosen: Moses A. Ross, captain; William Endsley, first lieutenant; John J. Patrick, second lieutenant, with Jonas Augustine for orderly sergeant, together with the usual complement of sergeants and corporals. Its first muster roll contained the names of seventy-nine men. It was organized with a constitution and by-laws, carefully written and signed by all of the men. The constitution at first ordered they should be uniformed with coats of deep blue jeans, trimmed with silver lace, forty-four flat, white buttons and white shoulder knots; white drilling pantaloons, with blue stripe down the outer seam; black stocks and black leather military caps with a white plume, a white cord and tassels fastened by a rosette. These caps must have been several pounds in weight. On every muster day a business meeting was held, at which time the affairs of the company were all straightened out, debts paid and everything arranged in good order. This, however, occasions no surprise to any one acquainted with Moses A. Ross, the captain, for method in everything was his first law. At the final disbandment of the company its books showed that Captain Ross had mustered thirty-five days in the seven years. The only other members with so good a record were the late Thomas Kylar and Samuel Pullen. Captain Ross was also commissioned brigadier general of the brigade, and Jonas Augustine major, titles by which both were known so long as they lived.

About the year 1834 a fine military company was organized at Salisbury and known as the Salisbury Rangers. This company was kept up for period of fourteen years. The officers during the first seven years were: Daniel Forney, captain; Peter Wagner, first lieutenant, and Henry Welfley, second lieutenant. Jacob Welfley was orderly sergeant. The uniform consisted of a yellow hunting shirt with brass buttons and trimmed with red fringe; red leggings that came up above the knees were worn. The caps were the regular leather military caps of the period, of the same style as may be seen in cuts used in the illustrations of old books. There was a large brass spread-eagle on the front, and the cap was also decorated with gay yellow tassels, gracefully looped over it. The privates wore no cockades or plumes, the officers only wearing cockades that matched the uniform. On the whole it was quite a showy uniform, one that even in these days would attract attention anywhere. This company was armed with what was known as the Harper's Ferry rifle, sometimes also as the Mississippi rifle. They were without bayonets,

and instead of the infantry cartouche box the men were accoutred with pouches for balls and copper flasks for powder. After the expiration of seven years Balthazar Welfley became captain, with George Newman for first lieutenant. This company was disbanded in 1848 by reason of the expiration of its term of enlistment. It was about this time, also, that the militia musterings ceased. An effort was made to form a new company with a different uniform from that of the old one, but this ended in failure.

For the next ten years the military spirit seems to have been dormant in that part of Somerset county. There was, however, about 1851, a very fine volunteer company at Meyer's Mills (Meyersdale), commanded by Captain Alexander Stutzman, with Henry Avey for first lieutenant. The uniform was a close-fitting blue roundabout, blue pants and cloth caps.

The Lavansville Grays were organized about 1852. They were armed with the old flint-lock musket. Joseph Shultz was the captain. It is related that on one occasion the company marched to Somerset to take part in a parade. The Somerset company met them on top of Gravel Hill and escorted them into the town. Coming down the hill, the Somerset captain gave the order, "Right shoulder, shift arms!" which was promptly obeyed by his men. The captain of the Lavansville company did not catch the word of command, but, desiring that his men should carry their arms in the same manner, he shouted, "Do as the Somerset boys do!" and his company also came to a "right shoulder shift," to the great satisfaction of the captain.

In 1858 there was a revival of the military spirit in this part of Somerset county. Mostly through the efforts of the late Peter S. Hay, a company was organized in the early part of the summer of that year by Major Robert P. Cummins, the then brigade inspector. This event attracted to Salisbury the greatest crowd of people that had been seen there for many years. The officers of the company were: Captain, Balthazar Welfley; first lieutenant, Dr. M. A. R. F. Carr; second lieutenant, John N. Davis; third lieutenant, Daniel Wetzell; orderly sergeant, Peter S. Hay. The uniform of the officers was a dark blue frock coat, but of a military cut, and sky-blue pants; for the rank and file, a close-fitting dark-blue cloth roundabout and sky-blue pants, all the facings being red. The caps were the regulation caps of the United States, but of cloth instead of leather, and were not so heavy as the leather caps. The total cost for uniforming this company was $857, a larger sum for those days than what twice that amount would be at the present time. The highest enrollment of this company at any one time was sixty-five men. It was known as the Salisbury Riflemen, but, there being no state rifles obtainable at that time, they ac-

cepted the regulation United States musket and never had any other weapons. This company attended a three days' encampment at Somerset in September, 1859, with full ranks, and easily bore off the honors for their soldierly bearing and martial appearance. They also took part at the battalion parade in New Centreville in 1860, the Fourth of July, as the writer thinks. The last appearance of the company, we think, was in the latter part of May, 1861. The Civil war was then on.

It may be asked why this fine company did not offer its services. On the day of the last parade of the company there was not a little discussion as to whether this should not be done. All had by this time recognized the fact that soldiering had become a more serious business than it had heretofore been. Many members wished that the company should maintain its organization and go into service as such. It is, however, to be admitted that some held back. But the result of it all was that a few days later the captain made a formal tender of the services of the company to Governor Curtin, and that without any ifs or buts. There can be no doubt whatever as to this statement. The present writer himself heard the captain direct Peter S. Hay, the orderly sergeant, to write out the formal tender, stood by while it was being written and saw the captain attach his signature to the paper, which was then placed in an envelope and deposited in the postoffice. At that particular time the call for three months' men had been filled. Congress had not yet authorized the enlistment of volunteers for three years. The State of Pennsylvania, however, at that time was, on its own motion, raising the afterward famous Pennsylvania Reserves, and at its own expense. Governor Curtin, through the proper officer, made answer that the sixteen reserve regiments as authorized by the act of assembly were then filled, and there was no room for any more companies, and that just then there could be no further acceptance of companies. So passed by the only opportunity of going into service as a company. Had this tender been accepted, there is little doubt but that it could speedly have been recruited to the maximum number of men.

When the recruiting of three-year men did begin it was with every one to go wherever he pleased, and in the meanwhile the company was compelled to disband. Let it here be said that an inspection of its roll will show that fully forty, and perhaps even more, of its sixty-five members at one time or another found themselves in the service of the United States, and more than one of their number sealed his devotion to his country with his life's bood.

We cannot give the precise date at which the Lower Turkeyfoot Infantry (by some also called the Turkeyfoot Blues) was organized. Its last appearance, we think, was in 1859, and as the

writer understood at the time its term of enlistment then expired. The captain of the company was David L. Colborn; first lieutenant, Jeremiah Parnell; second lieutenant, Zachariah L. Tannehill. Ami Silbaugh was orderly sergeant and William E. Pullin second sergeant. The color-bearer was Solomon W. Boucher. They wore a neat uniform of blue coats, white pants trimmed with blue stripes and flat-top blue-cloth caps. They were armed with flint-lock Harper's Ferry muskets. The company numbered sixty men and their musters were held alternately at Draketown and Harnedsville.

In 1858 there was a volunteer company at New Lexington, known as the New Lexington Infantry, of which Joseph H. Kuhns was the captain. There were also similar companies at New Centreville and Gebhart's, but we are not able to give any details of their organization. When the Civil war came on all of these companies speedily disbanded. None of them bore a sufficient number of names on their rolls to have been accepted for actual service without having first been largely recruited, and this it was not possible to do. The men composing the companies were patriotic enough and many of them served through the war. That they did not go out under their company organizations was due to defects in the law as much as anything else.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL.

The physical wants of any people always claim their first attention. They must first seek the means of satisfying their bodily needs. Until these had been secured for themselves and those dependent upon them, our pioneer ancestors could not bestow much thought upon the claims of education. The population was sparse and scattered over a wide extent of country. This was mostly covered by dense forests and was destitute of roads and bridges. This, of itself, offered many hindrances to the establishment of schools within a reasonable distance of those who would have gladly availed themselves of them, could they have done so.

When, perchance, a school had been opened in a settlement, there were pioneer children who walked three, four and even five miles for the benefit of the limited advantages which the early schools offered. Such distances were entirely too great to permit of the very small children being sent to school at all. Under such conditions it cannot be a matter of surprise that a considerable portion of the young people of the early days grew up illiterate.

This illiteracy prevailed to a greater extent among those of English descent than among those who were of German parentage. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that there were but few among the early German settlers who did not possess at least a rudimentary education in their native tongue. Among the many persons of German birth with whom, in our own time, we have been acquainted, we cannot recall a single individual who could not read and write in German. Being themselves possessed of at least a rudimentary education, the German settlers, busied as they were in their work of clearing away the forest and making homes for themselves, still took time to give at least some attention to the education of their children, so far as it could be done within the family. In most of the families the boys at least were taught to read and write. It must, however, he said that the girls were often neglected; while some of them were taught to read, very few of them had any instruction in the art of writing. A great obstacle in the way of teaching in the family or home was the lack of suitable textbooks. Here and there an "A, B, C book," which is the German word for primer, might have been found. Often the only

books possessed by a family would be a Bible, a Testament, a psalter or a catechism. From these the children were taught their letters and next to spell and read. While it was particularly the case in Amish and Mennonite families that the teaching of the children was a matter that was attended to in the home, the same practice was also followed in many other families of different faiths. There were, however, not a few families in which the education of the children was neglected and they were permitted to grow up in ignorance.

In the matter of educating their children many of the English-speaking settlers dealt with the problem in about the same way that their German neighbors did. But among them were very many more families in which the parents themselves were entirley without education. Necessarily in such cases the children were neglected. Sometimes the children of two or more families who happened to be near neighbors would be instructed with those of a family where it so happened that there was some one who, perhaps, was a little better qualified or who had the time to spare to do it.

As more settlers came in, the possibilities of having schools of some sort increased, and we presently have some account of them. Beginning with the year 1800, or perhaps even a few years earlier, we have somewhat more information on this subject, but what we do have is scant enough. Places are still pointed out where schools were taught from this time on. Sometimes the names of the teachers are also remembered. The assessment lists of the older townships also add a little to our stock of knowledge. In these, here and there is found the name of some man who gave enough of his time in teaching to have his occupation given as being that of a school teacher.

Not a few of the early schools were taught or kept in old houses which the owner no longer looked on as being fit to live in, or perhaps a room in some private house would be spared for the time being by its owner for such a purpose, in which a few rude benches would be placed for the children to be seated on. Sometimes, in a community somewhat more progressive, the neighbors would come together and put up a house of round logs cut in the woods near by. It would simply be a cabin considered large enough for its proposed purpose. A log on one or two of its sides would be cut out to admit the light. If glass could be had it would be set in this space to keep out the cold. Sometimes the opening would be covered with greased paper. A huge chimney would be built on the outside against one end of the house for the purpose of warming it, the lower logs being cut out for the fireplace. The furnishings of such a house would be of the crudest kind, being rough boards or plank, which had two-inch holes bored in them at each end to receive the legs that

supported the bench. Sometimes the benches were made of half of a log that had been split in two and the top made smooth with a broadax. If a wide board could be had, large holes would be bored in one of the logs, into which strong wooden pins were driven at an angle or slope. The board would be fastened to these pins and its use was to serve as a writing table. Sometimes there was a rude table and stool for the teacher, sometimes not. Such were the early school houses of Somerset county. There are people still living who remember such school houses quite well.

Not much is known of the early teachers or their qualifications. Some of them were men who, living in the communities in which they taught school, were well known to every one. These were usually men of good character, who through most of the year pursued other avocations, but devoted a few months each year to teaching school. Still others were men who do not appear to have had any settled place of residence, but, being of a roving disposition, went from one neighborhood to another, wherever they might find employment. Against the character of many of this class of old-time schoolmasters nothing can be said. But there were also some of them who were strolling vagabonds, who tramped from place to place, men who were addicted to drunkenness and profanity and who were in every way unfitted for such a calling. This class was mostly composed of Irishmen and men of English parentage. There were very few Germans among them.

As late as 1819 Jacob Weyand, of Allegheny township, by advertisement in the *Somerset Whig* offered a reward of ten dollars for a runaway schoolmaster calling himself John Rodgers, sometimes John Norton and John Fleming, saying that he had taken away with him a number of books out of the school house and burned others.

As to the scholastic attainments of these ancient school teachers, but little is now known. Of most of them not even a memory is now left. Occasionally there would be found among them a man of exceptional ability for those times and who had an especial aptness for the teacher's work. Of most of them it must be said that their attainments were limited. But even if this was so it can also be said that not much was required of them. There was no pretense made of examining a teacher. If he could read and write, whether in English or German, it was oftentimes enough. If he could add and subtract, multiply and divide, or cipher as far as the "rule of three," that was still better. If the teacher could draw up the article of agreement or the subscription paper which he presented to his prospective patrons, this would usually be looked on as a sufficient test of his scholarship.

On such a paper being presented to such persons who had children old enough to be sent to school, those who wished to do so signed it at the time, entering thereon the number of children they wished to send to the school. If enough pupils could be secured the school would be opened. The price of tuition would usually be at so much per month per scholar. If the teacher was one who did not reside in the neighborhood where he opened his school, or if he was not a man of family, there would oftentimes be a stipulation that the patrons of the school should board the teacher during the school term. This was called "boarding around." Sometimes such a teacher would take up his quarters in the school house, keeping "bachelor's hall."

Schools were seldom kept open longer than two or three months in the year, and then only in the winter; it was the only time that little or no work could be done on the farm. So long as there was sugar to boil, potatoes to plant, hoe or dig, hay to spread or rake, sheaves to gather together, flax to pull, brush to be picked or burned, or any other work to do on the farm, the children were kept at home to help do it. Some of the early schools were English, while others were German. In some of the schools the pupils were taught in English or German, as their parents desired, there being some teachers who were alike proficient in either tongue.

There can be very little doubt but that the first localities in which the first schools were taught were in or near Berlin, in Lower Turkeyfoot township; in the vicinity of the Jersey church; in the Somerset settlement, near the town of Somerset; and in Elk Lick township, near Salisbury. But as to which of these is entitled to the claim of priority is something that cannot now be determined.

It may be said of the early German settlers that they were a pious and God-fearing people. In other parts of Pennsylvania, wherever those of the Lutheran and Reformed faiths settled they would, as soon as circumstances permitted, organize themselves into congregations and build a church and a school house; sometimes the same building would be used for both church and school. Where neither denomination was able to do this alone, it was a common thing for them to join hands and do these things by their united efforts.

Such appears to have been the case in that part of Brothers Valley township where the town of Berlin was afterward laid out. As early as the year 1777 the early records of the Reformed church at Berlin show that it was resolved to build a school house, which should be the common property of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. This building, which was a log house, was used both as a church and a school house for

a number of years. This certainly was the first house in the county to be built for school purposes of which we have any record and to which a reasonably certain date may be assigned. Yet it may be that a school may have been taught in this vicinity even earlier than 1775. But if this were so it probably would have been taught in some vacant cabin which had been abandoned by its owner to go into a better one. No names of any teachers who taught school here have come down to our own time.

In the year 1775 the people of the Jersey Settlement, in Lower Turkeyfoot township, organized themselves into a congregation for the worship of God. As the church and the school have almost everywhere else gone hand in hand, we may well believe that it was so here. The Jersey settlers were of a class of people of whom it would be unreasonable to suppose that they would be any more likely to neglect the education of their children than they would have been negligent of their religious duties. As they lived nearer to each other than what most of the settlers in other parts of the county did, it is all the more probable that they had schools for a couple of months in the year from the time of their church organization. For a number of years they assembled for worship at the houses of the members. So we must also suppose that schools were also kept at some house where there might be a spare room, or in a vacant cabin that would be fixed up for the purpose. It is claimed that a school was taught here in such a house as early as 1776. But in 1788 a log house was built which was to be used as a church and for a school also. This, therefore, is the second house to have been built in the county for such a purpose for which a definite date can be given. But, as in the Brothers Valley Settlement, no names of any of the early teachers are known to the present generation.

In the Elk Lick Settlement, Peter Fahrney (or Forney, as the name is now spelled) may be looked on as the pioneer teacher. All the traditions of his family have it that at times he taught school and that he also was a preacher of the Mennonite church. Being a German, his schools necessarily would have been German schools, with the Amish and Mennonite families for his patrons. The exact time of his first teaching is not known. He is known to have been in the settlement as early as 1779, and perhaps several years earlier. There were no school houses and his schools were taught in old houses that were no longer used as dwellings by their owners, and which were fixed up in some sort of way to serve as a schoolroom. As not a few of the school houses of a much later time were little better than hovels, it is not difficult to believe that these first schools had anything even as good. As to Peter Fahrney himself, according to all

the accounts that we have of him, we may say that he was a worthy man and that his attainments were such as to meet the requirements of his time. Some of the best families in the county claim descent from him.

What probably was the first English school in the township is said to have been taught by a man named Hendricks, or Hendrickson, in an old house on the John Keim farm, which is in full view of the town of Salisbury and about one and a half miles away. The time, so far as we are able to determine, was prior to 1800. One John Hendricks was a very early owner of this farm, and he may have been the man who taught the school. There were several English-speaking families among the neighbors, such as the Griffiths, Markleys and Dwires. Hendricks also taught a school on the adjoining Jonas Keim farm. A man named Turney also taught a school in the John Keim house.

The first attempt to open a school in the Somerset Settlement was made about 1777 and ended in a ludicrous failure. James Kennedy was a young Irishman, about eighteen years of age, who was an indentured servant of Harmon Husband. He was found to be a very poor hand at grubbing and picking brush. Finally some one suggested that a school be opened in the settlement and that Jimmy be placed in charge of it as teacher. This idea was acted on. There was a vacant cabin on the Husband place, which was fixed up in some way to serve as a school room. In some manner the idea had gone abroad that Kennedy was possessed of a fair education, and the day of commencement was looked forward to as a day that would mark an epoch in the history of the settlement. On the appointed day a dozen of children appeared at the school house and the school was called to order. Now it so happened that Kennedy's education, whatever it may have been, was acquired in a Roman Catholic school of some kind in Ireland. Becoming tired of his surroundings, he ran away from his school. Finding his way to some seaport, he contrived to conceal himself on some vessel that was about to sail for the American colonies until after it had left port. On the arrival of the ship at Baltimore he was sold to pay for his passage. In such a school as the one he had been attending his training was largely of a religious character. So, after his school had been called to order and the scholars assigned to seats on the benches which had been provided, he told them to rise and do as he did. Making the sign of the cross and bowing, he sat down. The teacher next called up one of the boys and asked him this question: "Thomas, who was the blessed virgin?" This was a poser for Thomas and he could give no answer. The question was passed from one to the other of the children, but none of them could answer it. Losing all patience, Jimmie exclaimed, "Och! but you are a set of young haythens."

After telling the children who the blessed virgin was, he dismissed the school, declaring that it was not a bit of use to try to keep school until the children learned something, and he would advise the people to teach their children something before they sent them to school. So ended this first attempt at beginning a school, and the account of it as here given is well authenticated.

It is not supposed that any further attempt was made at the opening of a school in this settlement until after the close of the Revolutionary war. It is quite certain that a school house was then built. Of this we have some documentary evidence. The will of Harmon Husband was written in 1789. In it, in describing a tract of land, he refers to the school house on the road from his place to Richard Brown's. This would make its location to be to the north of Somerset, but probably within a mile of the town. It is, however, not known who the teachers were who taught in this school house.

It is quite certain that there were schools taught in the vicinity of Pine Hill, in Brothers Valley township, and probably at as early a day as those at Berlin. In the earlier days of the Brothers Valley Settlement, Pine Hill appears to have been about as much of a business centre as Berlin.

St. Michael's Lutheran congregation of Pine Hill does not appear to have had a church building prior to 1798. A list of the members of this congregation in 1790 contains sixty names. With a membership as strong as this in numbers at that date, we may justly suppose that its organization dates still further back. After they ceased having their preaching at the houses of their members, the traditions are that they worshiped in the school house which stood near where the church now stands. Just when this school house was built, or who the teachers of the first schools taught in it were, are things which are now unknown.

The writer has no hesitation in saying that the first schools of Somerset county were taught in the localities that have been named and that all of them date back very closely to the time of their first settlement. In all of them, except Elk Lick, houses had been built for school purposes prior to 1790. But in Elk Lick no such a house was built until after 1800.

It is said on good authority that a school was taught within the present limits of Addison township, in a private house near the village of Petersburg, as early as the year 1792. We are quite willing to believe that there might have been a school in that vicinity at even an earlier date, because it is known that there were settlers along the Braddock road between Petersburg and the Great Crossings (Somerfield) almost, if not quite, as early as those in the Jersey Settlement. A school house was built in 1800 on the farm in recent years owned by William

Hanna. This is believed to have been the first school house built in Addison township. According to traditions connected with this school house, Adam Bowlin taught the first school.

Dr. William F. Mitchell, who is well versed in the local history of his native township, is of the opinion that the first house built distinctively for school purposes was built in the mountain part of the township near the residence of Urias Ringer, but assigns no date. It has long since disappeared. Another of these primitive school houses stood on the banks of the Youghiogheny river near Confluence. All of these early school houses were used for church purposes. The old Newberry church was

Old Log Schoolhouse at Listonburg in Addison Township.

a log house, between Petersburg and Somerfield, that was built not long after 1800. Originally built as a church, it in the course of time came to be used as a school house.

Among the early resident teachers of Addison township we have the names of William Kirkpatrick and James Hetherington, who lived in the township in 1826. John Blocher and Ralph Thayer were also residents between 1827 and 1832. All of these men were recognized teachers at that time, and Kirkpatrick certainly was a professional teacher of long standing. Samuel Gaither, afterward well known as a lawyer, taught school in Addison in 1838.

In 1812 John Drury taught a school near Kingwood in what is now Upper Turkeyfoot. Drury may be looked upon as having

made school teaching a profession, and probably was about as well qualified for the work as the average teacher of his day.

A school was taught in a private house near Paddytown in 1815 by William Kilpatrick. He also appears to have been a teacher of some standing in those days and had considerable experience.

A school house was built on or near the John Cramer farm about the year 1820. This is said to have been the first one that was built in this part of Turkeyfoot. Bernard Connelly taught the first school in this house.

In what is now known as Lower Turkeyfoot the best known and most efficient of the early teachers were a Mr. Cox and David Rederick. They began to teach about 1828. Robert Hare and David Rugg belong to the same period, or not more than a year or two later. John Small we first knew of as a teacher in 1821. A school house was built by Henry Collins near the old Jennings farm in 1830. This was somewhere between Ursina and Confluence. The present writer is not able to say whether this is to be understood that Mr. Collins built this house at his own expense or whether he was only the contractor. It is claimed to have been the first house built in the township for school purposes only. David Rederick was the first teacher in this school house. Jonas Younkin is the only other teacher in this township that we know of prior to the acceptance of the common schools. He probably began teaching between 1830 and 1835. Mr. Younkin appears to have been a good all-around man, uniting the occupations of teacher, preacher and doctor.

In speaking of Milford township during the period prior to the acceptance of the common school law, it is meant to include Black township, which originally was a part of Milford. The earliest school house that was built in this township that we have any account of dates back to 1798 and was in what is now New Centreville borough. A small house was annexed to it which served as a residence for the teacher. The only very early teacher that we are able to connect with this school was a Mr. Weimer. One account says Jacob, another says his name was Henry Weimer. He lived in this annex and taught the school for a number of years.

It is known that a Mr. Wilkinson taught a school in 1807 in an old house on or near the farm at one time owned by Jacob Critchfield. It is said that this house was used as a church.

No doubt there were earlier teachers whose names have long since been forgotten, but we have no names of any earlier than 1824. For that year we have Timothy Connelly, T. B. Wilson, John Wilson, Samuel Anderson and James Morrison were known of as teachers as far back as 1826. William Scott began teaching school as early as 1829, perhaps even earlier. James

P. Corbett belongs to the same period. Jacob Knable and Michael Sanner seem to have been school teachers about 1835. Michael Sanner must have been the well known banker and merchant of Somerset. Of the others of these early Milford teachers the writer has no knowledge other than that they were such, excepting as to William Scott. Mr. Scott for many years resided in New Centreville, where he was a well known citizen. He was a man of exceptional ability, who served in the office of justice of the peace for many years and ranked among the best teachers of the time during which he followed that calling.

In 1847 the western part of Somerset township was formed into a new township, to which the name of Jefferson was given. It is said that a school was taught in a private house near where Bakersville now is as early as 1801. As to whether the school was English or German, or who the teacher was, tradition is silent. It is known that James White taught a school as early as 1815. This man was addicted to drink and frequently appeared in his school room when he was under the influence of liquor. When he came to his school in such a condition he invariably would say, "James White, honor bright." William Scott went to this school when a boy. Mr. Scott himself, after he had grown up, taught school in this township several terms. Henry Weimer, of Milford, is also known to have taught school here.

While schools are supposed to have been taught in private houses in the vicinity of New Lexington as early as 1810, the information at hand is so vague and uncertain that nothing more can be said, either as to the time or by whom they were taught. It is known, however, that a school house was built in Middle Creek township in 1815 where Barroms church now is. The house has been described as having been built of round logs, with a clapboard roof, and furnished with the slab benches common to those days. David Tedrow, George Tedrow and George Lenhart all taught school in this house.

Most of the earlier schools in Quemahoning township, as it now exists, were taught in private houses or in old cabins and houses that had been abandoned and were afterward put in some sort of repair. A well-to-do citizen would very often employ some one competent, or at least supposed to be competent, to teach the children of his own family, and would necessarily have to provide a room of some kind for the teacher's use. Frequently the children of the nearer neighbors would also be permitted to come to the school. This custom probably prevailed to a greater or less extent all over the county. These schools would be English or German, according to the preference of the person employing the teacher.

Henry Stauffer was one of the earliest known teachers in this part of the county. He had served as a soldier in the Revo-

lutionary war, after which he appears to have adopted teaching school as a profession. As early as 1798 it is known that he taught school in a church at Stoyestown. This probably was a Reformed church, as that denomination appears to have already had an organized congregation there at that time. The teacher would seem to have lived in the church, or in some part of the building, while engaged in teaching. Some years later this church burned down, and it is quite likely that Mr. Stauffer was the teacher at that time, because in an application for a pension on account of his Revolutionary services he sets forth that his certificate of discharge was lost through fire. An old dwelling house that stood on the lot now owned by John F. Bender was next used as a school house. Mr. Stauffer taught school in this house also. The late Hon. Michael Zimmerman was one of his pupils when he taught in it. From all that can now be learned of Henry Stauffer he appears to have been one among the best qualified of our early teachers. Our first knowledge of him dates back to 1798. However, it cannot well be doubted that he followed the teacher's avocation from a much earlier period; we also know of his having taught schools at other place than Stoyestown. The first house built in Stoyestown as a school house was erected in 1810. It was of round logs and its furniture was of the crudest type. This house was torn down in 1828 and a better house was built in place of it. Its site has been used for school purposes from that day to this.

Other early teachers who lived in Quemahoning township that we know of were: Thomas Eliot, in 1811; John Snyder, in 1825; Elijah Bills, in 1829; Peter Jamison and John Penrod, in 1831; and John Miller, in 1834. All of these men appear to have followed teaching as an occupation, but the writer is not able to name any particular locality where they taught. Elijah Bills frequently served in the office of township assessor, from which we may infer that he was as well qualified as most other teachers of that day. The late Colonel Samuel W. Pearson was also one of those whose career as a teacher began before the acceptance of the common school law. He taught at least one or more terms in Stoyestown, and we hear of him elsewhere as a teacher. Later he entered the legal profession. He also served a term in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Jenner township was formed out of a part of Quemahoning in 1812. As tradition has it, the first school was organized and taught by Moses Fream in 1804. He had his school in a room on the second floor of his own house, which was a large log building, about one mile west of Stanton's mill. It was the need of his own family that led Mr. Fream to open this school and teach it himself. It does not necessarily follow that this was the

first school that was taught in this part of the county, but it is the first of which anything is known.

The first school house was built about a half mile west of Mr. Fream's house, but not until 1814. It has long since disappeared. Two years later a second and larger house was built near the Quaker church. Samuel Boyles appears to have been the first teacher. After Mr. Boyles we have no names of the early teachers in this township until 1827, in which year we find the name of Thomas Fream, who probably was a son of Moses Fream. In 1832 we have the name of William Hamer, and in 1834 those of Lewis Allen and John Rheese. We have no other names of resident teachers that antedate the acceptance of the school law.

The major part of the early settlers in Conemaugh township were Amish and Mennonite Germans. The first schools, if any, were, therefore, German schools. We have, however, no account whatever of them. A very aged citizen of Conemaugh township tells us that about 1835 he went to a German school that was taught in an old school house by a Mr. Buckwalter, who himself was a German. This house was in Maple swamp, about one mile northeast of Davidsville. It was a log house with a clapboard roof, and our informant says that at that time it was already a very old school house.

The teaching in the earlier schools of Shade township was usually in the German language and in private houses or in vacant cabins. Some pupils are said to have walked a distance of six miles to attend these schools. The only teachers that we are able to name in connection with these early schools were Casper Statler and William Noel. Henry Stauffer probably taught school in Shade township, as he lived in the township in 1816. William Clark and Samuel W. Pearson taught English schools just prior to or about the time of the acceptance of the school law. The first school house in Shade township of which there is any account was built in 1810. Its site was on the farm in late years owned by Samuel Statler. It was a small log cabin of round logs, having but two windows, and slab benches for furniture.

The first school in Paint township is said to have been taught by Michael (?) Seese in a private house on the Jonas Weaver farm. The first school house was on the Abraham D. Weaver farm, and the first to teach in it was a man named Shultz. German was mostly the language taught, although Mr. Shultz taught both English and German. No dates can be given in relation to the early schools in Paint township.

As the southern part of Stony Creek township was settled as early as its parent township, Brothers Valley, it is only reasonable to suppose that its first schools date back as early, and,

according to such traditions as are still extant, these primitive schools were mostly taught by German teachers under conditions similar to those prevailing elsewhere. That is, they were mostly taught in private houses. A school house, probably the first in the township, was built on the Joseph Glessner farm in 1795, but who its first teachers were cannot be told. A school was taught in a private house near Shanksville by Henry Stauffer in 1807. Some thirteen years later a school house was built near the same place.

The first school in Larimer township was taught at the White Oak church in 1824. Daniel De Haven is said to have been the teacher. The first school house in the township was built on the Jonas Bittner farm, but no date for it is assigned. It is known, however, that up to 1835 there were but two school houses in the township.

The early schools of Allegheny township, like almost everywhere else in the county, were taught in private houses. A school was taught at Shaffer's church in 1810 by a teacher named Appleman. In the village of New Baltimore a parochial school was established under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church about the year 1830. There has always been a considerable element of the population in that neighborhood who are of that faith, and we believe the school has always been kept up.

The first school house in Southampton township, as we now know it, was situated a short distance south of the village of Wellersburg, and it was built in 1801. It was a log cabin. Who its first teacher was is not known, but John K. McGee taught an English school there in 1803. Peter Wilhelm and Jacob Kettering taught German schools at different places. The former was living in the township more than a hundred years ago.

In what is now Northampton township Philip Poorbaugh employed a German school teacher named Charles Peterman to teach a school in his own house, primarily for the benefit of his own family, but the children of his neighbors were also given the benefit of the school. This was in 1796. It is not known that any school house was built before 1816, when one was built on the Valentine Bridegam farm. The first schools taught in it were German.

In 1810 a log house was built on the old Turkeyfoot road in Greenville township that was used as a school house and a church. The location is near the center of the township, and it is probable that almost all of the children of the township that were sent to school at all were sent to this school. Peter Engle was the first teacher in this school house. Whether it was an English or German school the writer is unable to say, but is of the opinion that he was able to teach both languages. His scholastic attainments were, of course, limited, being what

he was able to acquire in the schools of Elk Lick township, where he was reared. It is related of him that when hard words were encountered in the spelling lesson he would direct that they be skipped. It can be said of Peter Engle that he was a worthy man who enjoyed the esteem of the people who knew him. When the question of accepting the school law became the burning question of the day he was one of the leaders of the people who were for the schools. Peter Welfley, of Salisbury, also taught in this school house. Solomon Engle, a nephew of Peter Engle, also taught school in Greenville when a young man.

It has already been told where and when the first schools in Brothers Valley township were taught, but of schools other than those at Berlin and Pine Hill little or nothing is known. About all that can be said is that there are vague traditions of schools having been taught here and there in the township, and if we may judge from the kind of people who comprised most of the early population it is quite probable that nearly all of the early schools were German, and were taught in private houses and old cabins. With our present knowledge it is not possible to connect the name of any teacher with any school in any particular locality. The early assessment lists do give the names of a few persons who appear to have been professional teachers, that is, so far as it was possible for any one to be called a professional teacher, who at most could only have a few months' employment in any one year. Of such names we have Ulrich Blecher and John Donley, in 1808, the first evidently a German, the second English; Henry Glessner, in 1811; John Giesey and Silas Crigler, in 1821; Jacob Shober, in 1829; Daniel Weyand, in 1830; William Conrad, in 1833; Tobias Cable and Thomas Greenwood, from 1833 to 1837. Some of these men probably lived in Berlin, but others lived in the township outside of the village. It may also be added as to some of these men that they were well qualified teachers for their day and generation.

Like everywhere else, tradition has it that the early schools of what is now Summit township were taught in private houses and deserted dwellings or cabins. We do have it that a small school house was built on the Kinsinger farm in 1796, but the same authority is unable to connect any school or teacher with it. A German school was taught by one Gedinger on the Harrick farm in 1796. The late Ephraim Miller, of Summit Mills, once told the writer that in 1827 he went to a school taught by one Barlocher in a log school house that stood on the bank of the run near the Elias Yoder farm, and that afterward John Miller (son of Jonathan) and Peter Welfley taught schools there. In what is now Meyersdale a school house was built of round logs in 1812, perhaps even a few years earlier. Its furniture consisted of benches made of split logs, the legs of which were

inserted in the round side. This house stood about seventy-five yards away from the site where the brick school house was afterward built. No names of early teachers here have come down to us.

The first schools in Somerset township were, as has already been stated, mostly taught in private houses or vacant cabins or houses. Nothing is known as to who the teachers were or whether the schools were English or German.

The Friedens Lutheran congregation is said to have been organized about 1783, shortly after which a union church was built, which was also used for a school. A school house is said to have been built in 1798 at Samuel's church. Here we have the names of two teachers, Israel Bailey, in 1804, and ——— Youngman, in 1805. The latter did not live to finish his term. School houses were also built at a very early date where the Casebeer and Wills churches now are. It is by no means improbable that these houses were also used for church purposes in the earlier days.

In Somerset borough, from the information obtainable, there appears to have been an old log school house that stood on the southwest corner of the Lutheran graveyard, or cemetery. Some of the accounts that we have of this building say that it was a church. Probably this house was used both for school and church purposes. It is not known when this house was built, but from its having been torn down about 1810 it may be inferred that it had been standing for a good many years prior to that time. It must be remembered that the original cemetery was only half as large as it now is and the site, therefore, would have been midway between Church alley and West street. At the present day this would be looked on as a very inconvenient spot on which to locate either a church or a school house. Valentine Costello is the first teacher that we are able to connect with any school that was taught in this house, but no time can be given. He was surely here as early as the year 1806. Costello is said to have been an excellent scholar, having not only a good English education, but he was proficient both in French and German. He remained about Somerset for a number of years. Tradition has it that he also taught in the Somerset Academy after it was established. Another school teacher who was here as early as 1806 was John Kelley. Beyond the bare fact that his occupation was that of a school teacher, nothing can be told of him.

Peter Ankeny, one of the proprietors of the town of Somerset, donated lot No. 124, on the southeast corner of Patriot and West streets, for school purposes. On the plan of the town this lot is marked "English school." Just when the conveyance was made we are not able to say. It was on this lot that the second

school house of Somerset was built, but again we are left without the exact date. This house, which was a frame building, was used for school purposes until 1855, when it was superseded by the brick Union school house.

Thus far we have been able to give the names of but two teachers who are known to have been here before 1810. The thirty years following are almost as much of a blank as are the years preceding that date. It is not until 1817 that we can give the name of any other teacher who taught a school in Somerset. Under date of December 11, 1817, the following advertisement appears in the *Somerset Whig:*

NEW SCHOOL.

The subscriber has opened in the house where Dr. Bruce resides and opposite Mr. Boegle's—Taylor Shop A School for the education of children of both sexes in the branches usually taught in an English Seminary.

Somerset, Dec. 11; 1817. JOSEPH PARKS

Joseph Parks, aside from being a school teacher, is also said to have been a lawyer. He was a property owner in the town as early as 1802 and may have taught school at a much earlier period than 1817. Under date of January 14, 1819, John Wells, Abraham Morrison and John Kurtz, trustees, give notice in the *Whig* that "the present teacher of the English school, Joseph Parks, Esq., being about to remove from Somerset," they desire a teacher to fill the vacancy made by his removal.

In the fall of 1819 Samuel G. Bailey makes announcement that he is about beginning a new quarter of his school and could admit a small number of additional scholars. From this it is to be inferred that he had been already teaching for some time. Specimens of the writing of Mr. Bailey still in existence show that he was a fine penman. As he was admitted to the bar in 1822, it is to be supposed that he was a man of fair scholastic attainments.

Under date of November 5, 1818, Mrs. E. Sterrett announces that she is opening a "Young Ladies School in the Borough of Somerset, where will be taught Tamboring Embroidery, Plain Sewing, Drawing, Painting, Reading, Writing, etc."

In October, 1819, John C. Rebenock, who was the Lutheran minister of the Somerset congregation, advertises that he would open a German school at the Somerset school house.

Simon Watson, by occupation a school teacher, lived in Somerset in 1821, but it is not now known whether he really taught a school in the town. It is known that John T. Wilson, Cephas Gillette, Mrs. Dosh and Robert Laughten taught schools in Somerset at a later date, probably between 1830 and 1840. Robert Laughten was an Englishman by birth, and we think was a native of Oxford. He was possessed of a good education in

the rudimentary branches, and in his active days was rated as having been an efficient teacher.

It has already been stated that in our opinion Peter Fahrney may have taught the first school in Elk Lick township, but the exact time and place are not known. He is known to have been a resident as early as 1779. Tradition does connect his name with a school on the Sullivan farm in 1794. Most of our information about him has been derived from the late Christian C. Livengood, who was born in 1803 and was one of his grandsons. Mr. Livengood said that his grandfather's teaching dated back long before his own time, his knowledge being derived from the family traditions. Fahrney was a German, a native of Darmstadt.

Mr. Livengood is also authority for the statement that a Mr. Hendricks, or Hendrickson, taught an English school at a very early date in an old house on the John Keim farm, and later in a house on the adjoining Jonas Keim farm. While no date is assigned, it must have been in the early days of the settlement, and without doubt it was the first English school. John Hendricks was the first owner of the John Keim farm, and this family was among the earliest of the pioneers. It would seem that a school was kept up here for a number of years. One of the teachers was Mr. Turney. The neighbors having made some rough tables and placed them in the school room, he threw them out, saying that such things made lazy pupils. John Griffith is also said to have taught a school in this old house in 1810. This, however, may have been Jack Griffith. There were two John Griffiths and we have heard of both of them as school teachers. The one known as Jack was a man of convivial habits, while the other was a man of much better standing in the community.

The first school house in the township was built about 1800, on a lot in the village of Salisbury that was donated for school purposes by Joseph Markley, the founder of the town. This first school house was of the log cabin type, round logs and clapboard roof. Its door was hung on wooden hinges, and its windows had no glass. An open fireplace warmed it, and its appointments were of the most meagre kind. Its cost was ten dollars. William Warfield taught the first school in this primitive temple of learning. Would that he could return to the scenes of his earthly life and look upon the magnificent school building that now stands on the same site! This school house was used for some twenty years. It was torn down in 1824, and replaced by a house of hewed logs with a shingle roof and a floor of sawed boards. It was fairly well lighted, and was heated by a ten-plate stove. It was a warm and comfortable building. We acquired our own first experience of what a school was within its walls.

As the house then was, there were two flat tables, almost as long as the room itself. The smaller and least advanced of the scholars were seated along these tables. Slanting boards about eighteen inches wide were secured to the wall on the north and south sides. These were used for writing desks, and the larger pupils were seated along these two sides. The benches were made of two-inch plank, with holes bored in to receive the round legs that supported them. From fifty to sixty scholars could be accommodated. This building remained in use until 1847. It is not known for how long a time William Warfield, the first teacher in the first house, held sway within its walls, nor can his successors be named in regular order. Of the earlier teachers of this school we have the names of Edward Durning, Christian Shockey, Peter Engle (probably), Peter Welfley, John Shirer and Jost J. Stutzman. The name of a Mr. McDonnel (or McDonald) is also handed down as a teacher of this school. This man is also said to have possessed some knowledge of vocal music, and probably conducted one of the old-time singing schools for the benefit of the young people. It is probably owing to this fact that his name is remembered at all. A Mr. Hammond has often been spoken of among the older people as having taught the school about the year 1842. He is said to have been quite a good teacher, and was the first who introduced the study of geography. Other teachers were Henry Welfley, Jacob Welfley, and William Smith. The latter, who is still living, was the last teacher who taught in this second school house before it was abandoned. In fact, it had been abandoned a year before. His school was a subscription school, as we think was every school that had ever been taught here, and he had to use the old school house because the new school house, which was in another part of the village, was at the time occupied by another school, of which Elijah Glotfelty was the teacher.

The second school house in Elk Lick township of which anything is known, was built in 1823, in the neighborhood of Compton's mill. We think it was on the William Kretchman farm, although the word *near* was used by our informant. The third school house was built in 1830, on the Samuel C. Lichty farm, north of where the village of Coal Run now is. It stood quite close to Grassy Run.

Well supported tradition says that a school was taught by Mr. Barlocher in a house on land once owned by William Hawn. This was near the old Daniel Harshberger farm. No date is given, but it must have been before 1830. John Shirer also taught in the same house. Edward Durning and one of the Griffiths are known to have taught school in an old house south of the Harshberger place. Peter Welfley taught a school in such a house on the Thomas Lee farm. All of these places are within

what in later years has been known as the Cross Roads district.

Benedict Miller built a school house in 1836 near Tub post-office, or Chestnut Springs, as the place is sometimes called. This was replaced by a better house in 1844. A school has always been kept up here.

The writer once had a conversation with the late Professor Joseph J. Stutzman, whose boyhood was passed in Elk Lick township, concerning the schools in this township. Among other things he said:

> My recollection of Elk Lick township dates back to the year 1825. I knew of no schools other than the one I was brought up in, and of no teachers other than your grandfather, Peter Welfley, and my own father. The Dursts, Shultzs, Pattons, Beacheys, Keims, Livengoods, Engles, Glotfeltys, Lichtys, Mausts, all attended our school (Salisbury). It was the only school that was kept open every winter, and the school house was probably the only one built originally for school purposes until the one near Livengood's mill was built. I am not sure that any school houses were built before 1825 other than the one in Salisbury.
>
> While I was still a boy I taught a school in a building on the Robert Patton farm, near Salisbury. I also taught a school in the "Dumb Corner" of Elk Lick township. There was then another school four miles away.

As regards this school house near Livengood's mill: Right by the mill, in the fork of the road, there used to stand a log house. We have a written record that Peter Welfley taught school here in the winter of 1839. Whether this house was originally built for a school house, and when, is not known. It looks as though it had been used as such up to the time of the building of the red school house in 1844.

In addition to the names of the early Elk Lick teachers that have already been given, we have these names also: Conrad Antibus, Henry Shoemaker, Daniel Griffith, Joseph J. Miller, Gabriel Christner and Solomon Engle. The first named had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and his teaching must have been before 1830. The others appear to have been teaching between 1830 and 1840.

After all has been said, very little information concerning the history of the early schools of Somerset county has come down to our time. For a very great part of the little that is known of them we are indebted to Jerome B. Whipkey, Esq., who was a former county superintendent. Mr. Whipkey, during his term of office, gave the subject some attention, and has left a record of what he was able to glean in this field.

We are now approaching the time of the enactment of the Common School law of 1834. Prior to this time, such schools as there were were known as subscription schools, the patrons of which paid the teachers such sums as were agreed to between them for the tuition of each child sent to school. Up to the year 1834 no law had been passed that provided for any system of public education, except that in 1809 a law was passed pro-

viding that where the parents of children were too poor to pay for their schooling, it should be paid for out of the county treasury. Under this law, the several assessors of the county were required to make a return to the commissioner's office each year of all such children, whereupon all such children could attend some convenient school, the teachers of which would collect their tuition fees from the county. This law, however, did not give all of the good results that its promoters had hoped for. The parents of many such children were possessed of too much pride to permit them to avail themselves of this beneficent measure. They preferred that their children should grow up in ignorance to having it said that they had received their education at the hand of charity. Still, there were a few persons who availed themselves of the benefits of the law, and every year there appears an account of more or less expenditure for this purpose in the county settlement, as will be seen in the following table:

Year.	Amount Expended.	Year.	Amount Expended.
1810	$ 7.83	1827	$ 116.77
1811	13.10	1828	67.00
1812	43.44	1829	82.79
1813	65.55	1830	148.45
1814	23.62	1831	153.84
1815	88.19	1832	71.28
1816	4.00	1833	212.22
1817	36.02	1835	179.39
1818	80.62	1836	156.00
1819	121.39	1837	144.22
1820	138.37	1838	126.05
1821	98.19	1839	73.19
1822	142.08	1840	99.00
1823	20.00	1841	97.18
1824	124.24	1842	128.29
1825	106.60	1843	79.20
1826	140.63	1845	13.71
		Total	$3,183.74

TWO EARLY TEACHERS.

We must now speak of two men who, while not among the first teachers, may still be classed as early teachers in Elk Lick township. Both in qualifications and methods of teaching they outrank all of their contemporaries, and in a way they may be looked upon as the connecting links between the old and the new.

Peter Welfley and Jost J. Stutzman each had an excellent education, both in English and German, such as few men of their day and generation attained outside of colleges. Their careers as teachers covered a period of more than forty years. In more than one instance these worthy teachers taught children, and, later on, the children and even the grandchildren of their earlier pupils.

Peter Welfley's name is mentioned first, not as being the

better teacher of the two, for that distinction must be awarded to Mr. Stutzman, but because his career as a teacher began some years earlier than did that of Mr. Stutzman. He came into Elk Lick township about the year 1809, and seems to have commenced teaching school about the year 1812. He soon gained a reputation as a competent and successful instructor in both the English and German languages. His services as a teacher were at all times eagerly sought for. At the close of the term in the spring he would often be employed to teach the same school during the following winter. He most frequently taught in Elk Lick and Greenville, but his reputation as a teacher was not bounded by these townships, for he is known to have taught school outside of them. He was counted a good disciplinarian, although not so strict as was Mr. Stutzman, who excelled him in this, as well as in some other respects. He was spoken of as "Den Guten Schule Meister," while Mr. Stutzman was known as "Der base Schule Meister," an appellation that was afterwards changed to that of "Grammar King."

Hon. Jost J. Stutzman.

Jost Justus Stutzman, the second of these co-workers in the school room, was the son of Jacob Stutzman, and was born in Brothers Valley township, about the year 1791. Little is known of his early life except that he was reared on a farm. When he was about fifteen years old his parents removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Reaching man's estate, he returned to Pennsylvania and became a resident of the village of Salisbury. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited. He was emphatically a self-educated man, he having eagerly availed himself of every avenue of information that opened before him. His zeal and diligence enabled him to acquire a good education, both in English and German. There was no period of his long life that he was not a student. His maxim was, "We must learn

something every day. We must continually be adding to our store of knowledge."

Just when he began his career as a teacher is not certainly known, but it probably was about 1820. Neither is it known whether he first entered the profession (for with him it was a profession), as a means of gaining a livelihood. There certainly came a time when he did not have to teach school as a mere means of making a living, for prosperity had followed his footsteps, and in time he became one of the wealthy men of the township. He devoted more of his time to teaching than did his friend, Peter Welfley, who, we think, only taught during the winter months, while Mr. Stutzman sometimes taught during the summer months as well as through the winter. Most of his teaching was in the village of Salisbury, but the writer knows that he also at times taught at the upper Bridge school house, where West Salisbury now is. He may also have taught elsewhere in the township. His reputation as a teacher became well known over all the surrounding country, and frequently pupils came from as far away as Somerset for the purpose of attending his schools. He sometimes had private students when not engaged in teaching a regular school. In his later years it was a matter of great pride with him that Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who in time attained national fame as a lawyer, jurist and statesman, had at one time attended his school.

He was an enthusiast on the subject of education, which was ever a fruitful theme of conversation with him at all times, and in all places. In this direction he infused a new life in the community, quickening the interest of the people in the cause. It has well been said of him that "he was a leaven which worked wonderful results." The amount of good that he accomplished would be hard to estimate. He left an impress on the community in which he lived that can never be effaced.

When a boy we (the writer) attended Mr. Stutzman's schools, and can to some extent speak of him as a teacher from personal knowledge. When we first came under his instruction he was a man already well up in years, but intellectually he was in his prime, and was doing his best work as a teacher. With him teaching, at this time of his life, certainly was a labor of love. He had always ranked high as a disciplinarian. It is not to be believed that he had at this time relaxed anything in the stringency of his rules, but he certainly was less harsh and rigorous in his way of enforcing them than had been the case in the earlier part of his career as a teacher. That he was a man not to be trifled with, was well understood on the part of almost every child attending the school. In many instances the parents of the children then attending school, in their own youthful days had the benefit of his instruction. His severity in the matter of

discipline was a frequent theme for conversation in the family, and what was there heard on this subject was treasured in the minds of the children as something not to be forgotten.

In our own day he had discarded the use of the rod. But this is not by any means saying that corporal punishment was a thing of the past, in any school presided over by him, for it was not. His method of punishing a disobedient pupil, when such a thing was really necessary, was to pull the hair of the offender. That this was an effective method we are ourselves still quite willing to certify to, even if almost sixty years have gone by since we enjoyed our first application of it. We can also bear testimony that it maintained the discipline and obedience that should be found in every school room, as nothing else will. The "wooling," as it was popularly called, was usually graded to the offense as well as to the age of the culprit. Sometimes the punishment was inflicted in a very summary manner. At other times a formal hearing would be given to the offending pupil, and his excuses, if any he had, might be offered, and then, if the punishment must be inflicted, it was done deliberately and without any show of anger on the part of the teacher. There was no partiality shown—boys and girls were treated alike. His rules were laid down to be observed, and that was all that there was about it. So long as they were observed, there was no trouble for any one. If they were not observed, then the "wooling" came in, and but few wanted or needed its application twice in the same day.

One of his rules was, that no pupil should whisper to another during school hours. Another was, that no pupil should touch the books, slate or belongings of another, and not at any time, whether during school hours or at recess, should any one touch the blocks, etc., used in his object teaching, unless so directed. That such rules as these could be absolutely and fully enforced in any school may cause a smile in these degenerate days. But these or any other rules could be enforced in his school.

In our own school days he would not permit the wearing of the same shoes in the school room that were worn out of doors. There was no dirt to be brought into the school room in that way. Cleanliness was next to godliness. He had an annex to the school house built (possibly he himself may have paid for its building), in which the shoes had to be changed. Later on, as he would have no noise in the school room, all had to wear slippers, moccasins, or stockings over the shoes that were allowed to be worn.

Yet with all his severity in the matter of discipline, diligent and well behaved pupils were always treated kindly, and received their full meed of praise for good conduct. He ever exerted

himself and was eminently successful in infusing a spirit of zeal and earnestness in the minds of his pupils. The advantages to be derived from being the possessor of learning were held up to their view daily, and the fact was duly impressed upon them that it must be acquired now.

At that time the Salisbury school was already very large and should have been graded. The older and more advanced pupils were made to take their turns as assistant teachers of the younger children, thereby acquiring a training that in later years stood them in good stead, for many of them became school teachers. The only branches taught in the school at that time were spelling, reading, writing, written arithmetic and English grammar. Great stress was laid on correct spelling. The pupils were divided into proper classes, each of which was carefully trained, and much more time was devoted to this than to any other branch, for correct spelling was looked upon as being the foundation on which the edifice must rest.

He did not confine himself to text books, having what can only be described as a system of object teaching, which supplemented the spelling lesson. Three-cornered blocks were provided in large numbers. On some of these the letters of the alphabet were pasted, usually capitals on one side and Romans on the other. From these the youngest children learned their letters. From letters they passed to words; sometimes a picture or cut of some object would be pasted on one side and the name on the other side. Long and difficult words also had a place on these blocks. Then, too, every imaginable object that one could think of, or which might be picked up any and everywhere, was to be found in this collection. There were no desks, as now. The scholars were seated around long tables, the blocks and objects were placed on the tables, a change being made every day or two. After a regular spelling lesson, in which the book used had been gone through with, the names of these things were called out by the scholars, each in his turn, and the word or name spelled. Trapping was in vogue in this school, and it was esteemed an honor to be at the head of the class, and those at or near the head of the class must ever need be on the alert to maintain their places. If any mistake was made and the same was noted by any other members of the class, the one first to do so changed places with the one who missed. In this form of trapping, vigilance always had its reward. The head of the class acted as monitor, and it was his duty to note all mistakes made by those below him in the class. Failure to do this, or when it was apparent that he was careless, was sufficient reason to send him to the foot of the class by way of punishment. It was no uncommon thing for Mr. Stutzman to have two classes engaged in a spelling or reading exercise at the same time, and that with-

out confusion in the school room or hurt to the work. It always did appear to us that he could do a few more things at the same time than any other teacher we ever knew. At noon, and before the school was dismissed for the day, the entire school was made to sit on benches that were placed along the sides of the room, at which time the words of a spelling lesson were called out by the teacher, each scholar spelling a word in turn. As the pupils were not all equally proficient in spelling, the school was usually divided into two classes, and to be at their head was esteemed as the highest honor of the school. He had a blank book in which were written words not usually found in a spelling book, also the names of places, rivers, minerals and similar words. The lesson from the spelling book being completed, this blank book was then taken up and lesson was given from it also.

This school may be said to have had a uniform system of text books, which was something unusual for those days. Cobb's old spelling book was the one used. In those days, changes in this line were unknown. People were not so willing to buy school books as they seem to be in our own time. But Mr. Stutzman had recognized the fact that long continued use of a book made it become stale, and that "Old Cobb" at times needed a substitute. He met the situation by purchasing the books himself. We remember that he certainly had three and probably four different kinds of spelling books that were his own. He had them in numbers sufficient to supply the largest classes, all of them carefully covered with paper to protect them from wear. These books were given as a change once or twice a week. It was understood that their use was given as a reward for patient and diligent study, and that they must be well cared for, and at the end of the day returned to his table. Each book had a pupil's name written on the cover, and it was then his or hers for the term. It certainly was a great benefit to the school, that was reaped by reason of this lover of education having imposed this burden upon himself. Other teachers may at times have supplied a very poor child with a book, but it may well be asked, where is there another instance in the entire county of a teacher having supplied, at his own cost, an entire school, and a very large one at that, with what practically was three or four changes of spelling books?

We do not know that readers of any kind, not even Testaments, were used in any school taught by Mr. Stutzman that we ourselves attended, yet his pupils were not neglected in this respect. Most of the spelling books of that day contained a limited number of reading lessons. In Webster's Spelling book, which was one of his extra spellers for his favorite classes, nearly one-half of every page was devoted to reading lessons. So, from necessity, the reading lessons were confined to what the spell-

ing books afforded. These were further supplemented in this way. After one or more pages in the spelling book had been spelled by the class, he then required that the pupils in turn should pronounce every word of the lesson. This practice was continued until every one in the class could pronounce readily and at sight any word in the spelling book. As no one in these days would think of sending a child to school without a reader of some kind, we make mention of his method of teaching to show that there was a time when a teacher could turn out a crop of good readers without the help of such a text-book as a school reader.

Written arithmetic was taught without a text-book until the pupils could work their way through long division. The elementary rules were taught them, and each was provided with a slate, on which the teacher himself wrote the problems, or dictated them. At a somewhat later period, they were written on a blackboard. Once the pupil had mastered long and short division, he was permitted to have an arithmetic, and from this time on each one worked his way through it himself, with such assistance from the teachers as was required.

In the writing lesson, the teacher himself set all the copies in a beautiful round hand. As soon as a child had been taught to spell and read well, the study of English grammar was taken up. Mr. Stutzman was the first teacher to introduce this study into any school of Elk Lick township. He laid great stress on its proper study. It may well be said that this was a hobby with him. Not only did he teach it in his day schools, but at times he opened night schools in which this branch of study was taught to classes composed of those whose school days were long since passed away. His teaching of this branch was very thorough, and this eventually led to his being called the "Grammar King."

Errors of speech made by any one in conversation seemed to grate harshly on his ears, and he had no scruples as to correcting such errors when and wherever he happened to hear them. He would even do this when the persons making them were entire strangers to him. The older pupils were encouraged to go to church on Sunday, and make note of any errors of pronunciation or speech made by the minister in his discourse. These were to be reported at school the next day. Some of the ministers were greatly offended over this manner of criticism, but Mr. Stutzman maintained that the spiritual teachers of the people must no more violate the King's English than that they must teach false doctrine.

The progress of his boys and girls, as he delighted in calling them, was at all times pleasing to him. It was his constant aim as a teacher ever to keep before them the importance of education, and to quicken and stimulate on their part the desire to

obtain it. After the exercises of the day were over he would frequently deliver short addresses on this subject. His teaching in his later years certainly was a labor of love. More than once he was heard to say, "I am not staying here in this school room day after day for the few paltry dollars that are being paid me. It is for the sake of seeing you grow up into intelligent men and women that I am doing this work."

At the time of the passage of the law of 1855 establishing the county superintendency, and from which time a new era in the progress of the schools is to be dated, he was well up in years, and his active life was about over. He therefore taught but a few terms under the new regime. The same may be said of his co-worker, Peter Welfley. Both these veteran teachers, whose long connection with the schools of Elk Lick township have here been imperfectly sketched, passed to their final reward in the same year, Peter Welfley dying on April 7th, 1867, in his eightieth year, and Mr. Stutzman on September 21st following, in his seventy-sixth year, both full of years, and each rich in the honor and esteem of all who knew them. They are gone, but the impress of their work remains and will endure through all the endless ages of eternity.

THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW OF 1834.

As early as the year 1831 the legislature of Pennsylvania had provided a fund for common school purposes. The income arising therefrom was to be devoted to the support of common schools. This was followed by the passage of the act of April 1, 1834, establishing a general system of education by common schools.

The first section of the act made each of the several counties a school division, and the several wards, boroughs and townships a school district.

The second section provided that an election should be held on the succeeding third Friday of September, at which the citizens of each school district were to choose six persons to act as a board of school directors. The school boards of the present day are still chosen as the first ones were—that is, two for three years, two for two years, and two for one year, with an annual election for two in each succeeding year.

The fourth section of the act provided that on the first Tuesday of November, 1834, a joint meeting of the county commissioners and one delegate from each school district should be held at the county court house, at which it should be decided whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be levied, which tax, if levied, should be collected as other taxes were collected. The state had made an appropriation for each school district, based on the number of its taxables, and it was

provided that the tax authorized by the joint meeting must be at least twice the amount of the appropriation.

The sixth section provided that if the majority of the districts, through their delegates, voted in the negative, then such districts for that year should receive no part of the money appropriated by the state, and that their shares of such appropriation should be allotted to the districts which had voted affirmatively, according to their respective number of taxables.

Section seven of the act provided that within twenty days after the joint meeting, or at such time as the joint meeting should determine, the people of each school district should assemble at the election house of the district. At this meeting the people were to decide by a majority vote whether they would raise for the current year a sum in addition to that determined on by the delegate meeting.

Other sections of the act empowered the school directors to build school houses, to employ teachers, and do all other things necessary for carrying out the law.

The first state appropriation that we know of is that of 1835. It allotted to Somerset county $984.56, distributed as follows:

Addison	$ 65.40	Quemahoning	$ 68.56
Allegheny	29.94	Somerset Borough	43.08
Brothers Valley	124.26	Somerset	131.61
Conemaugh	42.03	Southampton	33.88
Elk Lick	71.18	Stony Creek	46.44
Greenville	30.99	Shade	64.35
Milford	69.35	Turkeyfoot	61.46
Jenner	69.35		
		Total	$984.56

It is certain that delegate meetings were held in accordance with the law in the years 1834-35-36 and 37. This much is known from papers and vouchers for payments of money filed in the commissioners' office. The delegates were entitled to one dollar per day while in attendance. How many districts were represented, or how they voted on the main question, are things no longer known.

A strong feeling against the law soon developed itself in many parts of the state. The dissenting element was about as strong in Somerset county as anywhere else. This opposition was mostly from persons who were large taxpayers, and looked upon the proposition that they should help pay for the educating of the children of their less fortunate neighbors as being a v unjust one. Not all of this class of citizens were hostile to the law. It may be said that many of them were among its warmest supporters. But in a number of districts this opposition was influential enough to delay the acceptance of the schools for many years.

To Addison township belongs the honor of having been the

first district in Somerset county that accepted the school law. This was in 1834, the same year in which the law establishing the common schools was enacted. Moses A. Ross, John Hanna and John P. H. Walker, all three of whom at one time or another represented the county in the general assembly, took an active part in securing the acceptance of the schools. The first board of school directors whose names we have was that of 1837. The members then were Moses A. Ross, John P. H. Walker, John Hanna, William Campbell, Joshua Johnson and Alfred Newlon. It is probable that nearly all of them were members of the township's first board. In the following year the three last named dropped out, and were succeeded by Zalmon Ludington, Jacob Augustine and Dr. William Fry, of Somerfield.

At the time of the acceptance of the common schools by this township, there seems to have been an edifice in the village of Petersburg, that was used as a school and meeting house. In 1837 its trustees conveyed to the school directors the right to use this building as a school house, the consideration being $24.75. In 1839 the trustees of the famous Newberry church leased it to the board of school directors to be used for school purposes for a term of fifty years. These early school boards were composed of energetic men. They purchased grounds, built three new school houses the first year, and also leased other suitable houses, thus placing the schools of the township on a firm footing.

Our knowledge as to the time when the several townships and boroughs accepted the school law must rest largely upon tradition. It is not supposed that any of the older districts have preserved their early records. Those of the department of public instruction, from which such information might have been drawn, are said to have been lost through the destruction of the state capitol by fire some years ago.

So far as can now be ascertained, Milford township accepted the law in 1834. Colonel John Will, who was a resident of the township, had voted for the law as a member of the assembly, and was active in securing its acceptance at home.

Turkeyfoot township accepted in 1835. Among the most influential men in bringing about this result were Moses Jennings, William Hickson, John C. King, Hugh Connelly and John Rush. Turkeyfoot township has since then been divided into Upper and Lower Turkeyfoot. In 1835 it had six schools within its territory. In 1900 the same territory had twenty-four schools, with an enrollment of 561 pupils.

Brothers Valley township did not accept the school law until 1849, so stubborn was the opposition in that township.

In 1834 Berlin still formed a part of Brothers Valley. In

1836 it was incorporated as a borough. It is probable that the desire to have the common schools hastened this event. The school law is said to have been accepted in 1837. In that year a full board of school directors was chosen. Its members were Martin Diveley, William Conrad, Frederick Swope, Jacob Kimmell, Michael Zorn and Alexander H. Philson, who appear to have been the accepting board.

In Summit township the law was accepted in 1844, after a heated contest, the anti-school people finally acquiescing to the inevitable.

In Elk Lick township there was a ten-year struggle over the acceptance of the school law. The adherents of the Amish church at that time formed a considerable element of the population of the township. They were mostly opposed to the common schools. It cannot well be said that they were altogether opposed to education, but believed that every citizen should himself educate his children. Many of them also believed that there was such a thing as a man having too much learning. They, however, were not alone in their opposition, and for a long while a majority of the people of the township sided with them. Among the prominent friends of the cause of education were Jost J. Stutzman, Jonas Keim, David Livengood, Peter Welfley and Jacob D. Miller. The school people appear to have won their final victory of acceptance in 1844. The accepting board of directors are supposed to have been Jonas Keim, Jacob Welfley, Levi Shockey, Jacob Lentz and Daniel L. Miller. The members of the board were men of action, and within a year's time purchased sites for six school houses, which were at once built.

In Quemahoning township the law was accepted in 1840.

In Stoyestown borough the law was accepted in 1838. John Graham, John Hite, George Hartzell, Jonathan Statler, Martin E. Barnett and James Waugh were the school directors of that period.

Somerset borough must have accepted the law as early as 1837, for in 1838 it received its share of the State Appropriation, which was $43.18. Somerset township may have accepted the law in 1841, but the return of an election held in 1840 shows an adverse majority of 101 votes, while a similar return for 1842 shows a majority against schools of 16 votes.

The time when Jenner township first accepted the common schools is not known. There was considerable opposition to the law, and at an election held as late as 1846 there was a majority of eight votes against schools. The law, however, must already have been accepted.

Stony Creek township accepted the school law in 1838. Daniel Walker and Samuel Lambert were school directors at that time.

Shade township accepted the schools in 1837, but Paint township, which was formed from a part of that township about that time, did not accept the law until in 1861. Joseph Lehman and Peter Berkey were two of the most active leaders of the friends of the schools. The township, however, appears to have had four school houses at that time.

It is said that Southampton township accepted the law in 1835. This is probably correct, as the township certainly received the state appropriation in 1836.

While an earlier date has been assigned for the acceptance of the school law in Greenville township, it is doubtful whether it was done before 1841. At an election held in 1840 the vote was almost unanimously against schools, but in 1843 the vote was largely in favor of having them. At whatever time that the acceptance was made, it was owing to the efforts of men like Hiram Findlay, Peter Engle, Daniel Yutzey and David Miller.

Conemaugh township held out against the common schools until 1869. School directors were elected every year, but they were always men who were against the schools and who refused to take any action toward establishing them. Even as late as 1869, when there was a test of strength at the election of that year between the friends and enemies of the schools, the latter elected their candidates by almost a two-thirds vote. About that time the school people found that under the law as it then existed a board of school directors might be compelled to open schools under penalty of removal. So the matter was carried into court, where a bitter fight was waged between the parties. Never before in the history of Conemaugh township were so many of its citizens in Somerset at one and the same time as on this occasion. As the case proceeded the school directors, feeling the ground slipping from beneath their feet and seeing that there was a strong probability of their being removed from office and a new board appointed by the court, took counsel with their adherents. It was decided that if the schools must be established they themselves would do so and retain the control of them in their own hands. Accordingly overtures were made to the school people which were accepted by them and the legal proceedings went no further. It should also be said for this board of school directors that they acted in good faith and made an honest effort to carry out the provisions of the law. From the start they paid good wages to their teachers and so secured about as good and efficient service in their school rooms as did any of the neighboring districts.

There is no need to say anything about the acceptance of the school law in the remaining townships and boroughs of the county. They were all created after their parent townships

had accepted the law and had it at the time of their organization.

The original school law certainly contained a clause that the question of whether there should be an additional tax levied for the support of the schools in the township should be determined by the people themselves, not only in the first year, but in the succeeding years. It, therefore, could not well have been that the first acceptance was altogether a finality, and that there must have been years in which there were no schools, even after acceptance. Among the papers on file in the court house there are returns of elections held in many townships on the question of school or no school years after they are said to have accepted the law, and in many instances there were adverse majorities given. Such an election was held in Berlin borough as late as 1847. It has already been stated that in Elk Lick township the law was accepted in 1844 and that six sites for school houses had been purchased by the school directors. The writer has personal knowledge of such elections having been held at the house of his father, which was then the election house of Elk Lick township, for several years after 1844. The schools certainly could only have been kept open by the will of the people, otherwise the elections that were certainly held were a farce.

The placing of the clause in the law permitting the people to have a final voice in determining the question whether or not they would have schools was certainly a wise one. It disarmed at least some of the opposition to having common schools at the public expense when it was pointed out that they could only be had with the consent of a majority of the people directly interested. In time more than one sturdy opponent was won over to the right side. The provision that the children attending the schools should be taught in German as well as English, if their parents so desired, was also a wise one which brought many in line for the support of the schools. Efforts were made to secure the repeal of the law, and without these two clauses they would probably have been successful before the law was fairly tried.

The law at first provided for inspectors of the schools, but these were soon done away with. Each school district was permitted to manage its affairs, within certain limits, in its own way. In some of them there was better management than in others, but in all of them it may be assumed that their boards of directors did about the best they could. There were many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome. In almost every district there was an element that stood for the lowest expenditure of money by which the schools could be kept open. To many of these the best recommendation that a teacher could have

was his willingness to do his work for the lowest possible wages. In some districts the qualifications of those seeking employment as teachers were looked into as carefully as they could be. In some of them there was probably no one very competent to do this. There were but few schools in which any attempt was made to teach anything else than spelling, reading and writing.

The building up of the schools was no more the work of a day or a year than was anything else in the development of the county. But the foundation was now laid. The school law was from time to time amended whenever it was deemed needful. The work went on steadily and ever upward until, from its earlier beginnings, has been evolved our splendid system of public instruction.

No statistics of the early progress of the common schools are now available. We have never known of more than one citizen of Somerset county who attempted to collect and preserve them. The collection made by him has long since been scattered and destroyed. From the census of 1850 we glean the following: In the census year there were 145 public schools in the county, with 154 teachers. These schools had an attendance of 8,993 pupils, of whom 3,116 were males and 2,587 were females. Evidently the girls at that time were not being given a fair chance with the boys. Thirty-six thousand and ninety-five dollars of school revenue was derived from taxation, $4,475 from the state and $46 from other sources, or a total income of $40,616. There also seems to have been four other schools in which there were 105 pupils. In 1850 there were in the county 776 adult males and 1,875 adult females who could neither read nor write. Of this number, ninety-two persons were of foreign birth.

In 1854 a long stride forward in the march of progress was made in the creation of the office of county superintendent. Up to this time there had been no supervision of the schools other than what the several school boards themselves could give, and in many townships this was practically none at all. In the creation of the office of county superintendent the schools of the county were placed under a responsible head. The law made it the duty of the superintendent to examine and pass upon the qualifications of every person who desired to teach in the common schools, and no teacher could be legally employed unless he held a proper certificate. All the schools in the county were to be visited and inspected by the superintendent, who was also to see that the school directors of the several districts lived up to the law. Otherwise the directors retained the management of their respective districts. The office was to be filled by election by the directors in convention

assembled. They also fixed the salary of the office, which, however, was paid out of the state treasury. The term of office was for three years. This law has never been changed.

The first election was held on the first Tuesday of May, and the choice of the school directors of the county fell upon Joseph J. Stutzman, of Somerset. A strong feeling of opposition against the office soon developed. Much of the old antagonism against the schools themselves was again revived. The salary of $400 a year (possibly it may have been only $375) that had been voted by the convention of school directors was held to be an absolute waste of money. It was bad enough before; now it was much worse.

Joseph J. Stutzman.

Mr. Stutzman was not a man to be greatly disturbed by public clamor. Like his father before him, he was a born teacher of men. He understood what the requirements of the situation were and set himself to the task before him with the full knowledge that it was not an easy one. It was a new departure that had been made, and in some respects the change was a radical one. The hearty co-operation of the school boards had first to be secured. The minds of the people must be enlightened. They must be brought to see that the law, rightfully administered, was a benefit to the cause of education, all of which has been brought about by him and his successors. The greatest difficulty met with during the first year was the obtaining of a sufficient number of qualified teachers to take charge of the schools. Not a few of the older teachers, who had made teaching more or less of a profession, refused to attend the public examinations. Some of them had grown gray in the school room and they resented the idea that they must appear before a much younger man than themselves, who was to pass upon their qualifications. Before they would so

far humiliate themselves they chose to abandon their calling entirely. Others attempted to obtain schools without the proper certificates, and in some instances they found school directors who were willing enough to employ them. To these directors it was pointed out that if they employed teachers who were without the proper certificates they would, as the law then was, forfeit and lose their share of the state appropriation. As the time for the opening of the schools passed by with a number still closed for want of teachers, and as the schools must be opened, there was a little bending here and there, and, where he well knew that the teachers really possessed the necessary qualifications, permits to teach were granted; these sometimes were granted on a private examination.

Having passed through the first year of his term, upon entering the second year he seems to have reached the determination to endeavor to create a force of teachers sufficiently large to meet all demands for teachers during the next school term. It was given out that the law relating to the examination and employment of teachers must be observed. He established a normal school at which persons who desired to engage in teaching were encouraged to attend. Those who did attend were given a special course of training in methods of teaching. His theory was that the prospective applicant for a position in the schools must not only possess the needed educational qualifications, but he must know how to make use of them in the school room. On this foundation largely rests the success of our system of public instruction.

During the second year of the superintendency there was less friction, the machinery working smoother. In this year he held and conducted the first Teachers' Institutes ever held in the county. He may have done this during the first year, but we think the Teachers' Institute dates from 1855. It was not attempted to assemble all of the teachers of the county together at one place, as is now done. Instead of this the teachers of three or four townships met at some convenient place selected by the superintendent. We ourselves attended the one held at Meyer's Mills in December, 1855. The teachers present were from Elk Lick, Greenville and Summit townships. It is probable that those of Larimer township and the southern part of Brothers Valley were also in attendance. The sessions continued three days, the place of meeting being in the Reformed and Lutheran church.

In the fall of 1856 the superintendent conducted a normal school at Meyer's Mills. This was largely attended, and, like the one of the preceding year, it was largely a course of training in the methods of teaching. In this way, which was the same as that pursued by his successors for many years, a corps

of efficient teachers was, in the fullness of time, trained. It was the creation of an army with which to wage war on the hosts of ignorance.

This work, however, was greatly retarded by two factors. These were the meager salaries paid teachers and the short school term, which was only four months in the year. Even when the highest salaries were paid the teacher was obliged to supplement his school term by eight months of other work. It was simply this: The real, live and progressive element among the teachers, those who would have and who could have done the best work in the school room, could not be retained in the profession. They could do better in other pursuits, or, if they were still inclined to continue teaching as their life vocation, they could command higher salaries and steadier employment elsewhere, and so the schools of their native county lost their services. In this respect the situation has been greatly changed for the better. Our teachers are now paid higher salaries and have also a longer term of employment.

In his visitations of the schools Mr. Stutzman, being a strong and vigorous man, would traverse the entire county on foot, seldom traveling in any other way. If the road he followed led straight toward the school house that was next on his list, it was well; he followed it. If it was at all circuitous, then he left it for the fields and woods. It is related of him that on one occasion, in Greenville, a farm house came in his way. Stepping on the porch, he entered it by the front door, passing through the hall, and out through the back door he continued his course. The schools being only open during the winter months, these visitations could only be made during the inclement season of the year. But neither rain, snow or cold had any terrors for this energetic man.

During Mr. Stutzman's term of office, which ended on June 1, 1857, a marked improvement in the tone of the schools was shown. Some system was brought about in their management. Many, but by no means all, of the incompetent teachers had been weeded out. Those who held or retained places in the school room soon saw that a new departure had been taken and that henceforth progress was to be the order of the day. There was now a responsible supervision over the schools and they began to understand that if they wished to secure future recognition they must do their best work in the school room, and that they themselves must continue to be students and still further qualify themselves for their calling. Few townships had any uniformity of textbooks. Indeed, there were many schools that did not have any uniformity in this line. This uniformity was obtained in most of the school districts of the county. Henceforth school work was to be conducted on new

Jacob K. Miller

lines. Then, too, the people to some extent began to have more respect for the office of superintendent, and this made the work of his successor somewhat easier.

Rev. Jacob K. Miller, the second county superintendent, entered upon the duties of the office on June 1, 1857. He was a minister of the Lutheran church and at that time resided at Friedens. As to what his practical experience in school work had been prior to his entering upon the duties of county superintendent, nothing is known. He was, however, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and possessed the scholastic attainments required by the law. The lines for Mr. Miller's work were made somewhat easier by what had been done by his predecessor, in whose footsteps he followed. He was diligent and attentive to the duties of his office. The normal schools were continued, and teachers were encouraged to attend them, and so keep in touch with the march of progress. There was no retrograde movement during his term, the most notable event of which was the first establishment of the Teachers' County Institute in 1857. After his retirement from office he again entered the active ministry of his church.

In 1860 Joseph J. Stutzman was again elected county superintendent and re-elected in 1863. These two terms of six years in the aggregate covered the entire period of the Civil war. It may be taken for granted that the upward progress of the schools was more or less retarded by causes growing out of the war. Many of the teachers, and among them not a few of those most proficient in the profession, went forth to give their aid in upholding the integrity of the nation. Some of these returned after the war and again resumed their places in the school room, but it was also the fate of many others to fall in the great conflict. Among these last we recall the names of George S. Knee, Sylvester Colborn, Joseph Peck and Michael C. Lowry, all of whom stood in the front rank of the profession.

It was at this time that female teachers began to gain a real foothold in the schools of Somerset county. While occasionally such a teacher would be able to secure employment, there was, nevertheless, a great deal of prejudice in the popular mind against employing them, a prejudice that has not yet entirely died out in some school districts. There was, on account of the absence of so many of them in the army, a dearth of male teachers. In many districts the school directors were obliged to employ a greater or less number of female teachers or see some of their schools remain closed. They chose the former alternative. This class of teachers as a whole acquitted themselves well, and since that time there has been an ever increasing number of them employed, until at the present time

nearly one-half of the entire number of teachers employed in the county are females.

With all the drawbacks and hindrances attendant on the country being in a state of war, the schools of the county still had made some progress during these two final terms of Mr. Stutzman's service as head of its educational interests. Believing it not to be out of place, a brief sketch of his life is here given:

Joseph J. Stutzman was the oldest son of Jost. J. Stutzman, who in his day was looked upon as being the foremost school teacher in Somerset county. The groundwork of his education was laid in schools taught by his father, together with a course of home study that must have been continued as long as he remained beneath the parental roof. Aside from these advantages, and these, it must be said, were such as would not be despised even at this day, he was a self-educated man. We certainly have never heard it said that he ever attended any institution of learning of a higher grade.

Upwards of sixty years of his long life were devoted to the cause of education. He inherited many of the traits of his honored father, and these were worn from the dawn of intelligence to the infirmities of old age. His career as teacher began when he was a boy of seventeen years of age, or about the year 1834. This was in a house on the Robert Patton farm, in Elk Lick township. It is of interest to note that at least one of the pupils who attended this, his first school, is still living. Another of his earlier schools was taught in the "Dumb Corner" of Elk Lick. He took up his residence at Somerset while yet a young man. This gave him a wider field of usefulness than he could have had by remaining at Salisbury.

As a teacher Mr. Stutzman had unique methods of imparting knowledge, of inciting study and investigation, that were attractive to the young people who attended his schools. He was generous to a fault. He cared little for what the world called money-making. Any one could enter his school, whether he could pay his tuition fee in advance or not, so that he proved himself a faithful and diligent student it was all right. Having first learned the nature and bent of mind of his pupils, he then directed their efforts and energies along the lines best adapted to the individuality of each.

As has already been said in these pages, he virtually reorganized the common school system of the county. Excepting a few years after the expiration of his third term as county superintendent, during which he held a position in one of the departments at Washington, nearly all of the best years of his long life were devoted to the education of the boys and girls, the young men and women of Somerset county. For half a

century his name was a familiar one in every school room in Somerset county.

Joseph J. Stutzman was a truly great man. To do his duty in all the relations of life was his constant aim and purpose, and this gave him character and reputation. It has been written of him that Somerset county owed him a debt of gratitude greater than her forests, her thousands of acres of valuable minerals, her many hundreds of well tilled farms and the lowing herds upon her thousand hills. He was a man far in advance of his day and generation, and under his leadership in the educational advancement of Somerset county the clouds of ignorance began to roll away as mists before the rising sun. His work continued almost to the brink of the grave. His ideals were high, his zeal was untiring, his work was thorough. Firm as a rock, yet gentle as a child, a kinder heart never beat in any man's breast.

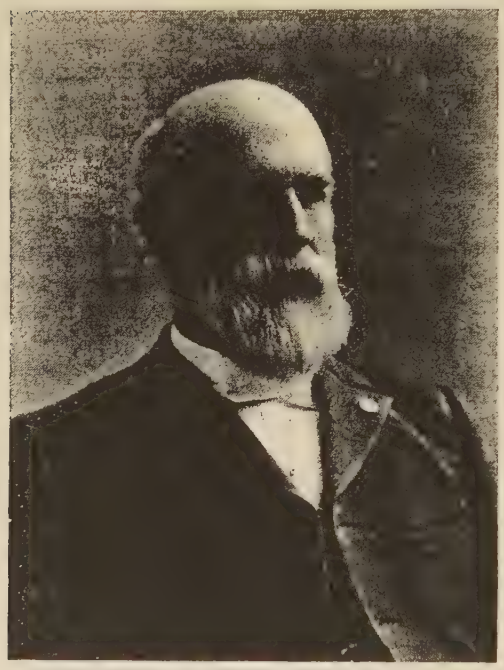
Mr. Stutzman died at Somerset on November 22, 1900, at the advanved age of eighty-three years. His remains were interred in the Husband cemetery of Somerset, five former county superintendents acting as pallbearers. A fine monument, paid for by contributions from the teachers and school children of the county, marks his last resting place. Only one other citizen of Somerset county shares with Joseph J. Stutzman the distinction of having had a monument erected to his memory through the voluntary contributions of the public.

Norman Bruce Critchfield was chosen county superintendent in 1866, being the third person to hold the office. Mr. Critchfield was a native of the county and obtained his education in the common and normal schools of the county, but completed it at the University of Ohio. Some of his time had been devoted to teaching, but he finally entered the ministry of the Baptist church. During the war he served as chaplain of the 171st Pennsylvania Regiment. After that regiment was mustered out of service he served in the same capacity in the 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, leaving it only at the close of the war.

At the time of Mr. Critchfield's election to the office the people had in a great degree become reconciled to the idea that the educational system of the county required a head. For this reason, from this time on the discharge of the duties of the office became a more agreeable task. The salary pertaining to the office, we believe, had also been somewhat increased, although it certainly was still inadequate when its duties and responsibilities were considered.

There was no lowering of the standard during Mr. Critchfield's incumbency of the office. Among other marked signs of progress was that more attention began to be paid to the

providing of better school houses. Of these there were still a goodly number that were really unsuitable for school purposes. Coming into the office the year following the close of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Critchfield enjoyed some advantages that his immediate predecessor did not possess. Many of the young men who, filled with patriotic zeal, had gone to the war had the good fortune to make a safe return. Many of these young men again enrolled themselves among the teachers of the county. While they had not added anything to their store of book learning, they had, nevertheless, gained much knowledge otherwise in the school through which they had passed. The return of these teachers to the ranks of the profession was a great gain to the schools.



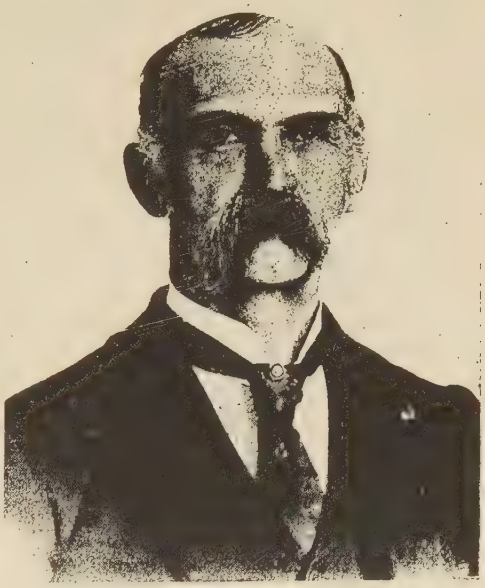
Hon. Norman B. Critchfield.

Mr. Critchfield was the first superintendent to employ instructors from abroad to attend our county institutes. He was also the first to provide evening entertainments in the way of lectures, public readings, music and similar features. After his retirement Mr. Critchfield devoted his attention to farming, locating on a farm in Jenner township. It was not long, however, until he was again in touch with the schools. This time it was as a school director of his adopted township, and, as in every other office of trust that he has ever held, he proved himself an able and energetic member of its school board, doing much toward the raising of the schools of Jenner township toward a higher standard.

William H. Sanner, the fourth superintendent of the common or public schools of Somerset county, was born January 24, 1840, on a farm in Lower Turkeyfoot township, near where the town of Ursina was afterward laid out. His preliminary education was obtained in the common and best other local schools of the day. At the age of fifteen years he successfully taught a term in one of the common schools. Having by this

time decided to adopt teaching as a profession, he attended the normal classes of the time during the later summer months and taught through each succeeding winter. He had, however, attended one term at the George's Creek Academy. Although he had adopted school teaching as a profession, as was the case with a great majority of the young men of that day, there was destined to be a break of long duration in his career.

In 1861 he had gone to Somerset, where he entered into an engagement with Professor Joseph J. Stutzman as assistant teacher in the Somerset normal school. Sylvester Colborn and Charles H. Fisher were also assistant teachers in this school. The break soon came. The three assistant teachers and nearly all of the male pupils went with the tide and enlisted for the war, Mr. Sanner entering Company C of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers to do battle for freedom and the right. During his military service he made an honorable record and was only mustered out at the end of the war. Returning home, he once more took up his work in the schools that had been interrupted by the war. He soon felt the need of better equipment for this work. Mapping out a course of study, he entered Mount Union College, Ohio. After completing this course of study he went to Meyersdale, where he took charge of a normal school. Afterward he became principal of the public schools at Somerset, filling this position until 1869, when he was elected to the office of county superintendent. Mr. Sanner was chosen by the unanimous vote of the school directors present in the convention, being, with the exception of Joseph J. Stutzman, the only man who has ever held the office who was so honored in a first election. As the successor of Norman B. Critchfield he entered upon the duties of the office, endeavoring not only to maintain the standard of the schools as he found them, but to keep them abreast



Hon. William H. Sanner.

of the progress made in adjoining counties. To make himself fully acquainted with the needs of his work, he devoted much time in visiting the schools of noted reputation outside of the county, as well as taking a teachers' course at Antioch, Ohio.

The most notable event of Mr. Sanner's superintendency was the acceptance of the schools by Conemaugh township, the last of the non-accepting districts of the county. The last struggle over this matter has been referred to on another page. It was Mr. Sanner who, being determined that this district should be forced into the fold, pointed out the way by which it could be accomplished. Under his leadership the friends of education in the township overcame the strong and influential opposition to the schools. To assist the district, by great personal effort he succeeded in procuring from the State Department of Schools an allowance of nearly two thousand dollars of forfeited appropriations.

Having been elected a member of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sanner resigned the office in December, 1870. He served two terms in the assembly at that time, and a third term at a later period. During his first legislative terms he was an active member of the committee on education. While not devoting all of his time to school work, he afterward filled the principalship of the Somerset schools for several terms. He has also served as a member of the school board of Somerset borough, rendering efficient service to the cause of education in that capacity.

A vacancy having been created in the office of county superintendent through the resignation of Mr. Sanner, it became necessary for James P. Wickersham, then state superintendent, to fill the same by appointment. James L. Pugh was strongly recommended for the vacant place by most of the leading teachers, school directors and friends of education in the county. On the strength of these recommendations he received the appointment, which we have always thought was made solely on merit.

It may well be said of Mr. Pugh that he certainly was a product of the common school system. A native of the county, his rudimentary education was acquired in country schools of Somerset and Stony Creek townships, and these were of a low grade. In 1859, as a raw country boy, he came under the tuition of Professor Joseph J. Stutzman in a normal school taught by him. Such good use did he make of his opportunity that he was awarded a teacher's certificate of the second grade, and taught his first term of school in the Plank road school house of Somerset township. This may be said to have been his start in life. The money thus earned enabled him to continue his

attendance at the normal school the succeeding fall. In this way he contrived to complete his education so far as he could in the schools within the county. As with many others, his school work was interrupted by military service during the Civil war.

After the war he completed his studies at the State Normal School of Millersville during its spring or summer sessions, devoting the winters to teaching. Beginning at the bottom, by dint of hard study and close application he raised himself from the lowest to the highest position among the educators of the county. At the time of his appointment to the county superintendency Mr. Pugh had devoted twelve years of his life to work in the school room. A part of this time he had acted as principal of the Berlin and Somerset schools. He had at all times taken a lively interest in the Teachers' Institute, as well as in all other movements tending to the advancement of the cause of education. Therefore, when he laid aside the study of the law to take up the duties of this appointment he was thoroughly equipped for the place and had full knowledge of its requirements. With untiring energy he set himself to work to meet them. His term of service was one of marked progress in the schools, which at its close had reached the number of one hundred and ninety-four in the county. In making his visits to these he would usually continue to spend from one to two hours with each school. The good work of replacing old and usually unfit school houses by new ones was continued. After the close of his term Mr. Pugh resumed his law studies, which he completed at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. Although he has taken up another profession, he has always retained a lively interest in the progress of the schools. At the laying of the cornerstone of the new school building in Somerset borough in 1905, in a brief address he said: "But few know with what regret I ceased to labor in the profession of teaching, after fifteen years of service, and took up my present vocation, that of the law."

Daniel W. Will.

Daniel W. Will, of New Centreville, was chosen to the office of county superintendent by the convention. He was born in Milford township, August 11, 1840. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools of his native township. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the 54th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served

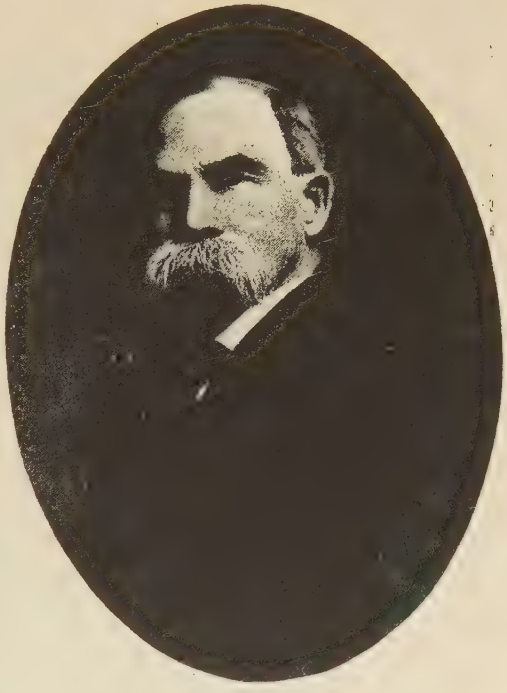
three years. He was three times wounded in battle, the last time so severely that he remained in a hospital for five months. Up to the time of his return from the war we believe Mr. Will had never taught school. Like almost every other man who came out of the war alive, he had while in service gained broader views of life. Having determined to engage in the profession of teaching, in order to better qualify himself therefor he began to attend the normal schools of the county and ended with the Millersville State Normal School. Having thus qualified himself for the profession, he began his career as a teacher in the schools of his home district, and soon took a high rank among the progressive teachers of the county. Having been made the head of the educational interests of the county, Mr. Will entered upon the duties of his office with zeal and alacrity. Under his faithful supervision the schools prospered and a higher standard was reached, even though the country was passing through a period of great financial distress, such as it probably had never before known. Mr. Will certainly left the schools of the county on a higher plane than when they first came under his charge.

Jerome B. Whipkey became county superintendent in 1875 and served in the office for six years. He was born on a farm in Middle Creek township in 1845. Like all his predecessors save one, educationally speaking, he was a child of the common schools of his native county. While still a pupil in them, the then county superintendent on one of his visits commended him for his proficiency in his studies. This praise led him to form the resolution of qualifying himself for the position, and aspiring to this high office in the schools, an object which he never lost sight of. He had attended two terms in the normal schools of the county when, in 1864, his father was drafted into the military service. But the son would not have it so. Being himself not quite old enough to be on the enrollment and, therefore, eligible, he promptly offered himself as a substitute in his father's place, entering the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. Returning from the war, he engaged in teaching in the common schools during the winter months, and at the same time prosecuting his studies. In 1868 he entered Mount Union College, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1871. He now resumed the occupation of teaching and soon became recognized as one of the best among the teachers of the county.

Having attained the especial object of his ambition, he entered upon the duties of his office with the full purpose of showing that he was deserving of the honor that had been bestowed upon him. The country was still passing through the period of financial depression brought on by the panic of 1873, and, as with every other interest, the progress of the schools was more

or less retarded, but, nevertheless, there was no retrograde movement. Instead, more schools were opened, new school houses were built and most of them were supplied with the best improved furniture then in the market. The only thing in which there was no upward movement was in the matter of teachers' wages. These were kept down owing to the depressing influences of the prevailing hard times.

The centennial of the country came during Mr. Whipkey's incumbency, and, as 1876 was an epoch year in everything else, we give a part of the school statistics as we find them in Mr. Whipkey's report for that year. There were then 226 schools in the county; 188 male and 42 female teachers were employed during the school year, the average monthly wages of the former being $29.19 and those of the latter $25.03; 8,829 pupils were enrolled in the schools; of these, 4,150 were males and 3,979 were females. The average cost of instruction per month was 72 cents for each pupil; $28,647.57 was paid for teachers' wages. The total expenditure for all purposes pertaining to the carrying on of the schools was $47,220.49. The report of this energetic superintendent to the Department of Public Instruction for that year is a production that must ever retain a historical value.



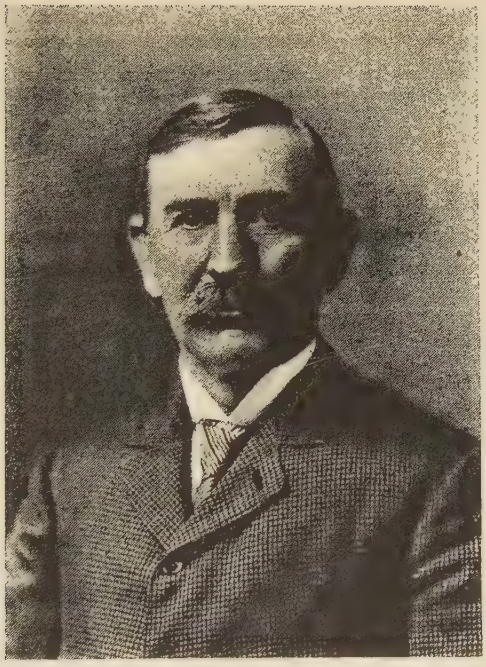
Jerome B. Whipkey.

In 1880 he reported the building of seventeen new school houses, all of them well adapted to the uses to which they were to be put. There were, however, at that time still fifteen school houses in the county that he considered as being unfit. Blackboards were now in every school house, and most of them were supplied with outline maps, globes and charts. Six districts had made their secretaries district superintendents, and he thought that one of them, Mr. John N. Davis, of Elk Lick township, was deserving of special mention, and we ourselves are

able to bear testimony that it was well deserved. Mr. Whipkey retired from the superintendency in 1881, leaving upon the schools the impress of a careful supervision.

John C. Weller was elected to the county superintendency in 1881 and held the office through two terms. The policy of rewarding a faithful and diligent officer with a re-election seemingly was now permanently established. He was born at Somerset, August 31, 1852, in the old stone jail, his father, John Weller, being then sheriff of Somerset county. He must, however, be looked upon as being a Milford township man, the residence of his parents at Somerset being only temporary. His education was obtained in the common and normal schools of the county and completed at the Millersville State Normal School. Having had considerable experience in the school room, Mr. Weller was fully qualified to fill the position in the schools to which he had been chosen, and, therefore, under his supervision these were kept up to the standard that had been set by his predecessor. Many new school houses were built and the number of schools was increased, but the most notable feature of his supervision was the uplifting of the County Institute. The teachers were brought to realize the importance of the trust committed to their care. The parents of the children also manifested a greater interest in the work. Their visits to the schools were more frequent, which was an encouragement to the teachers. That Mr. Weller's services as superintendent were appreciated by the people is evidenced by his subsequent election as their representative in the legislature three times after his retirement from school work.

Jacob M. Berkey was chosen to the office of county superintendent of schools in 1887 and filled the position until 1896, a period of nine years, a longer term of service than that of any of his predecessors in the office save Joseph J. Stutzman. He was born in Quemahoning township, near Stoyestown. His parents were William and Caroline Maurer Berkey. Although reared and living on a farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years, he succeeded in getting the best education that the public and local normal schools at that time afforded. His career as a teacher began at the age of seventeen in a country school. In 1876, when twenty years old, he entered the State Normal School at Millersville and a year later the school at Indiana, Pennsylvania. From the latter institution he graduated at the head of his class in 1878, afterward also taking a post-graduate course. After graduation he taught in the public and local normal schools of Somerset and Westmoreland counties until 1887, when, as already stated, he was elevated to the highest station in the educational system of his native county. The entrance of Mr. Berkey upon the duties of the



John C. Weller

superintendency may well be said to have marked the era of a new departure in the progress of our public schools. This, however, was only possible because of the faithful and efficient services rendered by the fearless and untiring pioneer superintendent, Joseph J. Stutzman, who had prepared the way for much of the subsequent progress, and that his successors had earnestly and faithfully carried forward the work thus begun, each of whom, in his turn, had left some substantial record of his work in county supervision. Among the new features grafted upon the educational system of Somerset county during Mr. Berkey's term of service, the following may be mentioned: The school directors of the county had been formed into an association, which holds annual meetings, at which practical questions pertinent to school work are discussed. A course of study applicable to all of the schools in the county was prepared and introduced. This was carefully revised from time to time as experience showed was necessary or desirable. A "Teachers' Manual and Guide" was prepared and published, which has become a standard, not only in Somerset county, but is also largely used by teachers throughout the State of Pennsylvania. A system of grading for all country schools was created and strengthened from year to year. So, also, was a system of graduation for the country schools, by which such pupils who, by diligent study, had completed the prescribed course of study might be examined thereon and awarded a diploma if found proficient. These examinations are made by committees of teachers duly appointed, and are made upon a uniform series of question sheets which are prepared and furnished by the superintendent. The examinations being made, the sheets are returned to the superintendent, who issues the diplomas to such as deserve them. This feature cer-

Jacob M. Berkey.

tainly is a great incentive to faithful study on the part of the pupils in every school in the county, and when the coveted diploma has been awarded it often calls forth renewed effort on the part of the holder toward further improvement. These examinations are held at such points as will enable all who wish to do so to appear at them with the least inconvenience. In 1896, the last year of Mr. Berkey's service, upward of twenty such examinations were held and eighty diplomas were granted to as many successful applicants. It was also during Mr. Berkey's term of service that high schools with a regular course began to be established in the larger and more progressive boroughs of the county.

The high school of Somerset borough, which was established in 1887, and, as we think, was the pioneer school of this grade, was called into being largely through the efforts of Louis C. Colborn, who was then a member of the board of school directors. He brought up the matter of establishing such a school. Francis J. Kooser, Dr. Henry S. Kimmell, John B. Snyder and William H. Sanner, who were also members of the board at that time, all gave this proposition their warmest support, for which they are entitled to full credit. The course of study as adopted by this board of directors was prepared by John A. Berkey, who was then principal of the schools.

The high school department of the Meyersdale schools may date as far back as that of Somerset. It was established largely through the efforts of Dr. Samuel S. Good, then a director. Its first class of two members was graduated in 1889. The names of Miss Anna Goff and Miss Ida Shoemaker head its list of alumni.

It cannot be said definitely in what order the high schools of the other boroughs of the county were established, but as Mr. Berkey, in the report of his last year of service, stated that forty-two high school diplomas had been granted, it may be assumed the boroughs of Berlin, Confluence, Meyersdale, Somerset, Rockwood, Salisbury and Ursina already had them.

At the time (1896) when Mr. Berkey severed his connection with the schools of Somerset county he reported the whole number of schools in the county as being 294, with 220 male and 75 female teachers; 11,300 pupils were enrolled, of whom 5,883 were males and 5,417 were females. Of the teachers, 2 were college graduates, 15 held state normal diplomas, 8 held permanent certificates, 45 held professional certificates and 219 held provisional certificates. There were also 8 holders of professional certificates in primary grade work; 239 of the teachers had been educated in the common and local normal schools; 98 of the teachers had taught five years or more, while 59 had no previous experience in teaching; $55,831.40 was ex-

pended for teachers' wages, whose average salary by schools was $29.40 per month. The total expenditure for all purposes was $96,219.35; the state appropriation was $36,051.60. In the ten years ending with 1896 the number of schools had risen from 249 to 294; the number of pupils from 9,803 in 1886 to 11,370 in 1896. During the ten years, eighty-seven new school houses were built. The ten-year period includes one year of Mr. Weller's term. During the last eight years all the schools had been graded and 360 pupils had received diplomas.

Under the law allowing the time to the teachers, the attendance and interest in the County Institute had been brought up to high-water mark, practically all of the teachers in the county being present, the only absentees in some years being those kept away by sickness. The year 1895 was the one hundredth year since the creation of Somerset county. It marked an epoch in the county's history, when a pause in the work of today was made and a look backward taken.

The following table, taken from the official records, exhibits the growth and development of the educational interests of the county in the periods of five years. It shows how, under the humble beginnings under the operations of the law of 1834, these interests have expanded and become a mighty factor in the life of the people of Somerset county:

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Average Salary of Teachers.	Cost of Each Pupil per Month.
1837	31	1,282	$19.14	$0.48
1840	45	2,035	18.96	.40
1845	97	3,862	14.93	.40
1850	144	6,198	16.03	.47
1855	169	7,178	17.32	.56
1860	180	7,598	19.08	.48
1865	191	7,477	23.70	.62
1870	206	8,010	28.98	.84
1875	217	8,770	32.34	.75
1880	233	9,253	24.85	.69
1885	247	9,885	30.31	.74
1890	266	10,442	28.31	.78
1895	289	11,274	32.75	1.05

The average salary for 1895 is by townships and not by number of schools. From 1835 to 1854 the minimum school term was three months; from 1854 to 1871, four months; from 1871 to 1887, five months, and from 1887 to 1895, six months.

Jacob M. Berkey retired from the county superintendency in 1896. It was his good fortune to reap where others had sown, but the reaping was well done and the greatest possible

returns drawn from the labors of his predecessors were largely due to his own energy and the faithfulness with which he performed the duties of his high office. Of all who have thus far filled the office of superintendent of schools in Somerset county (Joseph J. Stutzman excepted), Mr. Berkey is the only one who has remained in the profession of teaching. With him it seems to be a lifework. All others have entered into other avocations in life. Daniel W. Will, we think, has devoted some of his time to teaching, but not continuously, and the same may be said of William H. Sanner.

After the termination of his school work in Somerset he was elected city superintendent of the Johnstown schools. Here, again, his term of service was nine years. In 1905 he became supervising principal of the Oakland sub-district of Pittsburg. In 1896 Pennsylvania College conferred on him the degree of A. M. In 1904-1906 he served as chairman of the state committee on course of study for city schools. His "Teachers' Manual and Guide," which outlines a system for the grading of country schools as originally worked out in Somerset county, has become a standard in the schools of Pennsylvania. His success and advancement in his chosen profession is an additional proof of the often-made assertion that Somerset county has been a great training school from which other counties of the state, under the inducement of better salaries, have drawn not a few of their best teachers.

Elmer E. Pritts, who was elected county superintendent in 1896, was born in Somerset township, December 26, 1861. His rudimentary education was obtained in the public schools of his native township, and with some help from private tutorage was completed in the normal schools of the county. That a boy could enter a country school, and, after passing through its course of study, could complete his education so well as to be able to attain the highest honors in his chosen profession, certainly is a tribute to the worth of the system of which he is a product. Mr. Pritts began teaching in the schools of Somerset township when seventeen years of age. The marked success of his early work brought him one promotion after another until he reached the highest station in the public school work of Somerset county. The zeal and energy that had characterized his work in the school room was not left behind him when he entered upon the duties of the higher position to which he had been called. So faithfully were these performed that when his term of office had expired he was honored with a re-election. It can be safely said of his six years of supervision that there was marked progress along all educational lines. The number of schools had been increased, the standard of qualification for the teacher had been raised, which necessarily led to further im-

provement of the schools. Besides this there was not so much loss in the efficiency of the force by reason of so many of the more experienced teachers seeking other fields of labor as was the case in former years. So many new houses had been built that the "little log school house" was left with but a single representative. Nineteen hundred, being the closing year of the nineteenth century, the school report for that year was largely of a historical character—a review of the progress that had been made in the last quarter of the century, but its length forbids its being reproduced in these pages. We must, therefore, content ourselves with these items drawn from its table of statistics. There were 41 school districts, with 327 schools; there were 239 male and 88 female teachers employed in the schools. There was an enrollment of 12,236 pupils, of which number 6,048 were males and 6,188 females. So far as the writer knows, this report is the first one ever made that shows a greater number of females in the schools than of males. There was an average daily attendance of 10,109 pupils. It should also be noted that this was for a seven months' term. The average monthly salary paid all teachers was $30; 93 of the teachers held diplomas or certificates of a higher grade than the provisional certificate; 131 of the teachers were teaching their sixth term. All but 67 of the entire number had an experience of at least one year. The amount of the state appropriation was $47,453, and the total receipts from all sources was $129,107.83; $68,297.32 was expended for teachers' wages, and $9,259.49 was the cost of text-books and supplies. The cost of instruction per month for each pupil was $1.06. The estimated value of all school property was $259,800. Such was the condition of the educational interests of Somerset county in the closing year of the nineteenth century. Mr. Pritts closed his term of service as head of the schools in 1902 with the well deserved praise of having been a faithful and efficient superintendent.

Daniel W. Seibert was elected county superintendent in 1902, and re-elected in 1905, and is the present incumbent of the office. He was born in Somerset township in 1873. His preliminary education was obtained in the schools of his native township, and the local Normal schools. He began teaching school when about eighteen years of age. After three years of school work he entered the Southwestern State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1895. In 1896 he became connected with the schools of Somerset borough, of which he soon became the principal. In this position the fitness and thorough understanding of the art of teaching and school management displayed by Mr. Seibert, added so greatly to his reputation that he was called to fill the place of highest honor

in the schools of his native county. It is needless to say that, under his able supervision, the high standard of the schools of the county has been maintained—not only maintained, but advanced along all educational lines. It is, therefore, not saying too much, that it may be fully expected, when he finally lays aside the duties of his high station in the schools, he will have left his impress on them as have all others who have preceded him.

This history of the schools under the superintendency is now ended. It only remains to tell of their present condition. From the superintendent's report for 1895 we glean the following facts and figures: The whole number of school districts was 45, of which 25 were townships and 20 were boroughs. There were 371 schools, in which 195 male and 178 female teachers were employed; 13,987 pupils were enrolled. Of these, 7,297 were males and 6,690 were females, with a daily average attendance of 9,887. Eight hundred and three pupils attended every day of the seven months' term. The average monthly salary was $37. One hundred and eighty-two of the teachers were educated in the common and local normal schools. Only 53 of the teachers were without previous experience; $106,822 were paid for teachers' wages; $10,415.79 were expended in the purchase of text-books.

SOMERSET ACADEMY.

From 1800 to 1830 it was the policy of the state of Pennsylvania to foster education by giving pecuniary aid toward the establishment of academies in the different counties of the state.

In accordance with this policy, the general assembly, on March 19th, 1810, passed an act establishing an academy in the town of Somerset and appropriating the sum of $2,000 in aid thereof. The passage of this law was largely due to the influence of General Alexander Ogle, Sr., who was then a member of the state senate. The members of the first board of trustees were Rev. Henry Giesey, Rev. Frederick William Lange, George Graham, John Mitchell, Abraham Morrison and David King. General Robert Philson may also have been a member of this first board. It would seem that this institution of learning was intended to be for the benefit of all the people of Somerset county, and they were to have a voice in its management through the election of trustees. It is certain that for many years two trustees were elected annually by a vote of the entire county, much in the manner in which school directors are now elected in the several townships and boroughs. That this was so, is borne out by the election returns on file in the court house. In the same year that the appropriation was made, General Robert

Philson was appointed treasurer, and executed a mortgage on some real estate owned by him in favor of the trustees, in lieu of a bond.

It is very uncertain when this academy was got into operation. If it was opened as a school anywhere near the time that the act of incorporation was passed, or even as early as 1815, then it must have been done before the erection of any permanent building. Some of the descendants of Adam Schneider, one of the founders or proprietors of the town, set up the claim for him that he donated the ground for the Academy to its trustees. This, so far as concerns the ground on which the permanent building was erected, and which from that time has been known as the "Academy Ground," is certainly a mistake. If Adam Schneider ever did make any such donation of ground to the Academy, then for some reason or other it was not used for such purpose, or at least not longer than 1816. The Academy is assessed as being the owner of two lots of ground at an earlier date than that at which they acquired title to the lots where the permanent building was afterwards erected. But there are no records to show that any such lots were donated by any one. Yet it is possible that Mr. Schneider may have made such a donation, and the deed never was recorded. If these two lots were afterwards sold by the trustees, no deeds were ever placed on record. What the record does show is to be found in volume 7, page 638, of the deed record of Somerset county, as follows:

" * * * Made in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, between Adam Snyder of the town and county of Somerset in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one of the proprietors of the said town of Somerset of the first part and Robert Philson John Mitchell James Hanna, Alexander Ogle, John Fletcher Abraham Morrison and William Gore Elder, trustees of the Somerset academy, of the second part * * * witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty nine dollars lawful money of the United States to him in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, doth grant bargain and sell all those four lots of ground bounded on the south by Union street, on the west by East street, on the north by North street and on the East by Spring alley, known and distinguished on the general plan of said town as lots numbers 29, 30, 31, and 32 to have and to hold * * * to the said parties of the second part and their successors in office as Trustees."

These are the lots on which the Academy building was actually erected, and from that day to this they have been known as the "Academy lots." So far as these lots are concerned, they certainly were acquired by purchase, and not by donation. The price named in the deed was probably about what they were worth at that time, none of the lots nearby being at that time improved.

While the title to these lots was made in 1816, it appears that steps for building had previously been taken. In the *Westliche Telegraph* (a German newspaper) of April 6, 1815, we find an advertisement over the name of Jacob Schneider,

secretary of the board of trustees, asking for proposals for the erection of a brick building, as follows:

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Somerset academy will convene on Saturday the 22 of April in the Court House in the town of Somerset, and resolve to erect an Academy in part or in whole.

The building shall be 30x40 feet and be built of brick and the roof to be of joint shingles. All persons that are interested in this resolve can see the plan.

The one half of the contract price to be paid when the contractor gives good security for the completion of the work.

All persons that have money yet in their hands are earnestly requested to appear on the day and place and pay the same to the Trustees else the accounts will be placed in the hands of a Magistrate.

We trust that the Trustees without fail will find all persons there.

By command of the Trustees,

JACOB SCHNEIDER

Somerset April 15 1815. Clerk.

The building, which was a two-story brick, was erected by John Tantlinger. It would seem, however, to have been only partly finished, for in the *Somerset Whig,* under date of March 11, 1819, there appears an advertisement of Abraham Morrison, secretary, in which he requests the trustees to meet on the 29th of the month for the purpose of finishing the lower story of the Academy building. By a later advertisement in the same paper they are called to meet on June 19th, 1819, for the purpose of letting a contract for finishing the second story. This is more than ten years after the appropriation from the state was secured, and it indicates that in the establishment of the school many difficulties were encountered. Whether the Academy was only opened as a school at the time that the building was completed, or whether it was first opened in other quarters, are questions which cannot now be answered.

From such accounts as we have, it is to be supposed that Mr. V. Costello was the first principal of the Academy, a position for which he was well qualified. The next principal that we know of was Mr. Blood, but nothing can be said as to the time of the beginning, or ending of his incumbency. It is, however, said of him that he organized the first Latin class that the school had. Henry L. Holbrook became principal in 1826, and continued as such until 1838. He is said to have been an able and popular teacher. It is known that Colonel John R. Edie was principal in 1842. He once told the writer that he had set up the first blackboard ever used in the county. Colonel Edie in his youth had attended the West Point Military Academy and was well qualified for the position he held in this school. Robert Laughton and a Mr. Leffingwell also taught schools in the Academy building, but whether their schools were conducted on an academic basis we cannot say.

It is quite evident that the attempt to establish this Academy on an efficient and permanent basis cannot be looked on

as having been very much of a success. While spasmodic efforts were made from time to time to keep up a school within the scope of its earlier beginning, they always ended in failure. For some years one or more of the common schools of the borough were kept in the building. It continued to be so used until the building of the Union school house. After this it was for a time used as a dwelling. The trustees or managers of the Academy had permitted a debt to be created which could not be paid, and finally the property was sold at sheriff's sale, Somerset borough school district becoming the purchaser.

The Union school house no longer affording sufficient accommodation for the public schools, one or more of them were opened in the old Academy building, which still had been kept in some sort of repair. At this time the idea largely prevailed that the Academy lots, or square, had been a donation by the founder of this part of the town. Lest some question as to title might arise sometime in the future, an act of assembly was passed in 1869 which confirmed the title in Somerset borough school district, but at the same time the act stipulated that the original purpose of the establishing of the Academy must be kept in mind. In view of the deed, already recited as being on record, showing that these lots had been purchased and were not a donation, this act was a piece of needless legislation.

In the year 1873 an attempt was again made to establish the school as a first-class academy. A board of trustees was created, and the school directors placed the building in its hands. Henry Burt, a graduate of Harvard University, was placed in charge as principal. For a brief while all seemed to go well, but Professor Burt only remained one year. The second year opened with Rev. George F. Schaeffer as principal. Professor Schaeffer was a man of scholarly attainments, but his efforts to keep up the school ended in a dismal failure, and after two years' trial he was compelled to relinquish it, and the board of school directors once more took charge of the building. The real cause of the failure to establish a good school in the town of Somerset lay in this, that the patronage was almost entirely local, its pupils mostly entering from the advanced room of the public schools.

Neither of these two principals had the support of the parents of the pupils that he was justly entitled to in his efforts to teach a good school. Each of them made an honest effort to place his school in a state of discipline, and to bring its pupils down to steady and efficient work, the kind of work without which no school can fulfill its mission. In trying to do this, both of these teachers speedily lost popularity with their

pupils, and most of their parents took their view of the case, that the teachers were a poor lot.

The more than sixty years of service through which the "old Academy" had passed made it necessary that it should be torn down and a better and more suitable one erected on its site. This was done in 1882 by the Somerset school directors, who in that year had built a fine four-room brick school house. The contractor was Washington Megahan, of Somerset, who in nowise slighted his work, but gave the town a creditable piece of work. The town having again outgrown its school accommodations, the building was remodeled in 1897 and greatly enlarged, and no effort was spared to make it an up-to-date school house. The total cost of this building exceeds $25,000, and bears the name, "Academy School House." Since 1887 the Somerset high school has been located in this building.

SOMERSET COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This was a school established in Somerset borough by Charles Louis Loos. The exact year in which it was opened cannot be given, but it is supposed to have been in 1851. Professor Loos is an accomplished scholar, possessing qualifications for this especial sort of school work that were probably unequaled by those of anyone else who ever taught in the town of Somerset. It was a school of a high grade, and for a time prospered, but after several years of trial Professor Loos discontinued the school and removed to the west, eventually locating in the state of Kentucky, where he still resides, although a very aged man. He was a minister of the Disciples' church, but most of his life has been devoted to school work. At one time he held a professor's chair in the University at Lexington, Kentucky.

ALBRIGHT SEMINARY.

This institution was located at Berlin, where it was established in 1853, under the auspices of the religious denomination known as the Evangelical Association. It was the first institution of learning founded by that denomination of Christians. It was afterwards changed to a college. Its first and possibly only principal was Professor John Frederick Eberhart. He entered upon his work with great zeal and enthusiasm. During his administration the institution flourished beyond expectation. Primarily it was intended to advance the interests of the church. Students were, for a time, at least, attracted from abroad, some of whom have since risen to positions of prominence and usefulness. Unfortunately for the welfare of the school, the health of Professor Eberhart failed, and after being told by his physicians that he could not live six months, he reluctantly resigned his position. It is known that this

school was kept up through five terms, but it was eventually permitted to die. Professor Eberhart was undoubtedly a teacher of exceptional ability. He took up his residence in the state of Illinois, where, regaining his health, he again resumed his school work, and became known as one of the foremost educators in the state.

It will thus be seen that all attempts at establishing higher institutions of learning in Somerset county have for various reasons ended in failure and disappointment.

The first normal school in the county was opened in 1854 or 1855. Its primary purpose being to train its students in methods of teaching. These schools were kept up for many years by Professor Stutzman and his successors. While they were opened for the purpose of supplying a better grade of teachers for the common schools, the salaries of the early superintendents were so low that they were compelled to supplement them by teaching during a part of the year themselves. In time their salaries were raised to a living basis, and by a change in the school law they were no longer permitted to engage in teaching these schools. They, however, have been kept up by others in different parts of the county, and have always been looked upon as a valuable adjunct to the public school system.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE BENCH.

The act of April 17, 1795, erecting the County of Somerset, provided: "The aforesaid county of Somerset shall belong to the Fifth district, consisting of the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington; and the president of the Courts of Common Pleas within said district shall be president of the Courts of Common Pleas of said county."

The judicial system of Pennsylvania had been reorganized under the constitution adopted in 1790, and by act of assembly in the year following the state had been divided into five circuits, or judicial districts. Judge Addison was the first president judge of the Fifth district. As such he became the first president judge of the courts of Somerset county.

Judge Addison was a native of Scotland, educated at Aberdeen University, and licensed to preach as a Presbyterian minister. Emigrating to Pennsylvania in 1785, and directly to Washington county, he was admitted "with some limitations" into the Redstone Presbytery and permitted to preach therein. His first and only charge was at Washington, Pennsylvania, and finding himself unable to conform to the strict dogma and discipline of the church, he devoted himself to the study of law. "He was an accomplished classical scholar and skilled in jurisprudence." It was said of him that "As a judge he was a luminous expositor of the law, prompt, correct, impartial and decisive; in dispatch of business never surpassed, and from his judgments there never was an appeal." The bench and bar of Somerset county may feel justly proud that the organization of their courts was under so excellent and honorable a jurist. He was a high example, and what has been preserved in writing of his precepts and thoughts shows that lofty and patriotic and just principles were the motives of his official acts and utterances. He was not a resident of Somerset county, but of Allegheny county. However, as the first judge of the courts at Somerset, his name is prominent in the annals of her history. Addison township, one of the largest and most populous in the county, is called after him.

By the act of March 15, 1800, Law Book VII, page 170, a change was made in the arrangement of the counties in the

Fourth and Fifth judicial districts. Somerset county was taken from the Fifth and added to the Fourth district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Somerset and Centre. Hon. James Riddle, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, president judge of the Fourth district, then succeeded Judge Addison, and presided over our courts until 1804. He was a member of a family prominent in public affairs for many years in southern Pennsylvania.

Hon. Thomas Cooper succeeded Judge Riddle as president judge of the courts of the Fourth district. He held the courts of Somerset county until 1806, when a change in the districts was made again. This versatile man—lawyer, publicist, teacher and scientist—was a prominent figure in the history of his day. By act of February 24, 1806, the state was reapportioned into judicial districts, and it was provided that "The counties of Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland shall be the Tenth." And at the May term, 1806, the Hon. John Young, of Greensburg, then president judge of the Tenth Judicial district, succeeded Judge Cooper. He presided until November sessions, 1818.

On March 23, 1818, the Fourteenth district was established, to consist of the counties of Washington, Green, Fayette and Somerset. Thomas H. Baird, of Washington county, was commissioned president judge, and began his first term of court at Somerset in November, 1818. He continued president judge of the county of Somerset until the creation of the Sixteenth Judicial district.

March 29, 1824, the Sixteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania was created, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset. Somerset had been a part of that old district from the time of its formation until the last remaining county (Bedford) was detached and the district limited to Somerset alone.

June 8, 1824, Hon. John Tod, of Bedford, a native of Connecticut, was appointed judge, and presided over the courts of Somerset and other counties of the district from that date until his appointment to the supreme court of the state, May 25, 1827.

Hon. Alexander Thomson, of Bedford, succeeded Judge Tod. His term of office began in 1827, and continued until the appointment of Judge Black, in 1842. Judge Thomson afterward removed to Chambersburg.

The first resident judge of Somerset county was Jeremiah Sullivan Black, appointed in 1842, at the age of thirty-one years, by Governor Porter, in accordance with the constitution of 1838, to preside over the courts of the several counties of the Sixteenth district. This great lawyer became not only the

proudest product of his native home, but one of the strongest pillars of the Pennsylvania and of the American bench and bar. Biographies and histories of his life and career have been written by many different hands, and the works of his own pen are found on many pages of the books and records of the state and nation, so that what follows later in this chapter is but an attempt to repeat a brief outline of what, through numerous volumes, may be found in more complete detail.

Following Judge Black, Hon. Francis M. Kimmel, of Somerset, was the next president judge. Under the amended constitution of 1850 he was elected in October, 1851, and took up his duties in a few months. Judge Kimmel was born and lived in Somerset county until the expiration of his term of office, when he removed to Chambersburg, and there continued to practice until his death.

Judge James Nill, of Chambersburg, succeeded Judge Kimmel. He was elected in October, 1861, and died in May, 1864.

Hon. Alexander King, of Bedford, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nill, in 1864, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the full term. He died in January, 1871.

By act of assembly, approved March 12, 1868, an additional law judge was provided for the Sixteenth district. Hon. D. Watson Rowe, of Greencastle, Franklin county, was appointed to fill the office, and in the fall was elected for the ten-year term. He held courts in the different counties of the district, including Somerset, until, by act of April 9, 1874, Franklin, with Fulton county attached, was made the Thirty-ninth Judicial district, and Judge Rowe commissioned its president judge.

Succeeding Hon. Alexander King as president judge was Judge William M. Hall, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. He was appointed February 1, 1871, after the death of Judge King. In the following autumn he was elected to the office. He served out his full ten-year term with distinction and ability. In his volume of "Reminiscences" is to be found much early history and anecdote of interest in his district.

Hon. William J. Baer, of Somerst county, was elected president judge of the district in November, 1881. He completed his ten-year term, and his remarkable career as lawyer, jurist and a man of affairs will be mentioned at length hereinafter.

Judge Jacob H. Longenecker, of Bedford, was the next to fill the office. He was elected in November, 1891, and presided with dignity and perspicuity until the expiration of his term.

An extended sketch of him appears in the Bedford county division of this work.

By the general judicial apportionment of July 18, 1901, Somerset county separately was made the Sixteenth district. In November of the same year Hon. Francis J. Kooser was elected president judge. His biography follows herein below.

Other judges have from time to time held court in this county, but not having been residents of the Somerset district, their biographies have been omitted.

THE BAR.

Since the organization of the county, about one hundred and fifty attorneys have been admitted to practice at the several courts. The following list, compiled largely by Hon. Ernest O. Kooser, of Somerset, is as complete as can well be made. It is possible that there are some omissions, but none have been intentionally left out of this record. Generally speaking, the names appearing herein were at one time residents of the county, some, however, only for a short period. In this classification really two divisions will appear, the first being those who are now deceased, or removed to other parts; and the other class refers to those now in practice at the Somerset county bar:

DECEASED OR REMOVED FROM THE COUNTY.

(The numerals denote the year admitted to the Bar.)

Abraham Morrison, 1795.
Joseph Vickroy, 1795.
Jacob Nagle, 1795.
Samuel Riddle, 1795.
Samuel Selby, 1795.
Joseph Weigley, 1796.
John Clark (of York, Pa.), 1800.
Roger Perry, 1800.
Andrew Dullop, 1801.
Samuel Duncan (Bedford), 1810.
John Smith (Connecticut), 1802.
Otho Shrader, 1803.
Josiah Espy (Bedford), 1803.
James Carson (Bedford), 1804.
William A. Thompson, Hutingdon, 1804.
Wm. Ward, Huntingdon, 1805.
John Probst, 1805.
John Tod (Bedford), 1805.
James M. Riddle, 1806.
Samuel W. Leeper, 1807.
Andrew Henderson, 1808.
John B. Alexander, 1810.
Richard William Lane, 1810.
Walter Forward (Pittsburg), 1810.
John Kennedy (Bedford), 1810.
Robert Findlay, 1810.
Charles B. Ross, 1811.
George Ross, 1811.
Charles B. Seeley.
John A. T. Kilgore, 1815.
Alex. B. Fleming, 1817.
Chauncey Forward, 1817.
Thomas Irvine, 1818.
Dryden Forward, 1820.
Thomas S. Smith, 1821.
Horatio N. Weigley, 1822.
Charles Ogle, 1822.
Samuel G. Bailey, 1822.
Stewart Steel, 1825.
John H. Williams (Greensburg), 1825.
James Todd (Uniontown), 1825.
William H. Postlewaite, 1826.
Jeremiah S. Black, 1830.
John Meyers, 1831.
Darwin Phelps, 1831.
Moses Hampton.
Joseph William.
Joshua F. Cox, 1832.
Alex. H. Miller, 1835.
Samuel W. Pearson, 1835.
Samuel Gaither, 1838.
Francis M. Kimmel, 1839.
Simon Gebhart, 1839.
John R. Edie, 1840.
Isaac Hugus, 1840.
Samuel S. Austin.
Daniel Weyand, 1841.
Charles H. Heyer, 1842.
Ross Forward, 1843.
Andrew J. Ogle, 1843.

Joseph J. Stutzman, 1843.
Edward Scull, 1846.
Amos Steck (Westmoreland), 1846.
Robert L. Stewart, 1847.
Joseph F. Loy, 1847.
John D. Roddy, 1847.
Hezekiah P. Hite, 1847.
Henry F. Schell, 1847.
Cyrus L. Pershing, 1850.
James H. Ogle, 1850.
Thomas F. Brooke, 1851.
James W. Black, 1851.
James W. Logan, 1851.
Henry W. Woods (Adams Co.), 1852.
George W. Benford, 1853.
Alex. Stutzman, 1853.
Cyrus Meyers, 1854.
Robert R. Roddy, 1854.
James O'Connor, 1854.
A. J. Colborn, 1855.
Benj. F. Meyers, 1855.
Lewis Lichty, 1855.
Cyrus Elder, 1856.
Benj. F. Stutzman, 1856.
Henry G. Baer, 1856.
O. H. Gaither, 1857.
William A. Ogle, 1857.
George Lobingier, 1859.
Elias Cunningham, 1860.
A. Thompson Ankeny, 1861.
Chauncey F. Black, 1861.
George F. Baer, 1864.
Charles A. Gaither, 1864.
James C. Postlethwaite, 1867.
Thomas J. Grier, 1867.
Henry Black, 1868.
James B. Gaither, 1869.
Israel F. Raudebaugh, 1871.
Paul H. Gaither, 1872.
A. Bruce Coffroth, 1876.
Edward B. Scull, 1877.
Harry S. Endsley, 1878.
Samuel U. Trent, 1878.
Edgar H. Baer, 1879.
N. I. Potter, 1880.
Robert F. Patterson, 1880.
Dennis Meyers, 1881.
Parker Y. Kimmel, 1882.
James B. O'Connor, 1883.
Jacob J. Miller, 1883.
Francis J. O'Connor, 1884.
A. J. Colborn, Jr., 1885.
Philip J. Vonada, 1887.
Alexander H. Coffroth, 1851.

PRESENT ATTORNEYS OF SOMERSET COUNTY—1906.

William J. Baer, 1849.
William H. Koontz, 1851.
Herman L. Baer, 1856.
John O. Kimmel, 1857.
Valentine Hay, 1858.
John H. Uhl, 1861.
Francis J. Kooser, 1867.
William H. Ruppel, 1872.
John G. Ogle, 1873.
James L. Pugh, 1874.
Louis C. Colborn, 1874.
John R. Scott, 1876.
George R. Scull, 1879.
Milton J. Pritts, 1881.
Frederick W. Biesecker, 1882.
John Calvin Lowry, 1885.
Aaron C. Holbert, 1887.
Harvey M. Berkley, 1889.
John Albert Berkey, 1889.
John E. Gastiger, 1889.
Ernest O. Kooser, 1892.
Albert L. G. Hay, 1892.
Edmund E. Kiernan, 1891.
Charles W. Walker, 1893.
Rufus E. Meyers, 1895.
Charles F. Uhl, Jr., 1895.
Joseph Levy, 1900.
George B. Somerville, 1900.
Virgil R. Saylor, 1903.
Harvey Frank Yost, 1903.
Ross R. Scott, 1903.
Alexander King, 1904.
Jacob S. Miller, 1905.
Clarence L. Shaver, 1905.
Norman E. Boose, 1905.
George K. Warne, 1905.

There are no minutes showing the admissions to the bar at the organization of the court, December term, 1795. The only information as to who were the attorneys in attendance at that time is contained in the marginal appearances at the continuance docket entries. The first name at the case for the plaintiff is Abraham Morrison. The other appearances for the term are Smith, Riddle, Nagle, Young, Selby and Cadwallader. Only three of these were resident members of the bar, viz: Abraham Morrison, Samuel Selby and Jacob Nagle.

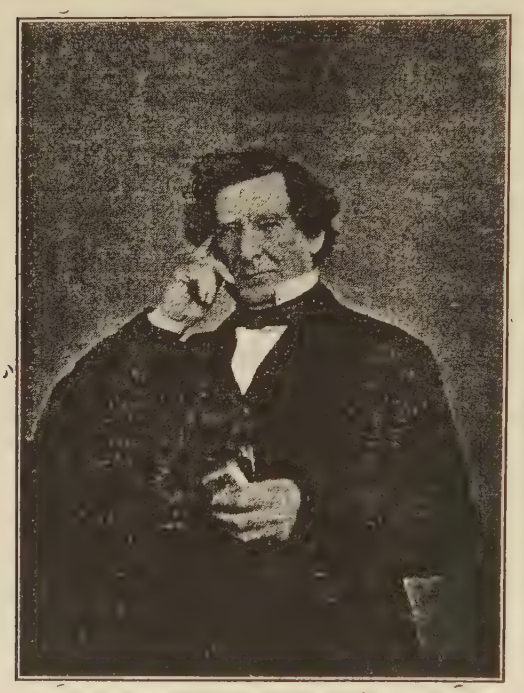
The bar of Somerset county is one justly celebrated for the distinguished ability of many of its members, who have not only attained eminence as jurists, but have been conspicuous in matters of state. Its history is illumined by the names of

Jeremiah S. Black, Joseph Williams, Charles and A. J. Ogle, Chauncey Forward, Joshua F. Cox, among the dead, and others living who have added to its fame. In giving biographical sketches of its members the writer instinctively begins with that of Judge Black, whose illustrious career had its inception in its courts.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black was born in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1810, about seven miles east of Somerset, on the farm now occupied by Charles Ream. Close to the old Bedford pike, on the south side of a stone wall crowning an eminence on the farm, incloses the remains of some of his ancestors, and a few rods down the hill, on the north side of the pike, is a new dwelling house upon the site of his birthplace and his boyhood home. As early as 1772 his grandfather came to this county, when a wilderness, and began the work of clearing a farm and establishing a home in which the county's greatest son was to be born. Here, during the period of the Revolutionary war, his father, Henry Black, was born. He, too, was a farmer, although he served twenty years on the bench as associate judge, and was a member of congress at the time of his death, in 1842.

Jeremiah S. Black was of Scotch-Irish ancestry on one side, and of Pennsylvania German and Irish on the other. His early years were spent in vigorous exercise, along the banks of the Stonycreek and upon the hillsides of his native township, giving him for compensation the great physical strength and perfect health for the labor he afterwards undertook. His father was more inclined to indulge the studious inclinations of the youth than to press him into the harder work of the farm; but it is true, notwithstanding many idle stories to the contrary, that when he was at work he never failed to make a fair "full hand," and to the end of his long life resented with no little spirit and a great deal of wit the imputation that he ever showed the least aversion to the labors of the farm. His knowledge and his fondness for books led him from his father's field. He was a tireless reader and a student, and forgot nothing of value. In his youth and to the end of his life his conversation was constantly illuminated with apt quotations from the classics and from the whole field of English literature. While these tastes and qualities unfitted him for duty on the farm, the time he spent there aroused in him a love for rural sights—for hills and trees, and flowers—that never forsook him, and through his whole life he wandered among them, finding health and recreation in yielding to this passion. Intellectual activity was but recreation to him, and, because he liked nothing else so well, severe mental labor and outdoor physical exercise alternated so regularly and so certainly that each thoroughly fitted him for

the enjoyment of the other. He was a giant physically and mentally. His features, like his body, were massive and strong. Power and dignity were shown in every line of his face. Affable, genial and charming in manner and speech, he was always surrounded by eager listeners; but no one approached him without feeling that he was in the presence of true royalty. The first few sessions of school he attended were in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and during this time he made no special promise of his future greatness. He simply learned his tasks well. His development was not in harmony with his surroundings, and its oddity brought him continual vexations. He finished his education at an academy in Fayette county. There and during eighteen months he spent upon the farm after leaving school, and before beginning the study of law, he translated into English verse nearly all the classics, and with the aid of his extraordinary memory, he was after their master.



Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

He had some desire to study medicine, but his father advised him to study law, and at the age of eighteen he entered the office of Hon. Chauncey Forward, in Somerset. He was most fortunate in the selection of his preceptor. Mr. Forward was then a member of congress from this district, and the leader of the bar. He was a master of the science of the law, a scholar, and an orator of the first order, and, above all, was conspicuous for his moral worth. These qualities Jeremiah S. Black had for his guidance and for emulation, and more than anything else they served to mold his character. Before Mr. Black was of age he was admitted to the bar and appointed deputy attorney general, or district attorney, as that office is now called. His relations with Mr. Forward brought immediate practice, and he soon exhibited the astonishing power as a lawer that

gave him subsequent eminence. At twenty-eight years of age he married Mary Forward, his preceptor's eldest daughter, who long survived him. For forty-four years she shared his struggles and triumphs, and was to him a great and capable helpmeet.

In 1842, when not yet thirty-two years of age, Mr. Black was appointed by Governor Porter as president judge of this district, then composed of Franklin, Bedford, Blair, Fulton and Somerset counties. For a young lawyer, he already had acquired an enviable reputation, and from his first term upon the bench he was pronounced to have been "born a judge." To spotless integrity, a profound knowledge of the law, and love for its principles, were united in him dignity, firmness, vigor of thought, perspicuity of expression, all of the highest order. Until December, 1851, he presided over the courts of this district, his home being in Somerset. There being no railroads through his district, he generally traveled on horseback from one county to another. From Somerset county, without railroads or telegraphs, and hemmed in by mountains, his fame as a judge spread over the state, and in 1851 he was chosen one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, along with Gibson, Lowrie, Lewis and Coulter, and having drawn the short term, was commissioned chief justice of the state for three years from the first Monday in December, 1851. In 1854 he was elected to the spreme bench, and after having served two of the fifteen years for which he was elected, he entered President Buchanan's cabinet as attorney general of the United States. His opinions to be found in the Pennsylvania State Reports, from Volume 17 to 27, are models of clearness, force and finish. Except it be Judge Gibson, he has had no equal upon the supreme bench of Pennsylvania, and so long as there are students of the science of the law and readers of legal literature, Judge Black will be cited as a masterly writer of judicial opinion. When he entered Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, Judge Black took up his residence in Washington, and never afterwards lived in Somerset county, though he retained to the last his love for her people and her hills. When he returned to private life at the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, he was a poor man. The emoluments of office but supported him, and he knew nothing of and was morally incapable of using public trust as a source of profit. This county was yet without railroad facilities, and his duties as a lawyer frequently called him to Washington and other eastern cities, so he chose York, Pennsylvania, as his future home.

During the troublesome times of Buchanan's administration, Judge Black was always a conspicuous figure. He was known to be the president's closest friend, and believed to be

his chief adviser. He was sought in council for his learning and his integrity, and in social circles for his brilliant wit and inexhaustible fund of anecdote and information. His most important service was rendered in the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration. At this time the schemes for the disruption of the Union were being concocted, and, in congress and in every department of the government, secessionists openly avowed such intentions and purposes. The president was constantly surrounded by every possible influence that could sway his judgment or control his action in the interest of the secessionists, and at this time he and Judge Black first seriously differed. The president lost judgment at his great alarm, and by concession and temporization sought to purchase peace and quiet for the remainder of his term, without contemplating the burdens he would cast upon his successors. Judge Black, to whom fear was always a stranger, demanded prompt and vigorous enforcement of the laws, believing this to be the only remedy for threatening disaster. In November, 1860, Mr. Buchanan asked Judge Black for his legal opinion as to the right of states under the constitution to secede, and the power of the executive to prevent it to suppress rebellion. That opinion may be summarized as follows: "The Union is necessarily perpetual. No state can lawfully withdraw or be expelled from it. The federal constitution is as much a part of the constitution of every state as if it had been textually inserted therein. The federal government is sovereign within its own sphere, and acts directly upon the individual citizen of every state. Within these limits its coercive power is ample to defend itself, its laws and its property. It can suppress insurrection, fight battles, conquer armies, disperse hostile combinations, and punish any or all of its enemies. It can meet, repel, and subdue all those who rise against it, but it cannot obliterate a single commonwealth from the map of the Union, or declare indiscriminate war against the inhabitants of a section, confounding the innocent with the guilty."

The president, himself a lawyer, could not dispute the soundness of Judge Black's views, but was dissatisfied with them, as they breathed no spirit of conciliation. In his message to congress in December, 1860, the president said: "No power has been delegated to congress to coerce into submission a state which is attempting to withdraw or has entirely withdrawn from the confederacy," and, notwithstanding Judge Black strongly protested against this doctrine and the use of these words, he was for many years charged with being their author. He allowed the current of calumny to run on. If others chose to misrepresent him, he was content. Conscious that his course was patriotic, and within the lines of the constitution, he was

proudly and stubbornly indifferent to public opinion. Only in the last years of his life was justice done to him. Then, the conclusive proof of his antagonism to secession was made public by others, and not of his solicitation. Then it was shown that, by threatening to withdraw from the cabinet, he forced Buchanan into a refusal of the impudent demands of the South Carolina commission; that when Secretary of War Floyd proposed to surrender the southern forts, he firmly denounced the suggestion, saying among other things: "There was never a period in the history of the English nation when any minister could propose to give up to an enemy of his government a military post which was capable of being defended, without being brought to the block;" that it was he who wrote the order empowering Major Anderson to remove his command from Fort Moultrie to the stronger Fort Sumter, and that during all these stormy times he, Secretary Stanton, and Judge Holt were in perfect accord "upon the duty of the government toward secessionists, and in perfect harmony as to the rights of the states under the constitution."

Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, in an eulogy delivered at a meeting of the Pittsburg bar, August 27, 1883, said of the "painful silence" Judge Black observed, and of the "misconstruction which he bore with a virtue," that "few men could have suffered so long under the severity of adverse opinion to protect the reputation of an early but severed friend. Happily, vindication came before the end to brighten the closing hours of an illustrious career."

Before the close of Buchanan's administration, Judge Black was appointed his secretary of state; and later, because of his eminent fitness, he was nominated by the president for judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his confirmation was defeated by the withdrawal of the southern senators. At the termination of his cabinet services he was appointed reporter for the Supreme Court, which position he held but a short time—long enough, however, for the publication of two volumes of reports—when, by reason of his great practice in the courts, he was compelled to relinquish the reporter's place and devote his time exclusively to his practice. He then removed to York, and several years afterward to his beautiful farm, "Brockie," near by.

His fame as a lawyer had long been national, and clients from all parts of the Union followed him into the seclusion of his country home. Perhaps no other attorney in the nation has argued so many important cases of public interest during the same length of time as he from the date of his retirement from President Buchanan's cabinet up to the time of his death. To the end his life was a busy one. Besides his labor as a law-

yer, he served as a member of the Pennsylvania state constitutional convention of 1873, and frequently published on public questions essays of such rare power and beauty of finish that his reputation as a writer is as great as his fame as a lawyer, jurist and statesman. With the fees from his practice he was enabled to make for himself a magnificent home at "Brockie," and there, surrounded by everything that could make life happy, in the fullest vigor of his intellect, he died, August 19, 1883. There survived him his widow, Mary, and four children—Rebecca, now Mrs. Hornsby; Chauncey Forward Black, ex-lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, and a prominent Democratic politician; Henry Black, now deceased; and Mary, now Mrs. Clayton.

In early life, Judge Black accepted the faith of the Disciples of Christ, under the ministrations of Alexander Campbell, and through his long life preserved and defended it. He was no less known for his learning and ability than for his Christian character, and one service for which he will always be remembered by Christian people is his instructive answer to a noted infidel, published in the *North American Review.* In Judge Black, Somerset county will always feel a pride in having raised one of the grandest columns that support and ornament American jurisprudence and statesmanship.

Chauncey Forward was born about 1795, at Old Granby, Connecticut. About 1800 his family moved to Aurora, Portage county, Ohio. His brothers were: Hon. Walter Forward, a leading lawyer of Pittsburg, minister to Denmark, afterward secretary of the treasury and president judge of Allegheny county courts; Judge Oliver Forward, of Buffalo, New York; Dryden Forward, of St. Louis; and Rensselaer Forward, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, both attorneys who died in comparative early life.

Chauncey Forward entered Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and later studied law with his elder brother, Walter, at Pittsburg; was admitted to the bar in that city, and immediately (1817) located at Somerset, where he began the practice of law. He was elected to several terms in both branches of the state legislature, and served as representative for this district in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first congresses, declining a renomination to return to his work at home at Somerset. In 1831, Governor Wolf, desiring a reorganization of the county offices, appointed him prothonotary, register, recorder, clerk of the orphans' court and of the criminal courts of Somerset county. These positions he filled for five years. He then resumed the practice of law. His children were: Mary, married Judge Black; Phoebe, married Judge Kimmel; Ross, of the local bar; Harriet, wife of A. J. Ogle;

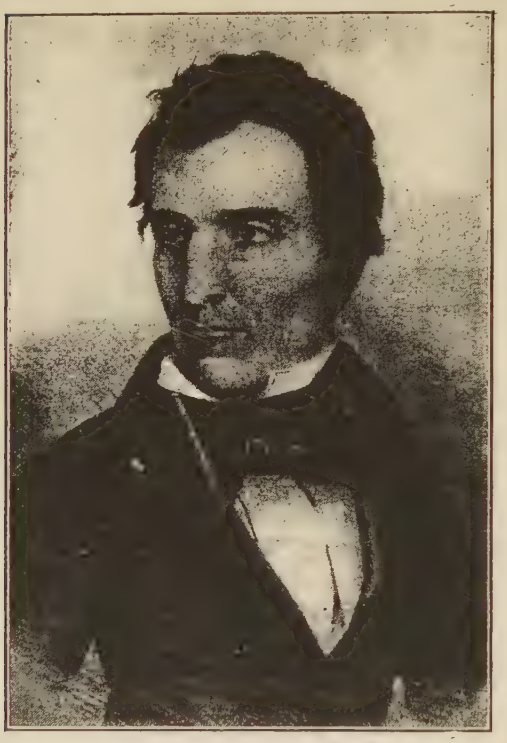
Walter, who was admitted to the bar of Somerset; Rebecca; Chauncey, who died a physician at Rockwood; Blair; Anna, wife of Judge Cooper, of Minnesota; and Virginia.

His legal arguments and trial tactics were of the penetrating and luminous, rather than storming and heated style, and never failed in interest and effectiveness. The predominant sentiment of his life was religious, and all his acts, practices and professional career were underlaid with that strong motive. In 1829 he became a member of the Disciples' church at Somerset, and for the remainder of his life was one of its leading spirits, giving much of his time and talents to its advancement. In his earlier life he was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. During the fierce anti-Masonic agitation of the later day, the propriety of his connection with that order was the subject of a passionate controversy. In view of this, he withdrew from the local lodge, but never denounced the system, maintaining to the last that it was grounded on good and proper principles. Judge Black said of this man and Charles Ogle, "I have never, in my relations with the men of great reputation in this country, met the superior, nor can I now name the peer, of either of these men as lawyers." Forward, a Democrat, Ogle, a Whig; both prominent in the secret society controversy of their times—Forward a Mason, Ogle a radical anti-Mason; both members of the same church, and ardent in its support; both successful in business affairs; in professional life, both claimants upon the leadership of the bar; they continued that contest until, together, each in the midst of his success, stepped into the vale of shadows. Chauncey Forward died of typhoid fever in October, 1839, at the age of forty-four, and Charles Ogle less than two years later, at the age of forty-three. With all their rivalry, their mutual friendship and respect was never shaken. It is related that Charles Ogle fainted with emotion at being called as a brother to the bedside of his dying companion.

Charles Ogle was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1798. From his youth he was educated for the bar, and early developed those abilities that indicated that his training had not been in vain. He became an eminent and successful lawyer; as an advocate he had few equals, and as a stump speaker he had no superiors in his day. He represented his district in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh congresses, and died in May, 1841, having been elected to serve in the session to convene in December following. His oratory was of the vehement style, and the vigor and fluency with which he made his points, and the strong grasp and orderly handling of his subject, were the notable characteristics of his arguments. He met with unusual success financially in the practice of his profession. The deed

records of Somerset county show that at one time or other he had title to between thirty-three and thirty-four thousand acres of land in this county alone, and he was largely interested in business enterprises at other places in the state. At the date of his death his estate was probably the greatest that had up to that time been accumulated by any single person of this county.

A speech of Mr. Ogle on the "Regal Splendor of the President's Palace," delivered in the House of Representatives, April 14, 1840, and the day following was published in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast over the country, during the campaign which resulted in the election of William H. Harrison, under the "log-cabin and hard cider" slogan. The remarks were made on his motion to strike out from the civil appropriation bill the clause for alterations and repairs of the president's house and furniture. Some brief extracts are made to show the nature of that address.



Hon. Charles Ogle.

"I am constrained to make some remarks in relation to the incidental revenues—the annual profits and expenditures of the president of the United States—the magnificent splendor of his palace, and the pompous ceremonials that hold sway at his Republican court, and which are by many well meaning people imagined to be equally indispensable to preserve the dignity of a Democratic chief magistrate as of the despot of a throne." He then spoke at great length of the same question which came up in 1827-28, when the "hickory broom was to be introduced to sweep away the cob-webs of aristocracy, then believed to be in process of weaving within the very precincts of the palace itself." Quoting from a description of the East Room, he continued: "I ask you whether, in furnishing this room with all its gilded

eagles, gilded stars, gilded rays, gilded slabs, gorgeous drapery and dazzling foreign ornamentations, a due regard has been paid to the simplicity and purity of our institutions, or to the frugal plans and plain, unostentatious and republican character of our people who are represented in it. On the contrary, does not this display of costly finery, this blinding our eyes with the blaze of royal magnificence, approximate too closely to the pride and pomp and the grandeur of those governments in which stars and garters and shining coronets confer not only the means of luxurious enjoyment, but of civil superiority?"

In this strain the speaker took up each article and its cost, including the three window curtains bought by the Democratic president for the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," which, he said, cost four hundred and thirty-five dollars apiece. He then continued: "Why, sir, that sum would build three or four comfortable log cabins, and furnish them completely; and would also leave a few dollars besides, to treat the folks who came to the 'raisin',' with as much hard cider as they could stow away under the belts of their linsey-woolsey hunting shirts." He resumes: "And now I have in my hands the vouchers that show that the expenditure of $11,191.32 of the people's money to buy table furniture—the dessert set, blue and gold, with eagles, composed of 412 pieces, being included." He concluded by saying that: "I am unwilling to grant the appropriation, because the money may be expended in the erection of a throne and purchase of a crown, diadem and scepter, with as little impropriety as former appropriations for alterations and repairs of the president's house have been expended. * * * Also, because the furnishing of the White House, since the accession of General Jackson, has cost the United States $70,680, and the palace grounds, during the same period, $88,722.58. And because I do not think the people want any more slippery elms on the president's grounds, and they had rather see a good row of buckeyes."

The campaign of 1840, following this speech, was a most exciting one, and it is said that Mr. Ogle's address was one of the potent factors in achieving the final election of General Harrison, the Whig candidate. Mr. Ogle was returned to congress at that election, but before taking the oath of office, died from a disease contracted in the exposure of that campaign.

Abraham Morrison may be considered as the patriarch of the Somerset county bar. He was admitted at the first term, was concerned in the first case, and remained in active and successful practice here until his retirement in 1833, at an advanced age. He was the first clerk to the county commissioners, was county treasurer nine years, prothonotary and clerk of the

courts six years, and register of wills and recorder of deeds three years. The early records of the county show that he appeared in a large proportion of the cases docketed. His practice must have been lucrative, for he accumulated a considerable estate. He resided on the corner opposite the court house at Somerset, now occupied by the First National Bank. His wife was Mary Schwartz, of Berlin, this county. They were among the founders of the Christian church at Somerset. He is still remembered by persons living within the county as rather austere in manner, but deserving and enjoying the respect of a large acquaintanceship. He removed to Johnstown in 1833, and died in that city.

Joseph Vickroy was born June 22, 1780, at Alum Bank, in Bedford county. He was the son of Thomas Vickroy, a surveyor, who assisted in laying out the first plot of the city of Pittsburg. His mother was Eliza Frances Williams. He had the advantage of a good education, was admitted to the bar in Bedford county, and at Somerset at the first term of court, December, 1795. He practiced law here for a number of years, and was also engaged in this county for a time in the management of Shade Iron Furnace, for his father, who established that enterprise. He was a colonel of the militia. He died of typhus fever, on his way to Natchez, Mississippi, about 1812. He was never married, but a number of his relatives still live in Bedford county and at Johnstown. A number of the Vickroys have been surveyors. His father, Thomas Vickroy, and his uncle, Nathan Vickroy, took up large quantities of vacant land in the northern part of Somerset county.

Joseph Weigley removed from Somerset prior to 1852. He was an excellent attorney and a good citizen.

Otho Shrader was a Welshman by birth, and became a naturalized citizen while a resident of Somerset county. He continued here for a number of years, meanwhile holding a number of county offices—county commissioners' clerk four years, prothonotary and clerk of the courts two years, register and recorder five years.

Josiah Espy was a member of the family by that name prominent in the history of Bedford county. He was a surveyor, and made the town plot of the borough of Somerset when it was laid off as the county seat. He was the first prothonotary and clerk of courts, register and recorder five years, and the first county treasurer, six years. The records of these officers were begun and the books opened under his administration. Volume I of the deed records of Somerset county is one of the best examples of penmanship that our record affords. The copying is done in a bold, clear, regular hand, and the finished pages of the work have almost the regu-

larity of an engraving. He published a narrative of a tour through the states of Ohio and Kentucky and the territory, which is still looked upon as being a valuable contribution to the early history of these states.

James Carson also removed to Somerset from Bedford county, where he had been a practicing attorney for some years before. He was admitted at Somerset in 1804, and lived here for many years.

William H. Postlethwaite came from Westmoreland county, was admitted to the bar here in 1826, and practiced law in these courts for over fifty years. He was married to Jane Carson, daughter of James Carson. Mr. Postlethwaite died at an advanced age, in 1879, and his wife survived him a number of years. One son, James, was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1867. William H. Postlethwaite was twice prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and during two terms clerk to the county commissioners. He was elected district attorney in 1862. He was a gentleman highly esteemed for his high character and Christian virtues, and was an elder in his church a number of years.

Moses Hampton came to Somerset from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar here. He was prothonotary and clerk of the courts in 1836. After practicing law for some years at Somerset, and attaining a prominent position in his profession, he removed to Pittsburg. There he became one of the leaders of the Allegheny county bar, and was president judge of their county courts for a number of years, and died in that city.

Darwin Phelps was one of the members of the bar in the early thirties. He studied law under Chauncey Forward, and several years after being admitted located at Kittanning, Pennsylvania. He represented that district in congress for a number of years.

Hon. Andrew Jackson Ogle was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1822. His parents were General Alexander Ogle, Jr., and Charlotte (*nee* Schneider) Ogle. His grandfather was General Alexander Ogle, one of the early settlers of Somerset county, having emigrated from Frederick county, Maryland, before the formation of Somerset county. General Alexander Ogle was in many respects a most remarkable man, and was known in public life as prothonotary, recorder, member of the legislature, state senator, major-general of state militia, and in congress covering a period of a long number of years, in which he was, according to his biographer, Dr. William Elder, "the great man of his community," then a backwoods country. General Alexander Ogle, Jr., the father of A. J. Ogle, was also a public man, having served as prothonotary,

recorder, etc., and as a member of the legislature; he was also prominent in military affairs, as captain of the Independent Blues, and brigadier-general of the militia of his district. He never took rank, however, with his father or brother, the Hon. Charles Ogle.

Raised in such an atmosphere, it was most natural for young "Jack" Ogle to drift into political life, and at twenty-three years of age, in 1845, we find him elected as prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, then presided over by his brother-in-law, Jeremiah S. Black. In 1848 he was elected to the Thirty-first congress, defeating his Democratic competitor, Hon. John L. Dawson, who in 1850 in turn defeated Mr. Ogle. Mr. Ogle was a captivating speaker, and a man of attractive personality. General W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, has repeatedly told how that three of the most distinguished and remarkable looking men he ever saw together were, in company with General Zachary Taylor, Governor William F. Johnston, General A. L. Russell, secretary of Pennsylvania, and "Jack" Ogle, as they stood on the public square of Somerset, after the campaign of 1848, when Taylor was elected president, Johnston governor, and Ogle to congress. After his term had expired in congress, he was appointed charge d'affaires to Denmark, but this office he never filled. He died October 14, 1852, from a stroke of apoplexy, amid universal sorrow, and mourned by all who knew him. He left to survive him his widow, Harriet Forward; one daughter, Maud, now the wife of Hon. Francis J. Kooser, president judge of the Somerset district; Lieutenant Alexander Ogle, of the U. S. army, who died in 1891, and John G. Ogle, of the Somerset bar. The late Judge William M. Hall, of Bedford, wrote of him: "When Jack Ogle made his first appearance in Bedford, at the age of twenty-five, in 1847, he was the handsomest man I ever saw. With a magnificent head, crowned by a wealth of brown hair that needed no barber's art, but lay in graceful masses as he thrust it back from his brow with a careless rub of his hand, and the throat and neck of a chiseled statue exposed to view by a low collar turned down over a flowing black silk necktie, large blue eyes sparkling with vitality, and a complexion aglow with health, with an erect figure of perfect proportions and a carriage of easy grace as he passed along the street. Men gray with age, and not wont to be lightly moved, were dissolved in tears as they heard the announcement, 'Jack Ogle is dead,' and turned aside to conceal the moisture that welled unbidden to the eye and trickled down the cheek."

Samuel W. Pearson practiced law at Somerset from the time of his admission, in 1835. He subsequently held government appointments at Washington until the time of his death.

He was full of humor and genial, perhaps somewhat erratic, a clever brother of the profession. He held the offices of prothonotary and clerk of courts and commissioners' clerk at Somerset. He died at Buckstown, Somerset county, in the early eighties.

Samuel Gaither was born in Washington county, Maryland, 1806. He read law under Hon. Moses Hampton, at Somerset, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was deputy attorney general for Somerset county for two terms. He edited the *Washington Star,* at Beaver, Pennsylvania, in 1852-53; and for a short period practiced law in Illinois. At one time he was in partnership with Ross Forward, under the firm name of Forward & Gaither. Four of his sons—O. H., Charles A., James B. and Paul H. Gaither—were admitted to the bar of this county. All have died, or removed from Somerset. Samuel Gaither was a man of sterling integrity, literary tastes, and maintained the highest traditions of the bar for honor and fidelity. He was a man of undemonstrative nature, but held well the friends he made.

Hon. Francis M. Kimmell was born in Somerset county in 1816. He studied law with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1850 he became president judge of the Sixteenth district, and remained on the bench until 1861. Judge Kimmell was an omnivorous reader, and a speaker of unusual fluency. His sentences came readily, and were turned with so easy grace that his argument seemed inspired with the same delight a trained athlete might have in going through his exercise. Being of great size physically, and of ruddy health, he was an attractive man on first sight. It is possibly true that the gifts of his mind might have yielded greater successes if employed in politics rather than in law; for as a stump speaker his strength showed to great advantage. However, law was his chosen profession, and he would depart from it for nothing else. Soon after the expiration of his term he removed to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, then in the Sixteenth district. He maintained an office at Somerset, in partnership with Hon. A. J. Colborn, until 1874. He died at Chambersburg.

Samuel G. Bailey was a native of New Hampshire, and an early friend and neighbor of President Pierce. After residing here many years, and serving as deputy attorney general, he removed to Alton, Illinois, where he died.

Hon. Joseph Williams came from Uniontown, and was a popular advocate and an able lawyer. He was a man of great versatility. "A wonderful man," says an old friend, "one who could do almost anything; an accomplished musician, and withal, something of a poet." It is related of him that on one occasion, being in New York and learning that his old friend

and contemporary, Judge Black, was in the city, he started out to find him. After a protracted search he learned that the Judge was at the St. Nicholas. Mr. Black was out at the time, and Williams left his card, on which he inscribed the following extempore verse:

"Oh, Jerry, dear Jerry, I've found you at last,
And memory burdened with scenes of the past,
Returns to old Somerset's mountains and snow,
When you was but Jerry, and I was but Jo."

He removed to Iowa, where he became chief justice. He also prepared a code for that state.

Colonel John R. Edie was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1814. He was educated at Gettysburg and the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. During the year 1836 he served with the state (Pennsylvania) engineer party under the direction of Benjamin Aycrigg. He soon after commenced the study of law at Gettysburg, in the office of Hon. James Cooper, but a removal to Somerset in 1838 necessitated the completion of his law studies in the office of Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., of the latter place. April 28, 1840, he was admitted a member of the Somerset county bar. In 1845 he was elected as member of the legislature from this county for one year, and re-elected in 1846. The following year he was appointed deputy attorney general, and in 1850 became the first district attorney of the county by election. At the expiration of that term, or in 1854, he was chosen to represent this congressional district in the House of Representatives, a position to which he was re-elected in 1856. Soon after the opening of the Rebellion he tendered his services to the general government, and May 14, 1861, he was commissioned major of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and performed service with the Fifteenth and Eighth U. S. Infantry until January, 1871, when he was honorably discharged. He then resumed the practice of law in Somerset, where he resided until his death. Colonel Edie came of a line of military ancestors. His grandfather was a colonel in the Revolution, and his father an officer in the war of 1812-14. His son, Rufus, was a major in the U. S. army when he died, and a grandson, John Rufus Edie, is now a lieutenant in the U. S. navy.

Hon. William J. Baer was born in Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1826. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents from the town to the country, where he spent his youthful days upon the farm, but, unlike Daniel Webster, did not, when told to "hang" his scythe, hang it on a tree, but swung it as did other laborers when called upon to cut a fair swath in an open field. His father, Solomon

Baer, was a prominent citizen of Somerset county, and died at an advanced age, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. William J. received his education in the common schools, which afforded limited opportunities at that date. He made the most of his school advantages, and before he became of age he taught school for two terms, and later taught one year. During these years he made rapid advancement in his studies. He clerked two years in a country store at small wages, and subsequently commenced his academic studies as a student at Marshall College, then located at Mercersburg. After leaving college he was registered as a law student in the office of Hon. F. M. Kimmell, with whom he continued until May 7, 1849, when, upon examination, he was admitted to the Somerset county bar. He read deeply, reasoned well, and remembered all worth remembering. After his admission, he became the partner of his preceptor, continuing until the latter was elected to the judgeship. He then practiced alone until after the admission of his brothers. To attain a foremost rank among a coterie of advocates of such able capacity as that of western Pennsylvania, at that date, seemed to one of less hopeful disposition a Herculean task. But his well directed ambition and untiring energy were the tools with which he worked out his success. In the trial of causes, he made some of the most searching and annihilating cross-examinations ever heard at this bar. His clear, strong voice, plain statement of fact, ready knowledge of the law, and logical reasoning made him a powerful advocate before either judge, jury or public. He came of German ancestry, and made a study of that language, so that he could write and speak it. He has ever taken an interest in educational matters, and contributed of his means toward all public enterprises. Since his youth he has been one of the leading members of the Reformed church at Somerset. Politically, he was a pronounced Democrat, without being a demagogue. He has never stooped to trickery in obtaining votes. In 1872 he was elected Democratic delegate to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. Here he made an enviable record. In 1881 he was placed in nomination by his party as candidate for president judge. His district was almost hopelessly Republican, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county, ran against him, but Mr. Baer was successful at the polls, and was sworn into office January, 1882. He discharged his judicial duties with unawed fear and unseduced affection. After leaving the bench he practiced his profession at Somerset, where he still resides, honored by all who know him, both as citizen and attorney. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the leading enterprises of Somerset county. He organized the Keystone Coal Company, the Listie Mining and Manufacturing Company, and

also founded the Reading Iron Company's mining operations in Somerset county, of which his brother, Hon. George F. Baer, of Reading, is the president. He also founded the borough of Ursina, and organized the Buffalo Valley, Blue Lick and North Fork mineral land companies. He was president of the Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad Company, the first railroad to enter Somerset. He also developed the Ashtola timber lands, built the Somerset Mechanical Works and a number of business houses in Somerset. At various times he has held deeds for eighty-nine thousand acres of land in Somerset county.

George F. Baer, a brother of Hon. William J. Baer, was born in Somerset township, this county, September 26, 1842. He was educated at the Somerset Academy, and Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. After reading law in the office of his brothers, W. J. and H. L. Baer, he was admitted to the bar, April 26, 1864. During the Civil war he served as captain of Company E, 133d Pennsylvania Regiment. He removed from Somerset county to Reading April 1, 1868, where, besides his law practice, he is largely interested in business operations, including railroading.

Robert L. Stewart was born in Somerset borough, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, a son of Andrew Stewart, who was one of the treasurers of Somerset county. He read law with Hon. F. M. Kimmell, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1847. He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts in 1848. After his term expired he remained at Somerset, and practiced law for a few years, and then removed to Ohio, where he died.

Hezekiah P. Hite was born at Stoyestown, Pennsylvania. He was the son of General John Hite, who was the principal hotel keeper and largest man in that part of the county. Hezekiah P. Hite read law with Joshua F. Cox. He was admitted to the Somerset bar in 1847. The students with him were John D. Roddy, Henry F. Schell and Joseph F. Loy, and all were admitted on the same day. Not long after he was admitted, and before he began practicing law, he walked to his home at Stoyestown, overheated himself, and died the same night from the effects of the exertion.

Henry F. Schell was born September 14, 1822, at Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, his grandfather and father having been the founders of that town. His mother was Louisa Schneider, of Somerset, who was a daughter of Jacob Schneider, one of the founders of Somerset. Coming to Somerset with his father when he was eighteen years of age, he was employed in the latter's general store for the first few years of his residence in Somerset. Henry Schell received a common school education, and afterward attended Windham Academy, Ohio,

and Bethany College, West Virginia. He read law in the office of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1847, and there remained until the time of his death. He formed a law partnership with William H. Postlethwaite, Esq., which continued for several years. Later he was in partnership with Hon. William H. Koontz. This partnership was dissolved when Mr. Schell opened a private bank at Somerset as successor to John T. Hogg, who established the first bank in Somerset. Later he retired from the banking business. He served as burgess and school director of Somerset borough. In 1879 he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts. He was a devout member of the Christian church, and remained active in that body up to the time of his death, September 10, 1903.

Lewis Lichty was born on what is known as the "Highland Farm," two or three miles north of Somerset. He studied in the public and normal schools of his home. He read law with Hon. A. H. Coffroth, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He remained at Somerset in the profession for about nine years, then removed to Waterloo, Iowa, in 1864. He is still in the practice of law, having met with excellent success. He has filled the offices of city attorney and mayor of that city for a number of terms.

Hon. Cyrus Elder was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1833; was educated at that place; studied law in the office of Hon. William J. Baer, and was admitted to practice June 13, 1856. As second lieutenant, he joined the first company organized in Somerset county during the war of the rebellion—Company A, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. Afterward he was promoted to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. He now resides at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Appointed by Governor Hoyt, he served as a member of the commission to revise the tax laws of the commonwealth. He has likewise attained prominence as a member of the Johnstown board of councilmen, secretary of the Industrial League, editor of the *Industrial Bulletin* and attorney for the Cambria Iron Company.

Henry G. Baer, a brother of William J., Herman L. and George F. Baer, was born in Berlin, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835. His literary studies were completed at Meadville, Pennsylvania. After studying law in the office of his brother, Judge William J. Baer, he was admitted to the bar with Cyrus Elder, Benjamin F. Stutzman and Herman L. Baer, June 13, 1856. In July, 1861, with his brother, George F. Baer, as an associate in business, he became part owner and editor of the *Somerset Democrat*. September 3, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, 54th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, and with that command served two years and six months. In 1863 the Messrs. Baer transferred their interest in the *Democrat* to Valentine Hay, Esq.

John O. Kimmell, a brother of ex-Judge Francis M. Kimmell, was born in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1814. He was educated in the common schools of the county. In 1842 he was elected register and recorder and clerk of the orphans' court for a term of three years. Twelve years later he was elected prothonotary, a clerk of courts, etc., serving another term of three years. Meanwhile he read law under the instructions of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, and September 15, 1857, was admitted to practice at the courts of Somerset county. In April, 1861, his oldest son, John O. Kimmell, Jr., then but nineteen years of age, enlisted in Company A, 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. He was a gallant soldier, but, with many other brave men, fell with his face to the foe during the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

Hon. Chauncey Forward Black, son of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, was born in Somerset borough, November 24, 1839. His literary studies were completed in the Monongalia Academy and Jefferson College. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Somerset county bar April 23, 1861. January 16, 1883, he was inaugurated lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Henry Black, son of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

Milton J. Pritts was born four miles east of the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1857. His education was acquired in the public schools, the Somerset Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he read law in the office of Hon. W. H. Koontz, and August 23, 1881, was admitted to the Somerset county bar. He is the present well known cashier of the Somerset County Bank.

John R. Scott was born at New Centreville, Glade postoffice, Somerset county, June 3, 1853. He studied at the common schools and at Hopedale, Ohio. He read law in the office of the Hon. W. H. Koontz and was admitted to the bar at Somerset, April 4, 1876. He was elected district attorney in November, 1877, and served the term of three years. He has actively and successfully practiced his profession at Somerset ever since.

Joseph Levy was born in Ursina, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1873, and is the son of Abram S. Levy and Mary E. Fleming, his wife. He attended the schools of Ursina and came to Somerset July 14, 1890, as clerk in the register's and recorder's office,

which position he held for four years. He served in Company D, 10th Regiment, Infantry, during the Spanish-American war and its subsequent campaign in the Philippines, returning home with the regiment in the fall of 1899. He read law with F. W. Biesecker and was admitted to the bar in May, 1900. He opened a law office at Windber in the fall of the same year, but returned to Somerset January 1, 1903, and is still in practice.

John Calvin Lowry is the eldest son of Samuel Lowry, Esq., of Salisbury, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared. After being a pupil and teacher in the schools of his native county, he taught in both Garrett and Allegheny counties, Maryland. He studied law in Cumberland, Maryland, in the office of William M. Price, and was there admitted to practice in 1884, In 1885 he was admitted in Somerset and has since been in practice here. In 1891 he was married to Ada Tissue, eldest daughter of A. N. Tissue, of Confluence, Pennsylvania.

Albert L. G. Hay, eldest son of William H. Hay and Harriet Keim, his wife, was born in Elk Lick township, Somerset county, August 8, 1866. He attended and taught in the public schools of his home district. He was a student and graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in 1888. He studied law with his uncle, Valentine Hay, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at Somerset, September 26, 1892. He formed a law partnership with Charles W. Walker, Esq., in 1893, that continued until 1897. In the last named year he went into partnership with his uncle, Valentine Hay, Esq., and this copartnership still exists. From 1897 to 1900 he was county solicitor. He is vice-president and director of the Farmers' National Bank of Somerset and a director of the International Trust Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. February 3, 1898, he married Emma, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William J. Baer.

Aaron C. Holbert was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and educated in the public schools and at George's Creek Academy, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He commenced teaching in his native county at the age of fifteen years. He also taught in Greene county, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he went to Missouri and taught in various counties. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1874, resumed teaching in Fayette county, and in the autumn of 1876 came to Somerfield, Somerset county, as principal of the schools at that place. He was also principal of the Confluence schools the following year, and while there married Henrietta Cummings. He returned to Fayette in 1878 as principal of the George's Creek Academy, and soon afterward was again elected principal of the Confluence schools. In 1882 he was principal of the Somerset schools and held such position four years. At the end of that time he read law with Messrs. Coffroth and Ruppel and was admitted to the bar in 1887, since which time he has

been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was county solicitor for one term and has been admitted to the bar in various county, appellate and federal courts. Among the notable trials which he was connected with may be named that of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Peter Meyers for the murder of Michael Kearney and John Lenhart, and that of Commonwealth vs. Harry Weller, indicted for murder.

Isaac Hugus was born near the town of Somerset, February 6, 1814. He was educated in the common schools and read law under Samuel Gaither, Esq. He was admitted at the Somerset bar in 1842, and the next year was appointed deputy attorney-general, holding that office five and one-half years. In 1848 he was elected by the Democratic party to the State senate from the district composed of Somerset and Westmoreland counties. He also served as burgess of Somerset borough for a number of terms. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Curtin commissioner of drafts for Somerset county. Except for a few years spent in Ohio and Texas, his entire life was spent in the legal profession at Somerset. Somewhat brusque and eccentric in manner, he was a man of decided opinion, of good memory and of natural ability.

Hon. Isaac Hugus.

John D. Roddy was born in Addison township, Somerset county. He read law with Joshua F. Cox, was admitted to the bar in 1847 and afterward went into partnership with Daniel Weyand. He married the daughter of Isaac Ankeny, of Somerset. He acted as the administrator of the estates of Isaac Ankeny and Joshua F. Cox. Subsequently he moved to Pittsburg, where he practiced until his death, about 1893.

Samuel U. Trent was born in Somerset county, February 18, 1844. He attended and taught the public schools and was principal of the Somerset borough schools. He graduated from the Millersville Normal School and later continued his studies

at Cornell University, where he graduated and took a post-graduate course. He studied law with Hon. William H. Koontz and was admitted to the Somerset county bar in 1878. The following two years he was principal of the public schools at Peoria, Illinois. In 1880 he returned to Somerset county and took an active part in the presidential campaign which resulted in the election of James A. Garfield. The next year he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts. After serving in such position he resumed his law practice until his removal to Pittsburg, where he achieved prominence and was associated with such men as James S. Young, Esq., who became his law partner. He died in 1901 and was buried at Somerset.

Ernest O. Kooser, son of Judge Francis J. Kooser, was born at Somerset, May 31, 1871. He was a pupil of the public schools and graduated from the high schools of that borough; afterward attended the York Collegiate Institute and Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the latter college in 1890 and immediately commenced reading law under his father. He was admitted to the bar May 31, 1892; formed a partnership with his father at that time, which continued until his father's elevation to the bench. He was one of the number who organized the volunteer Company I, 5th Volunteer Infantry, at Somerset, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war; was commissioned captain and served with his company until the muster out of his regiment. To the present time he has practiced law at Somerset.

Harvey Frank Yost, son of Jacob Yost, was born December 26, 1869, near Forward, Somerset county. Having completed a course at Lock Haven State Normal School, he pursued the profession of teaching in his native and Westmoreland counties, after which he read law in the office of Coffroth & Ruppel and was admitted to the bar October 19, 1903.

Virgil Ross Saylor, son of Alexander Saylor, was born in Somerset county, January 31, 1870. He attended the public schools until nine years old, at which time he entered the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Loysville, Perry county, from which institution he graduated at the age of sixteen years. He taught school in Cambria and Somerset counties and entered Pennsylvania College (Gettysburg), graduating from that college with the degree of A. B. in June, 1893. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the same school in 1896. He was assistant principal of the Somerset schools for three years and of the Salisbury schools five years. He entered the law office of Coffroth & Ruppel as a student October 1, 1901, and was admitted to the bar in the courts of Somerset county October 19, 1903.

Henry B. Woods came from Gettysburg to Somerset and

had been admitted to the bar before coming. He was admitted here June 13, 1852, and practiced here four years. While here he married Kate Row, daughter of Jonathan Row, editor of the *Somerset Herald.* After leaving here he located at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the law until his death some years later.

John H. Uhl was born at Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1832. He was educated at the public and private schools and came to the town of Somerset in February, 1857. He studied law with the late Hon. A. H. Coffroth. He was admitted to the bar March 12, 1861, and has constantly been in practice here ever since. For a short period he held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue. He was one of the organizers and secretary of the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, also of the Somerset County National Bank, of which latter institution he has been the solicitor since its formation. He is prominent in Odd Fellowship and has instituted a large number of new lodges in that order. He has much real estate about Somerset and has erected a number of business houses. Much of his practice has been before the orphans' court and commercial law.

Ross R. Scott was born at Somerset, May 15, 1879. He graduated from the public schools of Somerset borough and from the University of Indianapolis, Indiana. He read law with his father, John R. Scott, Esq., of the Somerset bar, and December 19, 1903, was admitted to the bar of Somerset county.

Joshua F. Cox was a native of Ohio and came to Salisbury as a merchant, but soon located at Somerset and studied law under Chauncey Forward and Charles Ogle, Esqs., and was admitted to the Somerset county bar in 1832. He was later elected a member of the legislature for several terms. He was a strong speaker and an industrious business man. He was a man of good judgment, of marked native ability and firm determination. In the trial of ejectment cases he proved himself the peer of the strongest men of his state.. He was a legal "fighter." Because of the Masonic affiliations of Henry Clay he refused to support that gentleman when a candidate for the presidency in 1844, and from that time forth became a staunch Democrat. He was taken sick and died suddenly while at court in Bedford, in 1850, and was buried at Somerset.

Charles H. Heyer was the son of Rev. C. F. Heyer, of the Lutheran church of Somerset county. He read law with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He soon removed to Ebensburg, Cambria county. He remained there until his death, about 1865.

John G. Ogle was born at the town of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1851, son of Hon. A. J. and

Harriet (Forward) Ogle. He was educated at the State Normal School at Millersville and Bethany College, West Virginia. During his boyhood he served as page in the house of representatives at Washington three sessions, and was clerk in the Somerset postoffice for about ten years. He read law in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge Kooser. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and in 1886 and 1889 he had an office at Latrobe, Pennsylvania. In 1889 he formed a partnership at Somerset with John R. Scott, Esq., which existed until 1894, when he was made one of the firm of Koontz & Ogle, which partnership has one of the largest practices of any firm in the county. Mr. Ogle was connected with the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company as its attorney when that company was building its line. He has been several times chairman of the Republican county committee and is known as one of the best speakers in its ranks.

Rufus E. Meyers was born in the town of Somerset, December 17, 1868. His father was Dennis Meyers, so long prothonotary of Somerset county. Rufus E. graduated in the public and high school of Somerset borough and taught in the public schools at the town of Friedens, this county, one term. He was deputy prothonotary under Captain William H. Sanner and Hon. Daniel J. Horner for six years; read law with Coffroth & Ruppel, Esqs., and has practiced his profession at Somerset since his admission to the bar. In November, 1898, he was elected district attorney and in three years succeeded himself. In this office he has made an excellent record.

Judge Francis J. Kooser was born in the town of Somerset, June 15, 1846. His father was Curtis Kooser and his mother's maiden name was Emma A. Kiernan. He attended the public schools, was principal of the Somerset borough schools and taught several terms of normal school in Somerset county. He also attended the Millersville State Normal School and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was clerk in the office of the county treasurer during the two terms of his father and during the term of Noah Roberts. He read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was district attorney for the term beginning 1868. In 1870 he was married to Maud Ogle, daughter of Hon. A. J. Ogle. He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts in the fall of 1875, and his term, being in the years of the great panic in this county, was an especially busy one. Judge Kooser has had a very active career as an attorney and was concerned in many important cases and handled them, both as to law and fact, with thoroughness and vigor that seldom failed in bringing out the limit of their possibilities. Of those that were of public interest may be mentioned his services for the common-

wealth in the prosecutions resulting in the conviction of the Nicely brothers and the Roddy brothers for murder, also his connection with the Wechtenheiser, McClellantown and Hochstetler cases. He received in 1890 the unanimous endorsement of the Republican party of his county as candidate for president judge for the Sixteenth district. For three times was he nominated by this party for congress. In 1900, following the erection of Somerset county into a separate judicial district, he was elected president judge thereof, and has served in such capacity until the present time.

Alexander Stutzman was born at the town of Salisbury, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, brother of Joseph J. and B. Frank Stutzman, other members of this bar. He came to Somerset as a law student with Hon. John R. Edie. After his admission to the bar, in 1853, he practiced law some years. In 1862 and in 1866 he was elected to the state senate. He formed a law partnership with Colonel John R. Edie that continued for a number of years under the name of Edie & Stutzman. He was actively engaged in many business enterprises looking toward the development of the resources of his county. He was one of the promoters of the Somerset and Mineral Point railroad and one of the owners of the Somerset Mechanical Works. He died in 1901 at Somerset. He had not practiced law for the last twenty years of his life.

Simon Gebhart was born at Gebhartsburg, Milford township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1816. He attended the public schools and the academy at Somerset. He was made clerk to the prothonotary upon the appointment of Moses Hampton to that office, and continued through the term of William H. Postlethwaite, Esq., who succeeded Mr. Hampton. He studied law with Francis M. Kimmel, under the direction of Judge Black, and the two students were admitted to the bar at Somerset together, March 19, 1839. He immediately formed a law partnership with Judge Black that continued until the latter's appointment to the bench in 1841. After that he retained the old office of the firm for two or three years. He then went into partnership with Ross Forward, Esq., and this continued until his removal from Somerset to Dayton, Ohio, in 1847. Simon Gebhart dealt extensively in real estate in this county, and the record shows that he had title to many acres of land. After leaving here he engaged in flour milling and the manufacture of linseed oil.

Daniel Weyand was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. His family kept the historic White Horse Tavern, at the Bedford pike, on the top of the Allegheny mountains, in this county, and he managed the place as a boy. Afterward he came to Berlin and taught in the public schools. He then moved to

Somerset and purchased the *Somerset Whig,* which he published for a number of years. He studied law under Chauncey Forward and Joshua F. Cox and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He practiced law in Somerset many years and dealt considerably in real estate. Large quantities of unseated lands are still owned by his estate. At one time he owned and operated the Shade Furnace for the manufacture of iron. He continued the practice of the law until his death.

In addition to the above members of the Somerset county bar are the following whose connection with the bar is included in their biographies, which appear in the biographical department of this work: H. M. Berkley, Valentine Hay, F. W. Biesecker, John G. Ogle, General A. H. Coffroth, Louis C. Colborn, Hon. Edward Scull, James L. Pugh, J. A. Berkey, Herman L. Baer, Edward B. Scull, Andrew J. Colborn, Hon. B. F. Meyers, William H. Ruppel, Hon. William H. Koontz, George R. Scull.

CHAPTER XXII.

CIVIL LIST.

While Somerset was yet a part of Bedford county, the following officials served in their several capacities:

Assemblymen: Harmon Husband, 1778; Harmon Husband, 1789.

Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1776: Henry Rhoades.

Member of the Council of Safety from Bedford County: Thomas Urie, 1776.

Commissioner to Seize Effects of Traitors, 1777: Thomas Urie.

Associate Judge: James Wells, 1793.

County Commissioner: Harmon Husband, 1786.

Justices of the Peace: Abraham Cable, 1771; Richard Hoagland, 1773-74; James Francis Moore, 1778; David Barnes, 1778; Henry Rhoades, 1778; James Wells, 1778; William Tyshn, 1778; Abraham Cable, 1779; Reuben Skinner, 1783; David Jones, 1785; James Wells, 1786; Abraham Cable, 1786; Jacob Hartzell, 1788.

The following will be found a list of Somerset county officials and representatives in the State and Federal governments:

Secretary of State: Jeremiah S. Black, 1860 to 1861.

Attorney General: Jeremiah S. Black, 1857 to 1860.

Secretary of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture: Norman Bruce Critchfield.

Commissioner of State Banking Department: John A. Berkey.

Representatives in Congress: Gen. Robert Philson, 16th Congress, 1819-21; Gen. Alexander Ogle, 16th Congress, 1819-21; Chauncey Forward, 19th, 20th and 21st Congresses, 1825-31; Charles Ogle, 25th and 26th Congresses, 1837-41; Andrew J. Ogle, 31st Congress, 1849-51; John R. Edie, 34th and 35th Congresses, 1855-59; Alexander H. Coffroth, 38th Congress, 1863-65; William H. Koontz and Alexander H. Coffroth, 39th Congress, 1865-67. At the opening of the first session of the 39th Congress, Mr. Coffroth was awarded the seat, serving during the greater part of the long session. Mr. Koontz contested the election and was sworn in July 18, 1866. William H. Koontz,

40th Congress, 1867-69; Alexander H. Coffroth, 46th Congress, 1879-81; Edward Scull, 50th, 51st and 52nd Congresses.

State Judge of Supreme Court: Jeremiah S. Black, commissioned November 13, 1854.

Constitutional Convention, 1872-73: William J. Baer, delegate at large.

The following citizens of Somerset county have been members of the State Senate of Pennsylvania: Alexander Ogle, elected 1827; Jacob Blocher, 1835; Isaac Hugus, 1848; Hamilton B. Barnes, 1851; Alexander Stutzman, 1862 and 1866; Hiram Findlay, 1869; Enoch D. Yutzy, 1874; Frederick Groff, 1878; Norman Bruce Critchfield, 1890 and 1894; John S. Weller, 1898.

The following were members of the Pennsylvania Assembly for the counties of Bedford and Somerset: 1796, Jacob Saylor, Jacob Bonnett, William Patterson; 1797, Robert Philson; 1798, Adam Miller; 1799, Adam Miller; 1800, Adam Miller, 1801, Adam Miller; 1802, Adam Miller; 1803, Alexander Ogle; 1804, Alexander Ogle; 1805, Patrick Sullivan; 1806, Patrick Sullivan; 1807, Alexander Ogle; 1808, James Hanna and Alexander Ogle; 1809, James Hanna and Daniel Stoy; 1810, James Hanna and Daniel Stoy; 1811, James Hanna and Alexander Ogle; 1812, James Hanna and Daniel Stoy; 1813, James Mitchell and Daniel Stoy; 1814, John Reed and Thomas King; 1815, Henry Black and Thomas King; 1816, Henry Black and James Hanna; 1817, Henry Black and James Hanna; 1818, John Hindman and Philip Noon; 1819, John Hindman and Alexander Ogle; 1820, Chauncey Forward and John Mortelli; 1821, Chauncey Forward and Alexander Ogle, Jr.; 1822, Chauncey Forward and John Kurtz; 1823, Alexander Ogle and Peter Levergood; 1824, William Philson and John Gebhart; 1825, William Philson and John Gebhart; 1826, John Gebhart and John Matthews (Cambria); 1827, George Pile and John Matthews; 1828, George Pile and John Matthews; 1829, Samuel Statler and John Matthews; 1830, John Gebhart and Peter Levergood; 1831, Samuel Anderson; 1832, Bernard Connelly, Jr., and Norman Bruce; 1833, Bernard Connelly and Peter Will; 1834, Joshua F. Cox and Joseph Imhoff; 1835, John Gebhart and Joshua F. Cox; 1836, George Mowry and Joseph Chamberlain; 1837, Jonas Keim and Joseph Chamberlain; 1838, Jonas Keim and Joshua F. Cox; 1839, Jonas Keim and Joshua F. Cox; 1840, John Hanna and Joshua F. Cox; 1841, John Hanna and John Rover; 1842, Tobias Musser and Joshua F. Cox; and the following, with year of election, month of October: Tobias Musser, 1843; Michael Zimmerman, 1844; John R. Edie, 1845; John R. Edie, 1846; Jost J. Stutzman, 1847; Jost J. Stutzman, 1848; Henry Little, 1849; George Mowry, 1850; George Mowry,

1851; John P. H. Walker, 1852; Joseph Cummins, 1853; Joseph Cummins, 1854; Jonas Augustine. 1855; Jonas Augustine, 1856; David Hay, 1857; Samuel J. Castner, 1857; George G. Walker, 1858; George W. Williams, 1858; George G. Walker, 1859; George W. Williams, 1859; Edward M. Schrock, 1860; Charles W. Ashcom, 1860; Edward M. Schrock, 1861; George W. Householder, 1861; Christian C. Musselman, 1862; Christian C. Musselman, 1863; Benjamin F. Meyers, 1863; Moses A. Ross, 1864; David B. Armstrong, 1864; Moses A. Ross, 1865; David B. Armstrong, 1865; John Weller, 1866; John P. Richards, 1866; John Weller, 1867; John T. Richards, 1867; John Weller, 1868; Jacob H. Longenecker, 1868; F. B. Long, 1869; Jacob H. Longenecker, 1869; William H. Sanner, 1870; Samuel P. Wishart, 1870; William H. Sanner, 1871; Jacob R. McMillen, 1872; Jacob R. McMillen, 1873; these elected in November of year given: William Endsley, 1874; Joseph D. Miller, 1874; Emanuel J. Meyers, 1876; Allen S. Will, 1876; Andrew J. Colborn, 1878; Edward M. Schrock, 1878; Andrew J. Colborn, 1880; Samuel Mier, 1880; Andrew J. Colborn, 1882; William S. Morgan, 1882; Andrew J. Colborn, 1884; William S. Morgan, 1884; Noah S. Miller, 1886; James L. Pugh, 1886; James L. Pugh, 1888; Noah S. Miller, 1888; Ephraim D. Miller, 1890; John C. Weller, 1890; Ephraim D. Miller, 1892; John C. Weller, 1892; Jeremiah Maurer, 1894; William H. Miller, 1894; William H. Sanner, 1896; William H. Miller, 1896; William H. Koontz, 1898; Samuel A. Kendall, 1898; William H. Koontz, 1900; Samuel A. Kendall, 1900; Lewis C. Lambert, 1902; John C. Weller, 1902; Lewis C. Lambert, 1904; John W. Endsley, 1904; John W. Endsley, 1906; Amos W. Knepper, 1906.

Associate Judges with date of commission: James Wells, April 17, 1795; Abraham Cable, April 17, 1795; Ebenezer Griffith, April 17, 1795; Morgan J. Rheese, February 8, 1799; Robert Philson, August 10, 1800; John Kimmell, December 1, 1800; William G. Elder, December 7, 1805; Henry Black, November 10, 1820; John Kurtz, December 6, 1823; George Chorpenning, March 27, 1841; John McCartney, March 27, 1841; John McCartney, April 2, 1846; George Chorpenning, April 2, 1846; John C. Kurtz, April 10, 1851; Jonathan Knepper, April 10, 1851; Jonas Keim, November 12, 1856; Michael Zimmerman, November 12, 1856; Henry S. Picking, November 23, 1861; John Hanna, November 23, 1861; Charles A. Kimmell, November 9, 1866; Jacob R. McMillen, November 9, 1866; Lewis A. Turner, October, 1871; Josiah Mowry, October, 1871; and the following with year of election: Christian C. Musselman, November, 1876; Daniel Stufft, November, 1876 William Collins, November, 1881; Samuel Snyder, November, 1881; Oliver P. Shaver,

1886; George W. Pile, 1889; Noah Biesecker, 1891; Daniel J. Horner, 1893; George J. Black, 1896; Aaron F. Dickey, 1898.

Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Court, with date of commission: Josiah Espy, April 17, 1795; Morgan J. Rhees, January, 1800; Otho Shrader, December, 1804; Abraham Morrison, April, 1806; Abraham Morrison, May, 1809; Alexander Ogle, April, 1812; Alexander Ogle, Jr., December, 1817; John Wells, February, 1821; Alexander Ogle, Jr., January, 1824; Alexander Ogle, Jr., April, 1827; George Foy, January, 1830; Chauncey Forward, December, 1831; Chauncey Forward, December, 1832; Moses Hampton, January, 1836; William H. Postlethwaite, December, 1836; William Philson, January, 1839; William H. Postlethwaite, November, 1839; Samuel W. Pearson, November, 1842; Andrew J. Ogle, November, 1845; Robert L. Stewart, November, 1848; John J. Schell, November, 1851; John O. Kimmell, November, 1854; Edward Scull, November, 1857; William H. Koontz, November, 1860; Cyrus Meyers, November, 1863; Andrew J. Schell, November, 1866; Dennis Meyers, November, 1869; Edward M. Schrock, November, 1872; Francis J. Kooser, December, 1875: Henry F. Schell, November, 1878; Samuel U. Trent, November, 1881; and the following, with date of election: Norman B. Critchfield, November, 1884; D. J. Horner, 1887; William H. Sanner, 1890; Franklin P. Saylor, November, 1893; Henry F. Barron, November, 1896; M. D. Reel, November, 1899; Norman E. Berkey, November, 1902; Charles C. Shafer, November, 1905.

Registers and Recorders and Clerks of Orphans' Courts, with date of commission: Josiah Espy, April 17, 1795; Morgan J. Rhees, January, 1800; Otho Shrader, December, 1804; Abraham Morrison, May, 1809; Alexander Ogle, April, 1812; Alexander Ogle, Jr., December, 1817; John Witt, February, 1821; Alexander Ogle, Jr., January, 1824; Alexander Ogle, Jr., April, 1827; Joseph Williams, January, 1830; Chauncey Forward, March, 1831; Chauncey Forward, December, 1832; Jacob Kimmell, January, 1836; Jacob Kimmell, January 3, 1839; William Philson, January 26, 1839; Samuel Elder, November 14, 1839; John O. Kimmell, November, 1842; William H. Picking, November, 1845; Joseph B. Earl, November, 1848; Conrad M. Hicks, November, 1851; Jacob Neff, November, 1854; Robert R. Marshall, November, 1857; Eli K. Haines, November, 1861; John H. Boyts, November, 1863; Aug. C. Davis, November, 1866; Daniel J. Horner, November, 1869; J. Robert Walter, November, 1872; Aaron F. Dickey, December, 1875; and the following with date of election: William B. Frease, November, 1878; Abraham A. Stutzman, November, 1881; Charles C. Shafer, November, 1884; Jacob D. Swank, November, 1887; A. J. Hileman, November, 1890; J. S. Miller, November, 1893; James

M. Cover, November, 1896; John S. Shafer, November, 1899; Charles C. Shafer, elected register of wills, November, 1902; E. C. Welsh, elected register of deeds, November, 1902; John G. Emert, elected clerk of the courts, November, 1902; John R. Boose, elected November, 1905; Milton H. Fike, clerk of the courts, elected, 1905.

Sheriffs, with year of election, month of October: Thomas Kennedy, 1795; Peter Kimmell, 1798; Thomas Kennedy, 1801; Abraham Miller, 1804; Thomas Kennedy, 1807; Frederick Neff, 1810; Jacob Ankeny, 1813; George Pile, 1816; William Philson, 1819; Isaac Ankeny, 1822; George Meese, 1825; Joseph Imhoff, 1828; John Witt, 1831; John Bell, 1834; Jonathan Knepper, 1837; George Mowry, 1840; Jacob Phillipi, 1843; Samuel Griffith, 1846; John Weller, 1849; Robert R. Marshall, 1852; Henry F. Swope, 1855; Perry Walker, 1858; Robert P. Cummins, 1861. He was Colonel 142nd Regt. Penn. Vols.; wounded at Gettysburg and died following day. July 27, Jacob Countryman was appointed to fill his office of sheriff. Josiah Shafer, 1863; John A. Walter, 1866; Josiah Shafer, 1869; Oliver Knepper, 1872; George W. Pile, 1875; these elected in November of year given: Edgar Kyle, 1878; John J. Spangler, 1881; John Winters, 1884; Rush S. McMillan, 1887; Isaiah Good, 1890; Edward Hoover, 1893; Martin H. Hartzell, 1896; James B. Saylor, 1899; Andrew J. Coleman, 1902; William C. Begley, 1905.

County Commissioners: John Fletcher, qualified October, 1795; John Read, qualified October, 1795; John Leech, qualified October, 1795; these with year of election, month of October: Jonathan Kurtz, 1796; Andrew Ream, 1797; Joseph Weigley, 1798; John Kimmell, M. D., 1799; Jacob Hartzell, 1800; John Shoaff, 1801; Abraham Hildebrand, 1802; John Kimmell, 1803; John Weimer, 1804; Christian Ankeny, 1805; John Lehmer, 1806; Adam Schneider (vice Ankeny), 1806; Michael Hugus, 1807; John Mitchell, 1808; Frederick Sheneman, 1809; John Phillipi, 1810; Jacob Weyand, 1811; John B. Jones, 1812; Godfrey Stahl, 1814; Henry Chorpenning, 1815; Andrew Dennison, appointed by court, January, 1816. These elected in October of year given: Tobias Musser, 1816; John Mostollar, 1817; Jonas Hartzell, 1818; George Meese, 1819; Jacob Knable, 1820; John Lichtenberger, 1821; John Brubaker, 1822; John Davison, 1823; John Rush, 1824; Henry Heiple, 1825; Jacob Knable, 1826; John Brubaker, 1827; Jacob Lehmer, Jr., 1828; Benjamin Kimmell, 1829; George Shaver, 1830; Abner Griffith, 1831. He died April, 1833. Daniel Will appointed by other commissioners to fill vacancy. George Walker, elected October, 1832. Elected in October of year given: Daniel Will, 1833; Jonas Keim, 1833; Peter Putman, 1834; Jacob Schneider, 1835; John Hanna, 1836; Michael Zimmerman,

1837; John Rauch, 1838; Joseph B. Davis, 1839; Emanuel Smith, 1840; Samuel Griffith, 1841; Solomon Knee, 1842; Frederick Weimer, 1843; John R. King, 1844; Peter Berkey, 1844; John Mong, 1846; Daniel Lepley, 1847; John Crichfield, 1848; George Masters, 1849; Abraham Beam, 1850; Samuel Bittner, 1850; Abraham Brubaker, 1851; Abraham Beam, 1852; Jonathan Kimmell, 1853; John Chorpenning, 1854; Gabriel Walker, 1855; William Reel, 1856; Jacob J. Walter, 1857; John Howard, 1858; Edward Kimmell, 1859; Michael Frease, 1859; George Klingaman, 1860; John Mong, 1861; Daniel S. Knee, 1862; Hiram Beam, 1863; John Mong, 1864; Jerome Bowman, 1865; Peter Auman, 1866; John Mong, 1867; Jonathan Dumbauld, 1868; John Hoffman, 1869; Jacob J. Walter, 1870; Valentine J. Miller, 1871; Frank J. Countryman, 1872; Gillian Walter, appointed, 1873; Oliver W. Boyer, elected, 1874. Elected in November of year given: Daniel Phillippi, 1875; William Reel, 1875; John P. Philson, 1875; Dennis Cook, 1878; Jacob C. Crichfield, 1878; Jonas McClintock, 1878; Adam S. Shaffer, 1881; Herman W. Brubaker, 1881; Peter Dumbauld, 1884; David E. Wagner, 1887; George M. Neff, 1887; George F. Kimmell, 1890; Samuel U. Shober, 1890; Samuel U. Shober, 1893; H. F. Barnett, 1893; George F. Kimmell, 1896 Gabriel Good, 1896; Lewis Kretchman, 1896; W. N. Moser, 1899; Jacob Koontz, 1899; John Wagaman, 1899; Samuel W. Poorbaugh, 1902; Joseph Horner, 1902; Joseph B. Miller, 1902; Josiah Specht, 1905; Robert L. Augustine, 1905; Charles F. Zimmerman, 1905.

County Commissioners' Clerks: Abraham Morrison, appointed October, 1795; William Russell, October, 1797; Joseph Parks, July, 1799; Dr. William G. Elder, February, 1800; Otho Shrader, April, 1801; John Sullivan, January, 1805; John McClean, October, 1805; William Russell, April, 1806; Jacob Schneider, July, 1807; Abraham Morrison, July, 1808; James Clark, July, 1809; George V. Costello, August, 1810; James M. Riddle, July, 1812. These in January of year given: George Pile, 1815; Elias Stahl, 1818; Michael Wilson, 1820; Samuel G. Bailey, 1822; William Philson, 1828; William H. Postlethwaite, 1829; Jeremiah S. Black, 1830; Samuel Risinger, 1831. George Mowry, April, 1831. These in January: William H. Postlethwaite, 1833; Jonathan Knepper, 1836; Samuel W. Pearson, 1837; John R. Edie, 1840; Andrew J. Ogle, 1842; Robert L. Stewart, 1846; R. R. Marshall, 1848; William H. Koontz, 1850; George Mowry, 1854; Jacob Neff, 1864; William M. Schrock, 1876; Daniel J. Horner, 1882; A. J. Hileman, 1885; Ed. H. Werner, 1891; John G. Emert, 1894; John R. Boose, 1900; Ross M. Rininger, 1906.

County Treasurers, with date of appointment: Josiah Espy, October, 1795; Abraham Morrison, September, 1801;

Jacob Saylor, October, 1805; James Clark, December, 1808; Frederick Neff, January, 1813; Abraham Morrison, January, 1814; John Kurtz, January, 1818; Abraham Morrison, January, 1821; John L. Schneider, January, 1822; John Patton, January, 1825; Jacob Neff, January, 1828; Isaac Ankeney, January, 1831; George Mowry, January, 1834; George Parker, January, 1838; Samuel Kurtz, January, 1840. These elected in October of year given: John C. Kurtz, 1841; Andrew Stewart, 1843; Miller Tredwell, 1845; Jonathan Row, 1847; John A. Snyder, 1849; William Mong, 1851; John Mong, 1853; Curtis Kooser, 1855; Nicholas B. Snyder, 1857; William H. Picking, 1859; John Roberts, 1861; Isaac Simpson, 1863; Curtis Kooser, 1865; Adam Grimm, 1867; William B. Coffroth, 1869; Noah Roberts, 1871; George M. Neff, 1873. These elected in November of year given: Josiah Keller, 1875; Henry F. Knepper, 1878; John H. Weimer, 1881; Cyrus C. Schrock, 1884; George J. Black, 1887; John Hamer, 1890; Elmer E. Pugh, 1893; William Winters, 1896; Peter Dumbauld, 1899; W. S. Matthews, 1902; Peter Hoffman, 1905.

District Attornevs, with year of election, month of October: John R. Edie, 1850; Cyrus Meyers, 1856; Cyrus Meyers, 1859; William H. Postlethwaite, 1862; Samuel Gaither, 1865; Francis J. Kooser, 1868; Francis J. Kooser, 1871; James L. Pugh, 1874. These elected in November: John R. Scott, 1877; George R. Scull, 1880; Fred W. Biesecker, 1883; Fred Biesecker, 1886; Lewis C. Colborn, 1889; John A. Berkey, 1892; A. J. Colborn, 1895; Rufus E. Meyers, 1898; Rufus E. Meyers, 1901; Rufus E. Meyers, 1904.

County Surveyors, with year of election, month of October: Frederick Knepper, 1862; William M. Schrock, of Stony Creek, 1868; Enoch D. Yutzy, 1869; William B. Shafer, 1871; Jonathan H. Fritz, 1874. These elected in November: William Baker, 1877; William Baker, 1880; William Baker, 1883; William Baker, 1886; ———— ————, 1889; Jacob Swank, 1893; William M. Schrock, of Somerset borough, 1899; Charles H. Schuckker, 1902; A. E. Rayman, 1905.

Jury Commissioners, with year of election, month of October: Josiah Keller, 1867; John Thompson, 1867; Reuben Woy, 1870; David Knable, 1870; George C. Lichty, 1873; Joseph C. Lichty, 1873. These elected in November: Charles T. Hunter, 1876; Peter Heffley, John Winters, 1879; David Knable, 1879; Charles F. Rayman, 1882; Charles H. Fisher, 1882; Irwin G. Custer, 1885; William P. Hay, 1885; Samuel B. Yoder, 1888; George A. Thompson, 1888; Daniel W. Saylor, 1891; Solomon D. Shoemaker, 1891; H. D. Moore, 1894; C. J. Miller, 1894; E. Coleman, 1900; Theodore Rhoades, 1900; William J. R. Hay, 1903; Charles R. McMillen, 1903.

Coroners, with date of election: David King, 1795; George Swartz, 1799; William McDermott, 1801; John Anewalt, 1803; Michael Hugus, 1804; Alexander Linn, 1808; Jasper Ruby, 1810; Norman M. Bruce, M. D., 1813; James Johnston, 1816. These elected in October: Charles Stoner, 1843; Isaac Freidline, 1846; Michael Hay, 1849; John H. Smith, 1852; Henry Musser, 1855; Jacob Ringler, 1858; Jacob B. Countryman, 1861; Francis J. Countryman, 1864; Francis J. Countryman, 1865; William Collins, 1870; William Collins, 1872. These elected in November: Frank Wolf, 1880; Frank Wolf, 1887; C. F. Livengood, 1899; S. J. H. Louther, 1902; Charles Bittner, 1905.

County Auditors, with year of election, month of October: John Mong, 1843; Conrad M. Hicks, 1844; Isaac Kauffman, 1845; Samuel J. Lichty, 1846; John Witt, 1847; George Weller, 1848; William Reel, 1849; John J. Will, 1851; John Howard, 1852; John Cramer, 1853; David Smith, 1854; Gabriel Miller, 1855; John Baker, 1856; John Maurer, 1857; Adam Holsopple, 1858; Isaac Yoder, 1859; Samuel J. Livengood, 1860; Peter A. Miller, 1861; Simon Chorpenning, 1861; George C. Lichty, 1862; Edward Keller, 1863; William Meyers, 1864; Reuben Woy, 1865; George C. Lichty, 1866; Daniel Stufft, 1866; Philip F. Cupp, 1867; Jeremiah P. Hartman, 1868; Henry J. Fox, 1869; William Maurer, 1870; George A. Kimmell, 1871; Jacob Speicher, 1872; John Ober, 1873; Daniel S. Miller, 1874. These elected in November: Samuel Smith, 1875; Samuel S. Miller, 1875; George A. Thompson, 1875; Jacob M. Baker, 1878; Hiram D. McCoy, 1878; Henry Lucas, 1878; Israel Emerich, 1881; James M. Meyers, 1881; John P. Rhoades, 1881; Jacob K. Bowman, 1884; Joseph W. Meyers, 1884; Norman B. Penrod, 1884; Gabriel Good, 1887; Samuel U. Shober, 1887; Herman Shafer, 1890; U. D. Broucher, 1890; John O. Hay, 1890; Samuel C. Fox, 1893; William W. Baker, 1893; Amos Walker, 1893; Jeremiah Rhoades, 1896; Benjamin J. Bowman, 1896; S. H. Lichty, 1896; Charles H. Schmucker, 1899; Samuel M. Saylor, 1899; Christian S. Lichliter, 1899; John A. Brant, 1902; George Steinbach, 1902; Frank S. Gilbert, W. H. H. Baker, 1905; George Steinbach, 1905; Jacob S. Miller, 1905.

Directors of the Poor. (A majority vote in favor of a county poorhouse and farm was first polled at the October election in 1845.) The following elected in October of year given: Benjamin Kimmell, 1846; Absalom Casebeer, 1846; Joseph Imhoff, 1846; Samuel Will, 1847; Henry Frank, 1847; Henry Frank, 1848; John Lichty, 1849; Jacob Koontz, 1851; Henry J. Heiple, 1852; Joseph Ferner, 1853; Jacob Walter, 1854; William Will, 1855; John Sutter, 1856; George Zimmerman, 1857; David Ankeny, 1858; John Cupp, 1859; Joseph Chorpenning, 1860; George Cobaugh, 1861; John Schrock, 1862; William Will, 1863; Sam-

uel A. Rhoades, 1864; Jeremiah Snyder, 1868; Andrew Woy, 1869; Jacob M. Walter, 1870; Peter Suder, 1871; John H. Snyder, 1872; Jacob C. Crichfield, 1873; Samuel Trent, 1874. The following elected in November of year given: Isaac Yoder, 1875; Samuel Snyder, 1876; Joseph G. Coleman, 1877; Gillian Koontz, 1878; Rudolph Ferner, 1879; Alexander Korns, 1880; Daniel Kinmell, 1881; Jesse Hoover, 1882; Reuben Woy, 1883; Josiah Ankeny, 1884; John C. Barron, 1885; Fred Schmucker, 1886; Jacob M. Fike, 1887; Alexander Hunter, 1888; Fred Weller, 1889; William Dickey, 1890; Joseph L. Miller, 1891; J. D. Weigle, 1892; Jacob McGregor, 1893; William Dull, 1894; Jacob W. Peck, 1896; Manasseh Shoemaker, 1897; Adam S. Miller, 1898; W. G. Glessner, 1899; Samuel J. Bowser, 1900; George H. Smith, 1901; John B. Mosholder, 1902; Chauncey Dickey, 1903; Aaron F. Swank, 1904; William Brant, 1905.

Justices of the Peace: The following is a list of the justices of peace of Somerset county from 1795 to 1840, when the office was made elective; appointees held the office solely by virtue of a commission from the governor: Elk Lick township, John Hendricks, 1795; Shaphat Dwire, 1797. Milford township, John Leech, 1796; Jacob Knable, 1800. Town of Somerset, John Wells, 1796. Brothers Valley township, Jonathan Kurtz, George Johnston, 1799. Quemahoning township, Ebenezer Hickling, 1799; John Read, 1800. Turkeyfoot township, John Mitchell, 1800. Southhampton, Benjamin Crichfield, 1802. Conemaugh township, Abraham Hildebrand, 1802. Stony Creek township, James Black, 1802. Cambria township, Robert Jones, 1802; Luke McGuire, 1806. District No. 1, composed of Somerset and Milford townships: Jacob Saylor, Jacob Schneider, Philip King, 1804; Jacob Baker, 1806; Abraham Morrison, 1808; Jonathan Rhoades, 1809; Thomas Wilson, 1812. The same district, including Somerset and Milford townships and Somerset borough: John Tantlinger, 1812; John Phillippi, 1813; James Carson, John Gebhart, 1818. District No. 1, including Somerset borough and Somerset and Milford townships and a part of Jenner: George Pile, John Kurtz, Jacob Loud, 1820; George Ross, 1821; John Witt, 1823; Jacob Knable, George Gebhart, 1824; Joseph Morrison, 1825; Samuel J. Bailey, 1826; George Pile, John Gebhart, 1829; Abraham Beam, Andrew Stewart, 1830; Robert Fletcher, 1831; Elijah Dennison, 1833; Alexander B. Flenming, George Lenhart, John Neff, William Philson, 1835; Christopher Beam. Benjamin Masters, 1836; Mark Ross, 1837; Reading B. Conover, Samuel W. Pearson, 1838. District No. 2, composed of Quemahoning and Stony Creek townships: Jacob Glessner, Jonathan Rhoads, 1804; John Lehmer, 1806; Henry Fisher, Thomas Faith, 1810; Joseph Reed, 1811; Jacob Moses, 1813; Thomas Gaghegan, Andrew Dennison, 1815; Peter Rhoads,

1816. For Quemahoning, Stony Creek and Jenner: Joshua Cooper, 1818. For Quemahoning, Stony Creek, Shade and part of Jenner: Reuel Peterson, John Latshaw, 1820; George Foy, 1821; Henry Howard, 1822; George Hartzell, 1823; Andrew Campbell, 1829; Rogers Marshall, 1830; John B. Miller, 1836. For the above named townships and Stoyestown borough: David Hite, 1833; Jacob N. Clark; John Risheberger, 1835; John Lohr (of George); John G. Tantlinger, 1837; Henry Kennedy, Ezra Dunham, 1839. District No. 3, composed of Pleasant Valley: Henry Lohr, 1805; Philip Walker, 1809. Same district of Brothers Valley, Allegheny and a part of Greenville: George Walker, 1819; Christian Moyer, Jacob Kimmell, Jacob G. Miller, 1822. District No. 3, composed of Brothers Valley, town of Berlin and parts of Greenville and Allegheny: Alexander H. Philson, 1831; Solomon Baer, 1835; William Fletcher Dively, 1836. District No. 4, composed of Conemaugh and Cambria townships: Daniel Fiester, Thomas W. Jones, 1804; Peter Berkey, 1809; John Miltonberger, 1822; Daniel Berkey, 1827; Thomas Lane, 1833. District No. 5, composed of Turkeyfoot and Addison townships: John McMillen, 1804; Bernard Connelly, 1820; Peter Haldeman, 1822; Jonas Hartzell, 1823; John Piper, John Hanna, John Frey, 1825. For Turkeyfoot, Addison and the town of Smythfield: Thomas Hanna, Michael Sanner, Jr., 1829; Zalmon Luddington, 1830; Andrew Craig, 1832; Hugh Connelly, 1833; Samuel Gaither, Henry F. Holbrook, James Black, 1835; Moses A. Ross, David Black, 1836; Jacob Richards, 1837; John Hartzell, Bernard Connelly, 1838; James S. Hook, 1839. District No. 6, composed of Elk Lick township: Patrick Sullivan, 1808; Peter Deal, 1813; Michael Dively, 1816. For Elk Lick and a part of Greenville: Douglass Baker, 1820; John Shirer, 1829; Jost J. Stutzman, 1830; Samuel Findlay, 1831; John S. Weymer, 1835; Joseph Griffith, 1837. District No. 7, composed of the township of Southampton: William C. Dorsey, 1805; Adam Lepley, 1809; Jacob Martz, 1818. For Southampton and a part of Allegheny: George Flickinger, 1818; George Weller, 1829.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE EARLY MEDICAL PROFESSION IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

In the earlier days of the settlement of Somerset county the settlers usually had to be their own physicians. In every household the good wife had a collection of herbs and simple remedies which might be useful in case of sickness. Sometimes, owing to her superior knowledge and past experience, she might also be able to give assistance to her neighbor. It is said that both Harmon Husband and his wife possessed such knowledge.

In the assessment for Turkeyfoot township for 1774 we find the name of John Mitchell, doctor. Whether he really was a doctor and practiced medicine cannot be known at this day. His descendants are not able to throw any light on it. If he was a physician, then he was the first in the county.

The probabilities are in favor of Dr. John Kimmell having been the first regularly educated physician who located in Somerset county. That he was a graduate cannot be doubted, for his descendants claim that his diploma is still in existence. Dr. Kimmell, according to the best accounts of him, must have come into the county as early as 1791, and possibly a few years earlier. He came from York county and located in Berlin, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. He is known to have been a man of prominence in the community. His field of practice must at one time have covered almost the half of Somerset county. He seems, however, to have been a man of many avocations, keeping both tavern and store. He also held the rank of colonel in the militia and was an associate judge of Somerset county. Dr. Kimmell was the ancestor of a numerous family, many of whom have occupied high positions of honor and trust in the county. He died about 1839.

The next regularly educated physician in Somerset county of whom we have knowledge was Dr. William Gore Elder, who located in the town of Somerset about 1795, and for a long time after his coming would seem to have been the only physician in this part of the county. It is said that his practice extended from the Turkeyfoot to the Conemaugh river on the north. In addition to his practice as a physician he was for some years also engaged in the mercantile business. He was greatly respected and held various official stations. He and his wife, who was Magdalena Armstrong, were one of the first couples

to be married in the town of Somerset. A few years ago a local cabinetmaker, in repairing an old-time piece of furniture, found in a secret drawer their marriage certificate, which reads as follows:

State of Pennsylvania
Somerset County SS.

Be it remembered that on Sunday the eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred William G Elder, Doctor of Physic and Magdalena Armstrong both of the town of Somerset and county aforesaid were personally before me one of the commonwealth's Justices of the Peace in & for said county attended by their relatives and acquaintances & were by me solemnly intermarried & took each other for Husband & wife conformably to sundry acts of the General Assembly for the prevention of clandestine marriages & also conformably to the custom and manner of many good citizens of the said state

In testimony Where of I hereunto set my hand & Seal & the parties have subscribed together with the following witnesses

JAMES WELLS (Seal)

WM G ELDER
MAGDALENA ELDER
JOHN ARMSTRONG
JAMES ARMSTRONG
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG

Recorded on the
6th day of June of the
same year

This couple left behind them numerous descendants, who have always enjoyed a high standing in the communities in which they live.

Dr. John Croner resided in Brothers Valley township probably as early as 1800. What his attainments were the writer is unable to say. He, however, appears to have been a man who was of good repute in the community. He lived in the township for many years.

Dr. Norman M. Bruce located in Somerset about 1810. As a physician he was widely known over most of Somerset county. This was particularly so in the region between the Negro mountain and its northern ridge and Laurel Hill. In this section there must have been but few families in which his name was not a household word. About 1850 he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Few men who ever lived in Somerset county have enjoyed the distinction of having had so many children named after him. Even at the present time it is not uncommon to meet boys and very young men who bear the name of Norman Bruce.

Dr. Andrew Bruce, son of the preceding, was also an educated physician who for a time practiced the profession in Somerset. In 1851 he removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he died about 1882.

Dr. William Elder, son of Dr. William Gore Elder, began practice about 1822. He eventually removed to Philadelphia, where he stood high as a physician. This Dr. Elder was a scholarly man and acquired considerable repute as a writer, both on literary and economic topics.

Dr. John B. Phythian appears to have come to Somerset about 1829. His wife was a daughter of Dr. William Gore Elder. Both lived and died in Somerset, and their place of burial is in the Lutheran cemetery. Dr. Charles G. Phythian was probably a brother of the preceding.

Dr. Lucas Gibbs located in Berlin in 1817. He held a diploma of the University of Pennsylvania, granted him in 1791. He appears to have been a believer in the efficacy of printer's ink in improving a man's business. A three-column advertisement in the *Somerset Whig* in 1818 makes known to the public his claims to their patronage. Among other things he published his diploma in Latin. Some anonymous writer, over the signature of "Fabius," ridiculed his pretensions in the same paper, and an angry controversy was soon on. How long the doctor remained at Berlin is not known, but, as he held a diploma from what was then the best medical school in the country, he must have been duly qualified for practice.

Richard Leech was a physician residing in Addison township in 1816.

Dr. Philip Muckenhoupt resided in the village of Petersburg, in the same township, beginning with the year 1817. He certainly practiced medicine. He also claimed to be a preacher of the Lutheran church. He certainly preached and exercised the various functions of the ministry. He was also guilty of much unministerial conduct. There has been not a little controversy in recent years as to whether he was really ever licensed for either profession; if either, it probably was as a minister. The stories of his eccentricities would fill a volume.

Peter, John and Andrew Finfrock lived in Brothers Valley township from 1827 to 1838. If one may judge from the stories still told of him, at least one of these doctors could only have been a pretender who was entirely ignorant of the science of medicine. Which of the three it was, the writer is unable to say.

Dr. William Fry located at Smithfield or Somerfield as early as 1825, and lived there for many years. He is said to have been an able physician and a man of character and reputation.

Dr. Christian Fetter practiced in Salisbury from 1836 to 1840. He afterward practiced for several years at Petersburg.

Dr. Jacob G. Bruckman located at Salisbury in 1841. He was of German birth and was a graduate of the University of Prague. It is said that his course of study in all branches of his education covered a period of nine years. There can be no doubt but that he was an accomplished scholar and a qual-

ified physician. He only settled at Salisbury because it was largely a German-speaking community. He had before tried an English-speaking community, meeting with little success. At Salisbury, in the earlier part of his career, he was quite successful. He, however, was somewhat brusque in his manners, and when other doctors located there he lost much of his practice. In his later years he himself attributed much of his want of success to the fact that he had adhered too closely in his practice to the old German methods as he had learned them when he was a student. He then believed that if he had tried to adapt his practice to conform more to American ideas he would have been far more successful. He only realized his mistake when it was too late to rectify it. When a very old man he removed to Bedford county. He died at the home of Dr. A. Enfield, who was his son-in-law. It can be said of him today that he was an upright man and a good citizen.

Dr. Gabriel Kimmell, son of Dr. John Kimmell, of Berlin, practiced at Salisbury for several years between 1835 and 1840. The only other thing the writer has ever heard of him is that he was a good fiddler.

Dr. James Snyder began to practice at Petersburg about 1836. It is not certainly known whether he was a regularly educated physician or not. He seemed, to those who still remember him, to have been a man of fair education. In his practice he was rather successful, or would have been so had he given his attention to his profession as he should have done. He was a man of many eccentricities, one of which was that whenever he had accumulated a few hundred dollars he would often refuse or neglect to answer calls so long as he had any money left. His ready money exhausted, he was again ready for business. He is said to have been abstemious in his habits and polite and gentlemanly in his deportment. He remained about Petersburg for fifteen or twenty years and then went west.

Dr. Michael Berkey located in Berlin in 1843, where he continued to practice until 1851, at which time he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He also seems to have practiced at Somerset for a time. He was esteemed as a good physician and had a wide field of practice. Dr. Berkey was a son-in-law of Dr. Bruce. His widow lived until within the past year (1905).

Dr. Edmund M. Kimmell, a native of Berlin, was a grandson of Dr. John Kimmell. He studied medicine with Dr. Michael Berkey and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1850, after which he began practice at Berlin, where he remained for about three years. He located at Somerset in 1854, where he remained to the end of his life. Dr. Kimmell enjoyed an extensive practice and ranked

among the best physicians in the county. He died at Somerset in 1883. Three of his sons entered the medical profession. Of these, Edmund died early in life.

Dr. John P. Cover resided in Brothers Valley township. He was born in 1800 and practiced medicine for about fifty years. The writer is not certain that he ever graduated from a medical school, but he may have done so. He enjoyed a fair reputation as a physician. He died in 1877.

Dr. J. H. Reidt was of German birth and settled in Berlin about 1843. The writer knows little of him. Several physicians of this name are now in practice in the county who probably are sons or grandsons of his. Dr. Reidt was the preceptor of Dr. Henry Brubaker. If we may judge the preceptor by the pupil, we may say that he must have been a good physician.

Dr. Henry Brubaker was born at Berlin in 1827 and was a son of Major John Brubaker. Dr. Brubaker enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education and stood high in his classes. In 1848 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Reidt, of Berlin. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1851. His first location was in the village of New Lexington, where he remained eighteen months and then returned to Berlin, where he remained until 1856. He then located in Somerset, which was his home for the remaining thirty-four years of his life. Dr. Brubaker was devoted to his profession. Where duty called, there was he found. As the years passed by, his fame as a successful physician far outgrew the limits of Somerset county, and he was many times called for consultation in cases outside of the county. He loved his profession and had a high standard of professional duty. How to relieve pain and eradicate disease was ever the predominant thought with him. His long practice had brought him into contact with almost every family in the community. He was truly the "good physician," whose very presence was a ray of sunshine in the sick room and brought trust and hope and healing to the afflicted. Fearless of disease himself, he was always ready to respond to any call. It was always his aim to keep abreast with his profession, and on his table were ever found the latest productions of the master minds of his profession, from which he added to his store of knowledge of his profession. Aside from his professional learning Dr. Brubaker was a man of the broadest culture. Of literary taste, the extent of his reading in every department of literature was without bounds. He died in 1889, universally lamented by all who knew him. His only son, Dr. Albert P. Brubaker, is on the staff of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Mortimer A. R. F. Carr located at Salisbury about 1850. He probably studied medicine in the office of his father,

who was a well known physician of West Virginia. He practiced his profession in Salisbury until 1866, when he located in Grantsville, Maryland, but still retained a strong hold on his practice in Elk Lick township. Dr. Carr was a man of fine presence, and added to this he possessed qualities that made him eminently successful in his profession. In 1874 he went to Cumberland, Maryland, where he died, we think, in 1895.

Dr. Robert H. Patterson was a well known physician who located in Stoyestown in 1845, at which place he continued his practice until October, 1889, when he removed to Pittsburg. He was born in Philadelphia in 1822, but while he was still quite young his parents moved to Berlin. He read medicine in the office of Dr. Michael Berkey and graduated at Philadelphia. Dr. Patterson enjoyed a large practice and was an indefatigable worker. But, like many other country doctors, he went about visiting the poor and healing the sick with but little thought as to what his remuneration would be. He was one of the most learned and cultured men in his profession that the county has ever known. He died at Stoyestown in the summer of 1890, while on a visit there, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Dr. John A. Buechley began the practice of medicine in Brothers Valley township in 1845, where he practiced for many years. He was a native of the township and was considered a good physician. He left the county about 1864, going to some western state.

Dr. William S. Harrah was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Having received an academic education, he read medicine in the office of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown. Graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1847, he established himself in his profession at New Centreville. His practice extended over a large territory, and it may be said of him that professionally he was a successful man. As a physician Dr. Harrah was progressive. He also possessed the necessary qualifications of a physician other than mere technical knowledge. He died at Ursina in 1889.

Dr. Frank Chorpening was a native of Somerset. He began the practice of medicine about 1850. Several years afterward he went to California, where he died about 1860.

Dr. George B. Fundenberg came from Wheeling, West Virginia, and located about 1850. He was a fine physician and was also a skillful surgeon. Practicing at Somerset for about a dozen years, he removed to Cumberland, Maryland. It is the writer's impression that he for a time held the post of surgeon in the United States hospital service during the Civil war. Dr. Fundenberg's last field of practice was in Pittsburg, where his life closed.

Dr. Henry C. Stewart, a native of Somerset, established

himself at Salisbury in 1853. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was rated as being a good doctor and enjoyed a fair practice. About 1859 he left the county and located at Frostburg, Maryland, and later removed to Illinois.

Dr. Samuel C. Fechtig, a native of Maryland, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He located at Wellersburg in 1847. He had a wide field and practiced his profession continuously up to the time of his death, in 1892. As a physician the career of Dr. Fechtig was a successful one. A man of pure and lofty character, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people. His attainments outside of his profession were not of an inferior order. Unless it was his friend, John R. Brenham, no man who ever lived in Southampton township had more unbounded faith in the possibilities of Southampton township than he.

Dr. Urias M. Beachley was a native of the little hamlet of Meyers' Mills, which he lived to see grow into the large and prosperous town of Meyersdale. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1852 and immediately began the practice of his profession in his native village. He soon acquired the reputation of being a safe and prudent medical adviser and enjoyed the confidence of the people in a high degree. There were probably few physicians in the county who had so large an office practice as he had. Throughout his life he was a prominent figure and factor in the social and business life of his town. He was a leader of men, active in the interests of the church and schools. He died April 26, 1899, in the seventy-first year of his age. His son William, whom he had trained to be his successor in the profession, preceded him in death.

Dr. Samuel S. Good, a native of Somerset township, read medicine with Dr. E. M. Kimmel and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. He practiced his profession at Somerset until 1878, when he went to Meyersdale, where he resided until the time of his death, about 1896. He stood well among his professional brethren.

Dr. Joseph Covode was a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Westmoreland county. The traditions of the family are that their ancestor, Garrett Covode, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and that a sea captain kidnapped him on the streets of the city and put him on shipboard and brought him to Philadelphia, where he caused him to be sold as a redemptioner for his passage money. Dr. Covode read medicine in the office of Dr. G. B. Fundenburg at Pittsburg, and after a course in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849, located at Jenner's, where for nearly fifty years he

followed his profession. For many years he was the only doctor in the northwest part of the county, and his field extended from near the northern line of the county to points near Somerset. Dr. Covode held a high place in the public esteem. It is said of him that, no matter how far it was, how rough the weather or how bad the state of the roads, he never refused to respond to a call. Of course, he had entered the profession as a means of gaining a livelihood, but he never lost sight of the fact that, having entered it, love and charity, as well as the desire to relieve suffering, must ever be the incentives to the true physician. Dr. Covode died at Jenner in November, 1901, being in his eightieth year. He died on the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage.

Dr. David P. Welfley was a native of Salisbury and read medicine in the office of Dr. H. C. Stewart in 1854, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Welfley did not practice in Somerset county until 1860, when he located at Salisbury. In 1863 he went to Grantsville, Maryland, but still retained a large portion of his Somerset county practice. In 1871 he located at New Centreville. In 1873 he went to Cumberland, Maryland, where he died in 1886. Wherever he was located he always enjoyed an extensive practice. At Cumberland his long experience among the "hills of Somerset" soon enabled him to take a front rank among the physicians of that city. Like his friend, Dr. Brubaker, he always kept abreast with his profession, and was ever on the watch for new methods that he might make use of in his practice. Outside of his profession he was a constant but not an omnivorous reader; what he read must be something that would add to his store of knowledge.

Dr. Jeremiah K. Miller was a native of Stony Creek township. He studied under the tuition of Dr. Henry Brubaker and was a graduate of old Jefferson. He located at Berlin, where he practiced for twenty-two years. After the death of Dr. Brubaker in 1889 he came to Somerset. Dr. Miller was a graduate of Heidelberg College, Ohio, before entering the medical profession. He was a successful physician and enjoyed the esteem of the people. His death in 1890 was a pathetic one. He was returning home from a visit to Shanksville in a buggy. He must have been gone but a short distance when the summons to cross the dark river came. Alone on the highway, his soul returned to its giver. His faithful horse at last turned into a barnyard along the road, where the first discovery of the death of his master was made.

Dr. Joseph W. Carothers, who succeeded Drs. Brubaker and Miller, was a bright member of the medical profession and thoroughly equipped for it, but died an early death.

Dr. Christian G. Stutzman was a son of the famous teacher, Jost. J. Stutzman, and inherited many of the traits of his noted father. He began the practice of medicine at the Sand Patch Tunnel in 1854. After work was suspended there he went to Petersburg, but did not remain. Going to the far west, he passed through an adventurous career of ten years' duration in California and the Rocky mountain states. In 1864 he returned to his early home and again took up his profession, which he followed for many years. In 1890 he went to Rockwood, where he died, December 24, 1891. Dr. Stutzman ranked high in the profession. He was a man of broad culture and his mind was a veritable storehouse of knowledge. But it is not entirely on these that his title to remembrance rests. Scores of people had reason to know that beneath a bluff exterior beat a heart that quickly responded to the appeals of distress. So numerous were his quiet benefactions as to seriously cripple his fortune and consume most of his income.

Dr. William H. Gardner was born in Jefferson township about 1844. After having served during the last year of the Civil war, he taught school for several years. About 1870 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Carr, graduating from the Belleview Medical College of New York. He entered into a partnership with Dr. David P. Welfley at New Centreville. In 1873 he purchased Dr. Welfley's interests in this field. He continued to practice his profession here for many years. He had the misfortune to have his dwelling house twice destroyed by fire, and on the second occasion he removed to Rockwood, about three miles distant from New Centreville. He stood well as a physician, as is evidenced by his long practice in a single field, for his removal to Rockwood did not take him into a new one. Dr. Gardner died in 1905.

All of those who have been sketched have passed from the places on earth which once knew them. Most of them belong to a period when the medical profession was a laborious one. Then visits had mostly to be made on horseback, over bad roads and in all kinds of weather, and, all told, it was one of hardship and toil, and often without remuneration. But they were devoted to their work and did not shrink from its burdens.

Careful research of old records reveals the names of fifty-five others who practiced the calling in Somerset county between 1796 and 1850. In most cases they appear to have remained in the county only a year or two, and have left no impress on the communities in which they had located. Here and there appears a name that might, perhaps, deserve mention, but the writer is not well enough acquainted with their history to do so.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Somerset of which we have any account was the *German Farmer.* Its publisher was John Youngman. There can be but little doubt of this paper being in existence at least as early as 1804. The evidence exists in certain bills of John Youngman's for publishing the unseated land lists eight times in that paper in 1805, that the writer has found filed among the papers in the commissioners' office. Other items were included in the bill, which amounted to $20.75. The publication was both in English and German. There may have been German and English editors of the *Farmer,* or an advertisement may have been printed in both English and German, as was done in a German paper of a later period. A bill of Youngman's, amounting to $22.50, is on file for similar work in 1806.

A bill of George Maurer's (Mowry), under dates of January 27 and 28, 1807, is also on file in the commissioners' office. The amount is $17.25, and is for publishing notices of different kinds in English and German during the preceding year. There is a second bill of George Maurer's on file for similar services during the following year. There is no name of the newspaper given in either bill, but in one of them the number of squares published was given, showing that it was in a newspaper.

In May, 1807, the commissioners' minutes show the publishing of the unseated land list was ordered to be made in the *Somerset Gazette,* and this must have been George Maurer's paper. It is quite evident that Somerset had two newspapers at that early period of its history. There are no known copies of these papers in existence.

Early in 1806 the *Bedford Gazette* notices a proposal made by General Alexander Ogle to issue a paper to be called *The Hornet,* which was to be the exponent of the principles of the Democratic-Republican party, a party opposed to the Federalists, of which the *Gazettte* was then a supporter. The *Gazette* proceeded to demolish the general's venture in advance. It is not known whether this paper ever appeared.

The next newspaper known of is *Die Westliche Telegraph,* a German weekly newspaper for *Bürger* and *"Landbeute."* Its first publishers were Frederick Goeb & Co., later Frederick Goeb. As nearly as can now be determined, it made its first ap-

pearance December 13, 1812. Numbers 121, dated April 6, 1815, and 196, October 24, 1816, are both in the writer's possession. The sheet is a small four-column folio. The one number contains seven and a half columns of advertising, the other nine columns. Some of the advertisements are printed both in English and German. It is announced that this newspaper is printed at the German and English book printing house, three doors west of the residence of James Carson, Esq. Books of various kinds were published by this early printing house. Among them was an edition of a German quarto Bible, in 1813. The preface sets forth that it is the first edition of the sacred scriptures ever published in Western Pennsylvania. We only know of two copies that have escaped the ravages of time. Frederick Goeb, the printer, was here as early as 1809. He went from Somerset to Schellsburg, where he continued the printing business.

The *Somerset Whig* was probably founded October 17, 1813, by John Patton, and not in 1810, as is claimed by some. The issue of January 1, 1818, is No. 11 of Vol. 5. It is quite possible that Thomas Patton, a brother of John, was associated with him in the founding of this newspaper. The number referred to is, like the German paper, a small four-column folio, and for those days had a fair amount of advertising. Its politics was anti-Federalist. Judging from some fifty numbers of the paper that we have in our possession, if the time is taken into consideration the *Whig* may be said to have been a well-conducted newspaper. We are at a loss as to how the paper reached its subscribers. So few were the postoffices that in the entire county there were but twelve as late as 1830. Mr. Patton conducted the paper until 1829, when he sold it to John Y. and Jacob M. Glessner.

Thomas Patton, the brother of John, went to Uniontown, where he founded *The Genius of Liberty,* a Democratic paper that still maintains its existence.

For years preceding 1828 the *Whig* appears to have had no competitor in the journalistic field, but about that time the great anti-Masonic wave was sweeping over the country, and Somerset county drifted away from its ancient political moorings, the anti-Masonic party having an organ in the *Somerset Herald.*

The Glessner brothers conducted the *Whig* as a Democratic newspaper until 1834, when they sold it to Daniel Weyand (after which they removed to Ohio) who conducted the paper with honor and credit to himself until after the presidential election of 1840, when its publication was suspended. The probable causes of its suspension were these: The paper had always been the advocate of the principles of the Jeffersonian or Democratic party, or whatever stood for those principles. The

BIBLIA.

Das iſt:

Die ganze Göttliche

Heilige Schrifft,

Alten und Neuen Teſtaments,

Nach der deutſchen Ueberſetzung

Dr. Martin Luthers.

Mit jedes Capitels kurzen Summarien, auch beygefügten vielen und richtigen Parallelen.

Die erſte Außlegung

Wm. H. Welfley, Photographer, Somerset, Pa.

Title Page of the First German Bible Printed West of the Allegheny Mountains.

county at one time had been strongly Democratic. But the wave of anti-Masonic excitement which swept over the country between 1828 and 1840 had caused a complete turnover in the politics of the county, the Democratic party being left with less than one-fourth of the total vote, which was not enough to support the paper.

John Patton appears to have entered the journalistic field a second time. On June 12, 1833, he began the publication of the *Somerset Patriot*. No. 6 of Vol. 1 is a six-column folio. The copy of the paper before us presents a creditable appearance for a paper of that time. It is not known how long the publication of the paper continued.

In 1842 William P. Ankeny established the *People's Guard* as an organ of the Democratic party. It suspended publication late in the fall of 1844. General A. H. Coffroth, who before entering the legal profession had learned the printing trade, became owner of the material and re-established the paper under the name of the *Somerset Weekly Visitor* and conducted it until 1851, when he sold it to Robert R. Roddy, who continued its publication until some time in 1853, when it was discontinued. The *Visitor* was a good country newspaper, but could not command sufficient support to keep it alive.

The *Somerset Democrat* was established in May, 1854, by Chauncey F. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a practical printer and in every way qualified to conduct a country newspaper. The paper came out in a neat and attractive form and was successful. The conditions were now changed. The so-called "Know Nothing" party, a secret organization, was on the boards. The old anti-Masonic antagonism to secret societies was again aroused, and hundreds of the adherents of the old Whig party, after its organization had been captured by the new party, revolted and went over to the Democratic party. Party spirit ran high and the *Democrat* profited thereby.

About January 1, 1861, Mr. Mitchell sold the *Democrat* to Henry G. and George F. Baer, both of whom were well qualified for newspaper work, but, the war of the rebellion coming on, both of them entered the military service, during which time they could give little or no attention to their paper. In 1863 Valentine became owner of the paper. He was well equipped for the editorial tripod and fully sustained the reputation of the *Democrat* as an able and fearless exponent of the principles of the Democratic party. In 1867 John J. Hoffman became owner of the paper. It was during his control that the paper passed through the great fire of 1872. Although losing about everything he had, Mr. Hoffman did succeed in saving a small amount of his type and was able to issue a small sheet the following week that contained an account of the fire. But he could only

do this by taking the forms to Meyersdale, where the issue was struck off on the *Commercial* press. Although without insurance, Mr. Hoffman soon had a better equipped plant than the one he had lost. In 1875 he sold the paper to A. H. Coffroth, Jr., and J. K. Coffroth. The latter retired in 1880. About 1896 R. M. Linton and brother bought the paper. R. M. Linton died early in 1899 and the paper again came under control of Mr. Coffroth, who continued its publication until 1900, when Alexander B. Groff, its present owner, took charge of its fortunes. It may be added that the *Democrat,* under all of its several owners and editors, always was a well conducted newspaper, and its present editor is maintaining the standard set for him.

The *Somerset Herald* made its first appearance September 16, 1828, as a small four-column folio, with George Mowry as editor and publisher. There was also a German edition, and possibly not under exactly the same name. The paper was anti-Masonic, and in its first year or two contained little matter that related to anything else than Masonry. It later on became the organ of the Whig party. Some time in 1836 Moorhead & Witt became the publishers. In 1837 Samuel D. Witt, who is said to have been a Lutheran minister, became sole owner and editor. At that time the paper was known as the *Herald and Republican,* but in a few years the latter term was dropped. We know that in 1843 Jonathan Row was its publisher and editor. The German edition was thus far kept up, but it is said that Mr. Row moved it to Berlin. If this is so the paper must have presently been discontinued. Joseph J. Stutzman succeeded Jonathan Row as editor and publisher of the *Herald.*

It must be borne in mind that no complete files of any of these old papers are known to be in existence. A stray number of any of them is a curiosity. This is in part owing to the disastrous fires that have scourged Somerset in the past.

In 1847, in connection with Hon. A. J. Ogle, Edward Scull began the publication of a paper known as the *Somerset Whig.* Later the *Whig* and *Herald* were merged, the name being the *Herald and Whig,* which name was retained until 1870, when the name *Whig* was dropped, and since then the paper is known by its original name. Mr. Stutzman retired in 1853, leaving Mr. Scull the sole owner. For several years William A. Ogle was associated with Mr. Scull. As a Republican newspaper the *Herald* has always wielded great influence over the rank and file of that party.

In 1869 Edward M. and William M. Schrock began the publication of the *Somerset Standard.* The paper was well conducted, but in 1871 its owners sold it to George W. Kimmell, Frank Stutzman and James C. Postlethwaite. They discon-

tinued the paper. Its subscription list was merged with that of the *Herald*, in which they became partners. This partnership ended with the great fire of 1872, when the *Herald* plant was totally destroyed. Mr. Scull once more became sole owner of the *Herald*, which is now under the ownership of his two sons, George R. and Robert S. Scull. Edward Scull was a man eminently well qualified for the editor's chair. Under his management the *Herald* came to be known as one among the best of the country newspapers of Pennsylvania. The paper has always exerted a wide influence in the social and political life of Somerset county.

In 1854 Germanus Voegtley published a German newspaper known as *Der Somerset Republikaner*. After three or four years he moved it to Johnstown. Mr. Charles Kline, who was an employee on the paper, is under the impression that Hon. Alexander Stutzman had some interest in its publication.

The *Rockwood Times*, which made its first appearance October 24, 1883, was founded by Edward H. Werner. At the end of the second year Mr. Werner moved the paper from Rockwood to Somerset, where he continued its publication under the name of the *Somerset County Times*. In April, 1889, he sold the plant to John A. Lambert, William M. Schrock and Frank F. Koontz. They changed the name of the paper to that of the *Somerset Standard*. After the first year Mr. Lambert became the sole owner. Under Mr. Lambert's able management the *Standard* has become a prosperous journal and claims to have the largest list of subscribers of any newspaper published in Somerset county. Frank M. Forney has for ten years or more been associated with Mr. Lambert as assistant editor. The *Standard* is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

On October 8, 1892, James B. Tredwell and William S. Kimmell began the publishing of the *Somerset Vedette* as a Democratic newspaper. The paper presented a very creditable appearance. Its editor, Mr. Tredwell, was a versatile writer and certainly gave his readers a good newspaper. The paper, however, did not receive sufficient encouragement, and publication was suspended some time in 1894.

Luther A. Smith, of Meyersdale, is the dean of the newspaper fraternity of Somerset county. His first entrance into the field of journalism was in 1872, when, with George H. Suhre as a partner, the *Salisbury Independent* was founded. The paper appeared as a six-column folio February 1st of that year. It was enlarged to seven columns at the end of the first year. In July, 1873, its publishers bought the *Dale City Record*, which was published at Dale City, now Meyersdale. In September of the same year the *Salisbury Independent* was discontinued, the

two papers consolidated and the name *Valley Independent* given to the new venture, the place of publication being Dale City. It was the ill fortune of Suhre and Smith to make this change in their business at about the same time that the country was about to enter a period of great financial distress, during which the paper experienced many ups and downs. No longer able to stem the tide of adverse circumstances, the publishers were forced to make an assignment in the fall of 1874. In January, 1874, the office and material were sold to the Independent Printing Company, an association among the business men of the town, who did not wish it to be without a newspaper. Mr. Smith and Mr. Suhre were retained in their former positions. In 1877 both of them severed their connection with the paper, which in the fall of that year was sold to T. Hawes, who suspended its publication until February, 1878, when an attempt was made to resuscitate the paper, but in May, 1878, it was discontinued.

In 1872 Rev. Henry R. Holsinger was publishing the *Christian Family Companion* at Meyersdale, or Dale City, as it was then known. This paper was the organ of the German Baptist church and had a large circulation. In the summer of 1872 Mr. Holsinger was induced to establish a secular newspaper, known as the *Dale City Record*. This paper, as already stated, was merged with the *Independent*.

In January, 1878, a stock company was organized for the purpose of establishing a new newspaper at Meyersdale. After the plant was purchased it was leased to Suhre & Smith. On March 15, 1878, the first number of the *Meyersdale Commercial* was issued, without having a single subscriber. Six hundred copies were distributed. The paper appeared as an eight-column folio. At the end of a week it had one hundred paid subscriptions on its list and four hundred at the end of the year, and the paper was firmly established. Mr. Smith became sole owner in 1881. Mr. Suhre remained with the paper for some years, but finally he and Mr. Smith parted company. The paper has had its tribulations, and at one time its fortunes were so low that the plant was sold. This was in 1890. It looked very much as though the veteran editor was permanently retired. But he still was possessed of pluck and energy, a capital of which no man can easily be deprived. He also still possessed his subscription list and the name of his paper. Friends came to his assistance and it was not long until the paper again made its appearance and was soon resting on a firm foundation. The *Commercial*, under Mr. Smith's management, has always been a local newspaper in the widest sense, and has always labored to promote the interests of its home town. Its history up to

the last half dozen years may be looked upon as being the history of journalism in the southern part of the county.

On July 22, 1890, the first number of the *Meyersdale Register* appeared, with George H. Suhre as editor and proprietor. Its owner and editor was a practical printer and had gained a wide experience in the newspaper business through his association with Mr. Smith in the *Independent* and the *Commercial*. The paper was bright and newsy, its editorials were well written, and it certainly was deserving of a longer life than it had. The paper was discontinued in its fourth year, not having received the encouragement it really deserved.

The *Meyersdale Republican* made its first appearance in 1900. It is an eight-page quarto. The paper is owned by Hon. Samuel A. Kendall and its plant is well equipped in all its departments. George E. Bishop has been the editor ever since the establishment of the paper. Under his management it has been well conducted and has attained a very respectable circulation. Its name indicates its political affiliations.

The *Somerset County Star* was founded at Salisbury by Peter L. Livengood. Its first number appeared December 10, 1891. Salisbury was then, and even now is, a small town, and the field is rather circumscribed. Its owner appears to have had uphill work in his undertaking. After continuing the publication of the paper for several years it was discontinued. Mr. Livengood, however, retained the plant and devoted some attention to job work. In March, 1895, this plant was entirely destroyed in a disastrous fire which originated in the printing office. Having a small amount of insurance, the plucky printer pulled himself together, procured a new outfit and made a second effort at establishing a newspaper. As nearly as can be ascertained, the first number of the second rising of the *Star* appeared in December, 1895, and from that time on there has been no break in its regular appearance.

About July 1, 1878, Rev. Henry R. Holsinger began the publication of the *Berlin Bulletin*. Judge Lewis A. Turner, of Pine Hill, was associated with Mr. Holsinger. The paper was independent Republican in its politics. After four months it was discontinued for lack of support.

In October, 1878, Rev. Holsinger issued the *Progressive Christian* in the interest of the progressive element of the German Baptist or Tunker church. This paper, in 1882, was merged with the *Brethren Evangelist*, now published at Ashland, Ohio.

The *Berlin Record* was founded by Frank G. Chorpening, who conducted it as an independent newspaper. In the latter part of 1900 the paper suspended publication, and the plant passed into the hands of a number of the business men of the town. In January, 1904, the *Record* was revived by William

V. Marshall, who held a fourth interest in a partnership that had been formed. As editor Mr. Marshall conducted the paper on its original lines and gradually acquired the other interests in the paper. In 1904 he disposed of a majority interest to F. E. Morrison, P. A. Shaffer and P. R. Marshall. Later Mr. Morrison sold a part of his interest back to Mr. Marshall. Its present owners are F. E. Morrison, P. A. Shaffer, John Lochrie, W. V. Marshall and P. R. Marshall, who have leased the paper to John E. Lenox, who conducts it as a Republican newspaper.

Henry F. Cook founded a newspaper at Frostburg, Maryland, in 1899, known as *The Gleaner*. In August, 1903, he removed the paper to Berlin, where it took the name of the *Berlin Gleaner*, and published it for about one year as an organ of the Prohibition party. October 1, 1904, a stock company composed of business men of Berlin was formed, which purchased *The Gleaner* from Mr. Cook. The company was at once incorporated and chose Robert S. Meyers as manager and editor. He has made a good local newspaper out of *The Gleaner*, and it also seems to be in a prosperous condition. In its politics the paper is independent.

The *Windber Era* was first issued by Amos Claar in March, 1899, he being both editor and publisher. In November, 1900, Mr. Claar disposed of his interest in the paper to J. L. Fehr, but in less than six months Mr. Claar was again its editor, retaining the position until October, 1901, when he gave way to W. B. Aken. In April, 1903, Mr. Claar once more became editor of the *Era*. Since that time there have been no changes. It can hardly be possible that these frequent changes in ownership and editorial management have been conducive to the best interests of the paper, and in the newspaper history of Somerset county they are exceeded by those of one other newspaper, and that one in the same town. Politically the *Era* entered the field as an independent newspaper, but did not long remain so, its affiliation being with the Republican party.

The *Windber Journal* was established in July, 1899, with J. W. Reed as editor. On March 5, 1900, J. C. Begley became editor, but on account of a railroad accident he had to quit the paper in less than a year. In brief, this paper was discontinued in the early part of 1906, and during the period of its existence, which was a little over six years, it had not less than eight editors.

The *Rockwood Gazette* was the second newspaper venture made in that town. The plant was owned by Daniel B. Zimmerman. The paper made its first appearance in August, 1903, with Charles F. Overacker as editor. He is also to be considered as being the publisher, and under his management the

Gazette was a clean and well conducted local newspaper. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Zimmerman sold the plant to James R. Barron, and Mr. Overacker, not having any printing outfit of his own, was compelled to suspend the publication of his paper. The plant of the *Gazette* being turned over to Mr. Barron on December 8, 1905, he began the publication of the *Rockwood Leader*, with U. S. Werner as editor.

The initial number of the *Turkeyfoot News* appeared April 6, 1906. Its publishers are Beggs Bros. & Co., and the home of the paper is the town of Confluence. In its makeup it presents a neat and attractive appearance. It is a fair local newspaper, and its publication is to the end of furthering the interests of its home town and the Turkeyfoot region generally. Politically it is classed as a Republican newspaper.

The *Quemahoning Sentinel* is the last candidate for public favor to enter the field of Somerset county journalism. Its first number was issued at Boswell, April 28, 1906, with Charles E. Overacker as publisher and editor. Mr. Overacker has had considerable experience in newspaper work, and in his new venture shows himself able to publish a clean and well edited country newspaper. What its ultimate success will be remains to be seen.

Now that all of the newspapers of Somerset county, both present and past, have been mentioned, it remains to be said that those that still have a present existence are all creditable specimens of country newspapers, those at Somerset and Meyersdale having the largest lists of subscribers. All of them exert a wholesome influence in the towns and vicinities where they are published and are, therefore, a public benefit. Most of them use the "patent inside," and those that do not all make use of more or less plate work. This, however, is a matter of necessity with most of them on account of the smallness of the towns in which they are published. But these are all growing communities, and as they prosper, so will their newspapers.

CHAPTER XXV.

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1884 Berlin Lutheran church comprised four congregations—Berlin; St. Michael's, at Pine Hill; St. Matthew's and Stony Creek. There appears to have been both Calvanistic and Lutheran congregations founded in this locality as early as from 1775 to 1780. The supreme council of Pennsylvania granted to Jacob Keffer (in trust) for the Calvinistic and Lutheran congregations, for the support of schools, forty acres of land at the headwaters of Stony Creek, where the Lutherans and Calvinists had laid out a town called Berlin. The record shows that Rev. Michael Hey was pastor of the Berlin charge from 1789 to 1793, and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick William Lange, who began in 1794. During the above pastorates this congregation worshiped in a log school house located near where the Sunday school building later stood. In 1800-1801 a log church was erected on the northeast corner of the Lutheran burial ground. Rev. Lange continued until 1813, and was followed by Rev. Ernest H. Tiedman, continuing until 1819. He was followed by Rev. Jacob Crigler, who served until 1834. Other pastors in succession have been Revs. George Leiter, Charles Reese, Louis Geistiniani, Jesse Winecoff, Charles Young, Eli Fair, Philip Sheeder, Jesse Winecoff (second time), A. M. Strauss, J. W. Poffinberger, C. B. Gruver, S. J. Taylor and R. S. Patterson. In 1846 a brick Sunday school building was erected. It is noteworthy that two sessions of Sabbath school have been held here each Sabbath for sixty years. Jacob Zorn built, as a contractor, a church for this congregation in 1853 for the sum of $2,100. The church for some years past has been an independent charge. In 1890 a fine brick house of worship was built at a cost of $12,000. Berlin is one of the strongholds of the Lutheran church, its membership being 414. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Rudsill.

Trinity Lutheran church of Somerset.—The first Lutheran minister known to have preached in Somerset county was Rev. M. Steck, Sr., who was pastor at Chambersburg, and who visited and preached to the scattered members of the church dwelling west of the Allegheny mountains. This may have been as early as 1785, or even earlier. The congregation was organized by Rev. Frederick William Lange, and probably as early as

1795. Among the original members are said to have been Adam Schneider, John Kurtz, Sr., Frederick Neff, Sr., George Pile, Sr., Frederick Biegle, George Chorpening, Jacob Schneider, Henry Schneider, and their wives. Their first place of worship was a log house in the cemetery lot, and was also used as a school house. Some time after 1810 a frame church was built on Union street. This church was destroyed by fire about 1824. On August 28, 1825, the cornerstone of a new church was laid. How long this church was being completed is not altogether known. The building was quite a large one of brick. Its dedication is said to have taken place in June, 1832. The church was burned during the first pastorate of Father Heyer, and had a debt of $500. Father Heyer took a charge at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but in 1832 he returned to Somerset, and to aid his struggling congregation in completing their church he served it as pastor for one year without salary. He said: "As I left the church in 1828, so I found it in 1832." It is still standing on lot No. 82. In 1858 a new church was built on the southwest corner of Main Cross and Union streets. The building on lot No. 82 was sold in 1866, and has since been converted into a dwelling. The third church edifice was destroyed in the fire of 1872. The present imposing church, which stands on Main street, on the second lot west of the public square, was completed in 1874, at a cost of over $20,000, during the pastorate of Rev. A. M. Whetstone. In 1905 the building was enlarged and greatly improved. A fine pipe organ has also been installed. The pastors since the time of Rev. Lange have been Ernest H. Tiedmann, 1813-18; John C. Rebenock, 1819-20; P. Schmucker, 1821-24; Charles F. Heyer, 1824-28; D. Heilig, 1829-31; C. F. Heyer, 1832-36; Peter Rizer, 1832-47; William Uhl, 1848-52; Augustus Babb, 1852-56; Charles Witmer, 1857-59; Leonard Gerhart, 1861-66; J. P. Hentz, 1866-71; Amos M. Whetstone, 1872-82; Rev. Jacob F. Shearer, 1882-91; Jacob S. Harkey, 1891-97; D. Stuart Hoover, 1898-1902. The present pastor is Rev. Robert L. Patterson. The present membership is 453.

Friedens Evangelical Lutheran church, one of the historic Lutheran churches of the county, was organized between 1780 and 1783. Its earliest known members were Frederick Mostoller, Andrew Woy, Casper Swank, Henry Shaffer, Sr., Simon Shaffer, Jacob Swank, Thomas Swank, Jacob and Peter Barnhart, Joseph Miller, John and George Mostoller, Michael Mowry, Christian Spangler and Jacob Zerfoss. The first church was built in 1783 by Lutherans and Reformed, rebuilt in 1820, and again rebuilt in 1858. A new building is contemplated in the near future. Its pastors have been Rev. Father Steck, 1783-92; Frederick William Langa, 1793-1808; supplied to 1820; Peter

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Somerset, Pa.

Schmucker, 1820-23; Charles F. Heyer, 1823-28, and 1829-35; Daniel Hielig, 1828-29; Henry Haverstick, 1836-38; Peter Rozer, 1839-43; Samuel B. Lawson, 1844-49; J. T. Williams, 1849-50; Jacob K. Miller, 1851-57; Peter Sahm, 1858-61; John Tomlinson, 1861-74; John J. Welsh, 1874-1901; H. D. Hoover, 1902-04. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Lambert. Father Heyer was the first missionary sent to India by the General Synod. He and Rev. J. J. Welsh sleep in the Friedens burial ground. The church membership in 1906 is 330. Hon. Oliver P. Shaver has been superintendent of the Sunday school for more than thirty years. This Sunday school is the banner school of the church in the county in the amount of its contributions to benevolent purposes.

The Wills Evangelical Lutheran church, five miles east of Somerset, was organized in 1837 by Rev. Charles Reese, of the Berlin pastorate. The church was built in 1839. Daniel Will and Michael Weyand were the first elders, and William Will and D. A. Rhoads the first deacons. Since about 1844 this congregation has been a part of the Friedens pastorate, with the same ministers.

Mizpah Lutheran church, located near Pugh postoffice, was organized in 1902, by Rev. J. J. Welsh. Its first elders were Joseph Mostoller and Harrison Zerfoss, and the first deacons J. L. Trent and J. T. Long. Its church was built in 1902, at a cost of about $2,000. The membership in 1906 is 94. The Sunday school has 130 scholars. This congregation is also a part of the Friedens pastorate. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Lambert.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Salisbury dates back to about the same time as the Reformed congregation of the same place, and its early history is about as hazy. Tradition has it that early ministers from the east visited the settlement from time to time, preached to the people at private houses, and baptised their children. Who these ministers were is no longer known. There is very little doubt but that Rev. Michael Hey, who preached at Berlin in 1789, also preached here at times. Frederick William Lange is the first Lutheran minister that can be positively connected with this congregation, and that as early as 1794, if not earlier. There are no old records in existence. These, whatever they were, were kept for many years by Peter Welfley, and were lost by fire in 1868. Here arises the question: Did the Lutherans and Reformed keep their records in the same book? Their relations were so close for nearly a hundred years that this at one time may have been the case, and if this is so then the baptismal record escaped the flames only to be destroyed in another way. The St. John's Reformed church has a translation of such a

register that contains the names of several Lutheran ministers, and also the baptismal records of children of known Lutheran parents. In 1809 the two congregations jointly built a church in the east end of the village, in which they worshiped until 1853, when they built the brick church now owned by the Brethren. It is said that Rev. Lange's field was practically all of Somerset county. It is supposed that the Lutheran ministers at Berlin also preached at Salisbury. Revs. Jacob Crigler, George Leiter, Charles Reese and Charles F. Heyer are all known to have preached to this congregation. Rev. Philip Muckenhoupt also preached here, and exercised the ministerial office. For a further account of him the reader is referred to the Addison congregations. It is also very likely that the ministers named did not preach here regularly. There certainly was a long period during which the congregation was dormant. The older Lutherans during this period worshiped with the Reformed congregation, while still adhering to their early faith. Many of their children as they grew up entered the Reformed church. In the fall of 1848 a reorganization of the congregation was effected, with Peter Welfley and Josiah Dively as elders. The members then were: Josiah and Lydia Dively, Peter and Eva Welfly, Casper and Catharine Leochel, Henry and Elizabeth Brewer, John Rosenbaum and wife, Christopher Wahl and wife, John Stein and wife, Edward Dively, Michael Dively, Polly Livengood and Elizabeth Dively. In the spring of 1849 Rev. Samuel B. Lawson became pastor, remaining three years. His successors were Matthew F. Pfahler, 1853-65; John Forthman, 1865-67; Matthew F. Pfahler, 1867-72; J. A. Koser, 1872-78; J. Milton Snyder (one year); Reuben Smith, 1879-85; Ozias F. Harshman, 1885-88. Then there was a brief pastorate of Rev. W. Cribbs, who was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Johnson, who severed his connection with the church in 1906. Its membership in 1906 was 112; in Sunday school, 80 scholars.

The Greenville Lutheran church dates back about as far as 1810, or earlier. It is supposed that the first preaching was by Rev. Hunger, at the house of Peter Deal. A log building was erected about that time in which the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped. It is known that Dr. Philip Muckenhoupt preached here occasionally between 1815 and 1830. Rev. Christian Lepley had charge of the congregation about 1845. In 1849 it became a part of the Salisbury charge, since which it has had the same pastors. The membership in 1906 was 90.

St. Paul's church is in Elk Lick township. It worships in the old Mennonite church, which was purchased in 1893. It is a part of the Salisbury charge, with 52 members in 1906.

Centre Evangelical Lutheran church was organized May

17, 1849, by Rev. Samuel B. Lawson, in Elk Lick township. Its first officers were: Elders, Godfrey Wiltrout and John Burkholder; deacons, Benjamin Bockes, Christian Christner and Jacob Swarner. The house of worship was completed in 1850. The pastors have been the same as those at Salisbury. In 1890 it was decided to rebuild, and the old house was sold and the present edifice dedicated January 11, 1891. It is a neat structure, built chiefly of brick and handsomely ornamented with stained memorial windows. In 1906 it had 99 members. Up to 1889 it belonged to the Salisbury charge, and had the same ministers. It is now a part of St. Paul's charge (Garrett). Revs. M. L. Young and W. H. B. Carney have been the pastors since 1889.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran church of Meyersdale was organized by Rev. Eli Fair in 1852. The original members were Joseph and Elizabeth Keim, Alexander and Catherine Walker, John I. Hicks, Catherine Geary, Mary A. Albright, Harriet Hicks, Catherine Olinger, Peter Kessler, Christ Shiver, Margaret Sheetz, Barbara Yorty, Mary E. Yorty, Wilhelmina Swearman and Catherine Herring. The first house of worship, a union meeting house, was erected in 1854, costing about $2,600. It was called Amity Lutheran and Reformed church. The Lutherans dedicated a church of their own, July 29, 1877, costing $2,500. This served the congregation until 1900, when a second edifice was dedicated, the cost of which was about $15,000. It is of fine red pressed brick. The tower is over eighty feet high. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 350. The following have served as pastors: Revs. Fair, Philip Sheeder, Jesse Winecoff, John Forthman, M. F. Pfahler, I. B. Crist, D. Earhart, J. A. Koser, J. Milton Snyder, M. L. Young, Ph.D., J. W. Beyers, D.D., and B. B. Collins.

Christ's (Casebeer) Lutheran church was organized in 1844 by Rev. Peter Rizer, with the following officers: Philip Maurer and Jacob Baker, elders; John Casebeer and Samuel Miller, deacons. John Casebeer, then living on the Somerset and Johnstown turnpike, five miles north of Somerset, donated the land upon which to build the church, which was completed November 30, 1845. Rev. Rizer remained until 1847 and was succeeded by Rev. William Uhl, who served until 1851, since which time the following have served as pastors: Rev. A. Babb, 1851-57; Rev. C. Witmer, 1857-60; Rev. G. M. Pile, 1860-61; Rev. L. Gerhart, 1861-66; Rev. J. P. Hentz, 1866-72; Rev. A. M. Whetstone, 1873-81; Rev. J. F. Shearer, 1882-90; Rev. E. Manges, 1890-93; Rev. C. F. Gephart, 1893-97; Rev. D. Stuart Hoover, 1897-1902; Rev. Robert L. Patterson, 1902. The church now numbers about 300 and the Sunday school has a membership of 240. The old church gave way in 1903 to a mod-

ern edifice, built of brick, which is amply large for the ever increasing congregation.

The Garrett charge of the Evangelical Lutheran church consists of these congregations: St. Paul's, St. Michael's, Mt. Tabor and Centre.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Brothers Valley township, was organized May 4, 1842, by Rev. Charles Reese, with fifty-eight members. A church building was erected in 1842 at a cost of $900. In 1875 another was built of brick, two stories high, with tall spire, bell and stained glass windows. The cost of this was $8,600. It has a present membership of 115.

St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran church, located at Pine Hill, Brothers Valley township, which now is a part of the Garrett charge, had always been a part of the Berlin charge. A book giving the members' names is dated 1790. The list shows that sixty then belonged, and it is believed that the congregation had worshiped there several years prior to that date. Prior to 1798 this people worshiped in school houses. It is believed that the first church edifice was built in 1798 at Pine Hill and worshiped in until 1848. Among the documents of the church is one dated February 9, 1818, granting to the "German Lutheran and German Presbyterian congregations" a tract of twenty-three acres. In 1848 the old brick church, later used by the Missourian Lutherans, was jointly erected by the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed congregations at a cost of $1,400, and was used until 1856, when the Reformed erected a house for themselves. In 1860 the Lutherans erected their church at a cost of $1,100, and this was used until they occupied their present edifice, built in 1904. This is a brick structure, costing $8,000. One feature of beauty about this edifice is its large stained windows, reproducing celebrated Bible scenes. The following is a list of pastors serving from 1789: Revs. Michael Hey, 1789-93; William Lange, 1794-1813; Ernest Tiedeman, 1813-19; Jacob Creigler, 1819-34; George Leiter, 1834-35; Charles Reese, 1835-40; Dr. Lewis Gustiniani, 1841-42; Charles Reese, 1842-43; Jesse Winecoff, 1843-46; Charles Young, 1846-51; Eli Fair, 1852-56; Philip Sheeder, 1856-64; Jesse Winecoff, 1864-72; A. M. Strauss, 1872-75; J. W. Poffinberger, 1875-85; C. B. Gruver, 1886-93; M. L. Young, 1893-1902; W. E. Brown, 1902-04; W. H. Bruce, 1904. The present membership is eighty-five.

The Mount Tabor church is also a part of the Garrett church and has a membership of 122.

The date of the first organization of Messiah Lutheran church in the village of New Centreville is not known. About 1813 the Lutheran and Reformed congregations united in build-

ing a church, a log structure built under the supervision of John Carbaugh. It was not completed until 1819. In 1877 the Lutherans built a fine brick church at a cost of about $9,000. Rev. Lange is supposed to have been the first who preached in the old church. The writer recalls Rev. Josiah Zimmerman as a pastor in 1867, and Rev. Reuben Smith about 1871. John Unruh and John H. Zinn preached here later on. The church forms a part of the Glade charge, and in 1906 had 171 members. Rev. A. B. Miller is the present pastor of the Glade charge.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, in Middle Creek township, was organized by Rev. William Uhl about 1850 and a church was built. There was, however, preaching in the Putnam school house for five or six years prior to that time. The first church officers were Diedrich Kregar, William Moore, George Pile and Frederick Uphouse. It belongs to the Glade charge and has the same pastors.

A Lutheran church was built at Kingwood in 1852. The first pastor was Rev. M. F. Pfahler. This is now Mt. Zion church, of the Glade charge, and has but twenty-five members.

Samuel's Lutheran church, three miles southwest of Somerset, is one of the oldest Lutheran organizations in the county. It is said to be even older than the Somerset church, which certainly dates to 1794. Its early records, written in German, are still preserved. From these records we learn that upon profession of faith Rachel, a negress, belonging to Peter Ankeny, was received into the church by baptism, and that Elder Peter Ankeny and Deacon Henry Stahl were her sponsors. It is to be supposed that its pastors up to 1846 were the same as those of the Somerset church. It is the parent church of Mt. Calvary (Lavansville) Lutheran church, and for a time was a part of the same charge. At the present time it is a part of the Glade or New Centreville charge and has 100 members.

The early history of the Lutheran congregation at Lavansville is somewhat obscure. It would appear as though the Lutherans there were of the Samuel's church. It almost looks as though they were that church. This much is certain: In 1846 they determined to build a church in Lavansville, and in the following year adopted the name of Mount Calvary Evangelical Lutheran church. The church was built in 1848 and was served by the pastors of Trinity church of Somerset until 1872, when it was formed into a charge with the Bakersville and old Samuel's churches. Its pastors since 1872 have been Revs. Jesse Winecoff, D. H. Earhart, L. S. Seiber, J. F. Kulhman, E. H. Manges, Calvin Gephart and S. A. Zimbeck. During Rev. Gephart's pastorate a fine brick church was built. The membership at present is eighty-four.

The Bakersville Lutheran church was organized by Rev.

Peter Rizer in 1842, but there had been Lutheran preaching in school houses for about three years prior to that time. Jacob Lenhart and George Mull were the first elders of this church. A frame church was built in 1849. It has a membership of 165. Its ministers have been the same as those of the Lavansville church.

The early history of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation, of Addison, is involved in obscurity, the records having been lost in the burning of the house of John Stein. Rev. Dr. Philip Muckenhaupt was among the first who preached for the Lutherans here, but it is not certain that there was any organization. Philip Muckenhaupt in many ways was a remarkable man. The stories and legends that have been related of him would fill a volume. It is denied by some that he was anything more than an impostor, but a nephew of the preacher's wife, himself a Lutheran, has said that he was a duly licensed preacher. Be this as it may, he certainly preached in Addison and also at Salisbury and in Greenville as early as 1815. Many acts of unministerial conduct are charged against him. Among other things he had a weakness for the cup that inebriates. This at least, cannot be denied, that he was often seen when under the influence of liquor. Worse things are said of him about Petersburg. He was well known at Salisbury; there we have never heard more than that he at times gave way to his appetite for liquor. He knew his weakness, and it is said that he nearly always ended his sermons by saying to the congregation that they should follow his counsels, but not his example. Mr. Muckenhaupt also practiced medicine, and died in 1832. Aside from the preacher-doctor, Rev. Jacob Crigler, of the Berlin pastorate, is the first Lutheran minister known to have preached here. On June 15, 1832, the cornerstone for a church was laid, but it was not completed for several years, and before this was done a half interest was sold to the Reformed church. The first trustees were Peter Augustine and Henry Miller. In 1853 a brick church was erected, which served its purpose until 1891. The pastors since 1832 have been Jacob Crigler, Charles Reese, M. F. Pfahler, Michael Snyder; John W. Tresster, 1860-63; John Beaver, 1863-66; Peter Gheen, 1866-72; William Friday, 1872-74; D. T. Koser, 1874-77; A. M. Smith, 1877-78; A. B. Felton, 1878-80; W. G. Gettle, 1881-83; S. J. Taylor, 1884-85; E. L. Folk, 1886-90; J. P. Hawkins, 1891-93; Henry M. Petren, 1894-97; James E. Yerger, 1898-1901; William H. Hilbish, 1903-04. Rev. Moses Grossman is the present pastor. The congregation has 100 members.

Confluence Lutheran church was erected by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination in 1870-71. It was a frame house, costing $3,500. This was used until 1903, when a new edifice was

commenced. It is a brick structure, doing credit to the congregation. This church was formerly a part of the Addison charge, but since 1902 it is an independent charge. The present number of members is 106. Present pastor, Rev. W. H. Hilbish.

The Ursina Lutheran congregation was organized by Rev. Peter Gheen, September 22, 1866, with John Davis and Israel Welfley as elders. It started with twenty-nine members, who worshiped in the Crossroad school house. A church was completed in 1874 at Ursina. This congregation is in the Addison pastorate, and is served by its ministers. At this time there are ninety members.

St. Paul's Lutheran congregation (Ringers) was organized June 28, 1854, by Rev. Michael Snyder. The church was dedicated in November, 1854, which served its purpose until 1906, when a new edifice was erected. Membership, 60. The congregation has always been a part of the Addison pastorate, and has had the same ministers.

Mt. Carmel Lutheran church: In 1842 Rev. Christian Lepley, of the Wellersburg pastorate, began preaching in a school house standing along the old plank road east of Wittenburg, and about 1844 organized Mt. Carmel church. In 1847 a frame church was commenced, and Rev. William Uhl, of Somerset, preached the sermon at the cornerstone laying. The building was a one-story frame house, costing $1,000. In 1890 a new building was planned, and dedicated February 1, 1891. It is a modern edifice and beautified by memorial windows and stained glass. The tower is sixty-six feet high, and within it hangs an 836-pound bell; the building is heated by furnace. Rev. S. B. Lawson, of Salisbury, was pastor in 1849, and was succeeded by Revs. P. S. Nellis, C. Witmer, C. Lepley, Alex. Cupp, Isaac Augustine, J. H. A. Kitzmiller, M. F. Pfhaler. M. L. Young came as a supply in 1890. The congregation is a part of the Wellersburg charge, with 97 members. Rev. E. S. Johnson is the present pastor.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church of Shanksville was organized in 1848, by Rev. P. Sheeder. Its early ministers were the same as those of the Berlin church. Its first church was built in 1852, at a cost of $800. A fine brick church was built in 1877 at a cost of $7,000. This edifice was struck by lightning July 4, 1903, and burned to the ground. A new church has since been built. Its present membership is 50. Rev. L. M. Daubenstick is its present pastor.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, situated at Roxbury, was a part of the Berlin circuit, and was formed with thirty members, in 1882. Their house of worship was built at a cost of $1,100, and was dedicated in 1882. It has forty members in 1906. It is a part of the Shanksville charge, which

in addition has the St. Paul's and Glade congregations, each having a membership of forty. The Glade congregation is supposed to date back to 1820.

Stoyestown Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1806, by Rev. Henry Gerhart. The first edifice was erected about 1810, and the next building was erected in 1846, at a cost of $800. A fine brick church edifice was built in 1889. Its membership in 1906 is 199. Its pastors have been Revs. Gerhart, Schmucker, Heyer, Haverstick, Rizer, Williams, Lawson, J. K. Miller, Peter Sahm, John Tomlinson, J. J. Welsh, J. W. Ryder, A. K. Felton, Sell, Johnson, Fleck and J. S. English.

Hoffman Lutheran church, near Jenner Cross Roads, was organized November 20, 1814. The first members included Jacob Hoffman, Simon Shaffer, Michael Cover, John Kummer, Peter Friedline, Phillip Hoffman, and Conrad Keyser. The pastors have been the same for many years as the Friedens church of Somerset were served by. The original church was built in 1814, at a cost of $75. In 1871 a more spacious edifice was erected at the cost of $3,500. In 1879 this church severed its connection with Friedens, and was thereafter connected with the Stoyestown, Horner and Hoffman congregations. Its present membership is ninety-eight. The Hoffman Lutheran church is also a part of the Stoyestown charge, and has a present membership of ninety-nine.

The Jennerstown charge of the Lutheran church is composed of five congregations: Jennerstown, St. James, Mt. Zion, Stanton's and St. Andrew's, the latter a supply. The writer has no information as to when any of these congregations were organized. Of the St. James, he has personal knowledge that goes back nearly fifty years. At Jennerstown there is a large Lutheran church edifice that may have been built as long ago as that of St. James. The church at Stanton's is probably of a much later date, and the same may be said of Mt. Zion. St. Andrew's is located at Boswell, and can date no further back than 1903. The charge had been under the pastoral care of Rev. J. F. Stabley for some years, but he has recently resigned. The membership is as follows: Jennerstown, 66; St. James, 70; Mt. Zion, 64; Stanton's, 26; St. Andrew's, 24.

Davidsville Lutheran church was organized in 1852, and a church built the same year. It was a frame house, costing $1,100. The first pastor was Rev. J. K. Bricker, and the first officials were Joseph Hoffman, Henry Umburn, elders; Daniel Hoffman and Daniel Border, deacons. This church is a separate charge, with 120 members in 1906. Its present pastor is Rev. C. M. Wachter.

Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1856, by Rev. L. J. Bell. In 1857 a church was erected at a cost

of $500. This congregation is located in Paint township. This church is a part of the Scalp Level charge, with 190 members in 1906. Rev. D. S. Hafer is the present pastor.

St. Thomas Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1874, by Rev. A. J. Nunner, with twenty-nine members. The house of worship was erected in 1874, and cost $500. This church is a part of the Davidsville charge, and has a present membership of 110.

Graef's Evangelical Lutheran church was formed in 1871, by Rev. J. Tomlinson. John Graef and Philip Reitz were chosen first elders. The first pastor was Rev. J. K. Bricker. In the same year a church was built at an expense of $1,650. This is now a part of the Hooversville charge, and in 1906 it has sixty-seven members.

The Ben's Creek Lutheran church has a present membership of forty. It is a part of the Davidsville charge.

All of the Lutheran churches that have so far been named adhere to the general synod. In 1906 there are 51 congregations, with 5,567 members; 52 Sunday schools, with 582 officers and teachers, and 4,967 scholars. In addition to these churches there are also three Lutheran churches that are connected with the Synodical conference (Missourians). These are at Pine Hill, Johnsburg and Glen Savage. In 1890 they had 160 members. There is also a Swedish Lutheran church in Windber.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed church in Somerset county had its origin in Brothers Valley township, the Berlin congregation being the first. Ministers visited this point from the eastern part of the state as early as 1770. The congregation was organized in 1777. The records show that in that year it was resolved to build a school house, which was to be the common property of the Reformed and Lutheran societies. For a time this served both as school and meeting house. The first ministers in Somerset county of this denomination were doubtless pastors of congregations in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and journeyed on horseback to this distant region to preach to the settlers. The first record of baptism was October, 1777, when Sophia, daughter of Heinrich Glessner, was baptized. Among the first members and officers of this pioneer congregation are mentioned: Jacob Keffer, John Nicholas Foust, John Gibler, Peter Cover, Valentine Lout, Peter Loebley, Jacob Fisher, Francis Hay, Walter Heil, Jacob Glessner, Henry Glessner, Frederick Altfather, Peter Sweitzer, Michael Berger and Godfried Knepper. The first pastor was Rev. John William Weber, who, May 1, 1782, was appointed to visit the congregations west of the Alleghenies, in "the back part of Pennsyl-

vania." He resided, while pastor at Berlin, in Westmoreland county. He was succeeded by Rev. Cyriacus Spangenberg from 1788 to 1794. Rev. Henry Giesey was his successor, and served twenty-three years as the only Reformed minister in Somerset county. He was pastor at Berlin for over thirty-five years. He was followed by Revs. Siegmund, Ringier, Denius, Conrad, Edmunds, William Rupp, S. R. Bridenbaugh, A. R. Kremer and Skyles. The old church, erected in 1777, was a log building. Two edifices have since been erected. The third was built in 1843, costing $3,000. The present church was erected in 1883-4 at a cost of more than $20,000, and is, indeed, a fine structure.

St. John's Reformed church, Salisbury: Some among the earliest settlers of Elk Lick township were of the Reformed faith. No date can be assigned for their organization into a congregation. It is to be assumed that before this took place visiting ministers came into the settlement occasionally, who preached at the house of some member and baptized the children of Reformed families. It is a well attested fact that preaching was done at the house of Solomon Glotfelty, near Salisbury. There can be no doubt whatever that when the congregation at Berlin once had settled pastors that they also preached occasionally at Salisbury. The first known minister at Berlin was Rev. John William Weber, in 1782. Salisbury was a part of the Berlin charge until about 1846, but when it first became a part of it is not known. A translation and transcript of the baptismal record is the only written one that has come down to our own time. From this record we obtain a date at which church records began to be kept. John Philip, son of George and Elizabeth Meyer (or Moyer), was baptized May 13, 1789; Margaretta, daughter of William and Martha Findley, and John, a son of Adam and Maria Fadeley, were also baptized the same day. It is quite possible that this record was a common one for both Reformed and Lutherans. The name of Rev. Frederick William Lange, a Lutheran minister, certainly appears on it, and also that of Rev. G. F. Langenderfer, whom we are not able to connect with the Reformed church. There are also baptismal entries of children of known Lutheran parents. It is to be regretted that but a single leaf of the original has been preserved. Rev. Henry Giesey, who succeeded the notorious Spangenberg as pastor at Berlin about 1794, is known to have ministered to this congregation. It is also probable that Spangenberg may have preached here. We also know that all of Mr. Giesey's successors except, perhaps, Rev. Denius, up to 1846 preached to this congregation. Rev. H. E. F. Voigt, whom we cannot connect with the Berlin charge, also preached here. Among the early Reformed families were the Engles, Dursts, Glotfeltys, Findleys, Deals and Faidleys.

In 1809 the Reformed and Lutherans jointly built what for those days was a commodious church. It was a log house, but as we ourselves remember it, it was weatherboarded on the outside and lined on the inside, with a gallery on three sides. In 1853 the Reformed and Lutherans again joined hands and built a brick church on a part of Henry Brewer's lot on the then lower end of the same street. Its cost was $3,000. The Brethren church now owns this house. In 1896 the congregation erected the fine brick church at the corner of Grant and Ord streets, Salisbury. It is an edifice that would do credit to any congregation in the county.

Rev. William Conrad was the last of the Berlin pastors to preach here. About 1846 a new charge was formed, of which Rev. Henry Knepper was the first pastor. Rev. Knepper's successors were Revs. John McConnell, George A. Fickes, who came about 1856; A. B. Koplin, William A. Grisey, about 1862; A. B. Koplin, about 1867, a second time; Calvin U. Heilman, J. M. Evans, D. H. Leader. The present pastor is Rev. Homer S. May. St. John's congregation is the parent of the St. Paul's congregation.

St. Paul's Reformed congregation was organized October 22, 1859, by Rev. A. B. Koplin. Benjamin Wilhelm and David Hay were the first elders, and Reuben Kretchman and Peter Wilhelm the first deacons. In 1869, during Rev. Koplin's second pastorate, a fine brick church was built at a cost of $14,000. Although a country church, it was up to that time the most costly house of worship that had ever been built in the county. The larger part of the money for this church was contributed by Peter and Benjamin Wilhelm and others of that family. St. Paul's remained a part of the Paradise (Salisbury) charge until about the close of Rev. J. M. Evans' pastorate, in 1893, when it became a separate charge. Rev. E. S. Hassler then became pastor, serving the church until March, 1903. The present pastor is Rev. S. C. Stover. This is one of the most prosperous of the Reformed congregations in the county. There is a beautiful cemetery connected with the church, which is about three miles from Salisbury.

The records of St. Paul's Reformed church of Somerset have perished in the numerous fires by which the town has been scourged. Its history, therefore, must rest on such traditions as have come down to us. The congregation is supposed to have been organized about 1810, by Rev. Henry Giesey. He had, however, been preaching here for several years prior to that time. A stone church was built in 1810 in conjunction with the Presbyterians. There were two lots of ground, Nos. 161 and 162, on West Patriot street, attached to the church, which were used as a cemetery. The two congregations must

have passed through unusual vicissitudes, for the church property was eventually sold at a sheriff's sale, but its purchasers eventually resold it to the churches. It is also said that the lots of ground were donated by Peter Ankeny. It is certain that they are marked as church and burial ground on the original plan of Somerset, made in 1795, and which is still in existence. These congregations may, therefore, date back earlier than is usually supposed. In 1845 the two societies were incorporated, the Reformed and Presbyterians each having two trustees. The church eventually passed entirely into the hands of the Reformed. In 1855 the stone church was torn down, and a good frame church was built, in which the congregation worshiped until 1889, when a lot was purchased on the northwest corner of West Union and West streets, on which a brick church edifice was erected that is a credit to the congregation, which numerically is not very strong. In 1903 a pipe organ was installed in this church. A good frame parsonage has also been built on the adjoining lot. Among the earliest known members of this congregation were the Ankenys, Michael and Elizabeth Hugus, George and Rosanna Shaver, Daniel Stahl and wife, Peter Huston and wife, and Henry Keller and wife. Early pastors were Revs. D. J. H. Kieffer, H. G. Ibbecken, D. B. Ernst, C. F. Hoffmier. Of a later period were Revs. George Johnson, A. E. Truxel and Hiram King. Rev. King has served the congregation for upwards of twenty-five years, which, in these days of change, is alike creditable to the pastor and his people.

We are not able to say when the Reformed congregation in New Centreville was first organized, possibly it was at about the same time that the church at Somerset was organized. In 1813 a good church edifice for those days was built jointly with the Lutherans. Here the congregations worshiped until 1876, when they built a new house of worship for themselves at a cost of $9,000. Its ministers up to this time were the same as those of the Somerset church. The pastors since 1884 have been Revs. W. W. Deaterick, Robert O'Boyle, Christian Gumbert, H. F. Keener, J. Shockey Wagner, S. C. Long, J. F. Balliet, W. H. Landis.

The Rockwood Reformed church was formed prior to 1880, and services were held in school houses, but in that year a church was erected at a cost of $1,600. The trustees at that date were J. M. Wolfersberger and B. F. Kimmell. It is a part of the New Centreville charge, as is also the church at Sanner's.

The White Oak Reformed church is on the old Plank road, about one mile east of Wittenburg, in Larimer township. It is probable that Revs. H. E. F. Voigt and H. G. Ebbekin preached here occasionally between 1818 and 1843. On June

18, 1846, Rev. Benjamin Knepper began preaching here with eleven members. A church was being built at the time—probably a union church of Lutherans and Reformed members. Rev. Knepper ministered to the congregation until 1873, when the Wills Creek charge was formed, of which this and the Greenville congregation became a part. Its ministers since 1873 have been Revs. L. D. Steckel, S. T. Wagoner, Lewis Robb, J. B. Steinseifer, C. H. Reiter, A. S. Glessner, A. C. Snyder, J. F. Bair and J. D. Hunsicker. A new church was erected in 1900.

The Greenville Reformed church was organized in 1820 by Rev. D. J. H. Kieffer. Among the first members were: Christian Lint, Jacob and John Lint, Peter Engle and Jacob Garlitz. Later they worshiped in a rude log house which was burned, and in 1848 a new church was built jointly with the Lutherans at a cost of $1,000. In 1883 this congregation numbered over 100. Since 1873 this congregation is a part of the Wills Creek charge. For its ministers, see the White Oak church.

The Wellersburg Reformed and Lutheran church was organized by Rev. Henry Giesy, about 1803. Among the first members were the Uhl, Hoyman, Witt, Korns, Wilhelm and Reichert families. Their second meeting house was dedicated June, 1855, and cost $2,100. The first pastor was Rev. Henry Giesy, from 1798. He was succeeded by many pastors, including Rev. Knepper, who served from 1846 for nearly half a century. Formerly he preached in German, but later in English.

Comp's Reformed and Lutheran church, in Southampton township, is an old congregation, dating from about 1810. The Comp, Troutman and Leidig families were the chief factors in this congregation. The first church was erected about 1809; another was built in 1880.

Gladden's Run Reformed church, with that of the Lutheran, commenced with six members in Hoyman's school house in 1846, and in November, 1872, was regularly organized by Rev. B. Knepper. A church was erected at a cost of $2,000 and dedicated in 1872. Originally preaching was altogether in German.

Savage Run Reformed and Lutheran church was organized by Rev. B. Knepper, in 1849, and known as Fink's church. A nine-hundred-dollar church was provided the same year. Michael Fink was the first elder and Israel Shoemaker the first deacon.

These four churches are in Southampton township and Wellersburg. It has not been uncommon for Reformed and Lutheran congregations to join hands and build churches for their joint use, but here it would seem that the congregations were first organized of a mixed membership. The Lutheran

ministers who have preached here, or at least to some of these congregations, were Revs. Hunger, Finkel, Schlegel, C. F. Heyer, Christian Lepley, C. Witmer, S. P. Nellis, A. Cupp, H. J. Kitzmiller, A. M. Strauss, Crebs, M. F. Pfahler, D. Stuffl and John Nunner. Some of these also preached at White Oak (Mt. Carmel) and Greenville. Reformed ministers were Revs. Henry Giesey, H. E. F. Voigt, H. G. Ebbeckin, and Benjamin Knepper. There have been some long pastorships in Somerset county, but that of Benjamin Knepper would stand out as a remarkable one in the history of any denomination. Entering the ministry in 1846, he became pastor of the charge of which Wellersburg was the natural center. Although his career as a minister continued for forty-nine years, he never had but this one charge, serving it until he had almost become a nonogenarian. During this long pastorship he baptized 2,329 persons, confirmed 945, married 466 couples, and officiated at 768 funerals. Rev. Knepper was born in 1816 and died in 1906.

Beams Reformed church history dates back to 1831, when Rev. H. J. Ibbeken preached in the Rhoades school house. In 1836 a mixed congregation was organized in the school house, where services were held once in four weeks. This good minister was learned in both Lutheran and Reformed branches, and used both catechisms in instructing the young. The Heidelberg catechism was finally adopted by him, and this did not meet with the approval of both sections of the church. In 1844 Rev. Ibbeken died, and was buried in the Somerset cemetery. Shortly before his death, however, Rev. W. Conrad, of Berlin, concluded the lectures already started, confirmed the class, and formally organized the congregation in January, 1844. October, 1844, Rev. D. B. Ernst became pastor, being connected with the Somerset and other congregations. A church long in building was not dedicated until June 7, 1847, and the long disputed question of the name was finally settled, and it was called the Beams Reformed church, as it was located on the Beam farm. April 1, 1852, Rev. C. F. Hoffman became the pastor, continuing until 1856, and was followed by Rev. F. K. Levan. The charge was divided in 1859, when Beams, Friedens, Union and Calvary constituted the Beam charge. Rev. Conrad was called in 1859, serving until 1868, when Rev. A. J. Heller became pastor. He was succeeded in 1870 by Rev. H. F. Keener, and in 1873 the present brick church was erected. Rev. Keener left the charge in 1877, and was followed in 1880 by Rev. Bates, Rev. I. N. Berger, Rev. —— Diffenderfer, Rev. L. T. Lampe, Rev. S. C. Long and Rev. J. F. Kerlin, who served up to 1906. In 1900 the old brick edifice was greatly improved and the society freed from all debt.

St. Peter's Reformed church, in Somerset township, was organized from Beams church at Jenner, by Rev. William H. Bates, in 1880. Its original members were: Jonathan Rhoades and wife, Israel Hemminger and family, George Geisel and family, Levi Berkey, John Freidline, Jonathan Miller, Samuel Berkey and John F. Rhoades and their families. William H. Bates, the first pastor, was followed by Rev. Moses Diffenderfer. A church building was erected in 1882 at a cost of $1,700. It is a part of the Beam pastorate.

A new congregation was formed at Jennerstown about 1898, and a house of worship built in 1899. This is also a part of the Beam charge.

Calvary Reformed church was organized by Rev. F. K. Levan, in 1858. The church building was erected in 1871, costing $2,000. This is situated in Jenner township. This congregation is a part of the Beam pastorate.

Hays (Mt. Zion) Reformed church: This congregation was first detached from the Berlin Reformed church, and became a separate organization March 20, 1848, and for ten years worshiped jointly with the Lutherans, in the brick church (still standing at Pine Hill) which was erected the same year. October 10, 1858, the Mt. Zion Reformed congregation dedicated their first church at Hays—a frame structure—and in it they worshiped until November 13, 1898, when they dedicated their new building, which is thoroughly modern and seats 300 persons. Many memorial windows grace the building.

Frieden's Reformed church (first in union with the Lutherans) was organized by Rev. D. B. Ernst and Rev. J. D. Gackenheimer, in 1846. The church building first belonged to both denominations, but now to the Reformed. A thirty-acre tract of land belongs with the church property.

Shanksville Reformed church was formed in 1848, by Rev. William Conrad. The house of worship was erected by both the Lutheran and Reformed people, but in 1877 was purchased by the Reformed church, who added to and made repairs on the same. Excepting Revs. L. B. Leasure, James Grant and Joel W. Alsbaugh, its pastors up to 1884 were the same as those of the Stoyestown church.

Mount Zion Reformed church, in Brothers Valley, was organized March 30, 1848, by Rev. William Conrad. The first church edifice was built of brick; it was erected at Pine Hill in 1848. A better house of worship was built in 1858.

Amity Reformed church, at Myersdale, was organized about 1851, by Rev. Henry Knepper. Among the first members were: Elder C. M. Hicks, Samuel Foust, Eliza Hicks, A. M. Sheetz, Elizabeth Sintrock, Harriet Miller and Levi Heckert. The first house worshiped in was a union building erected

for the Lutherans and Reformed congregations. In 1875 it passed into the hands of the Reformed church. In 1883 the congregation had a membership of 237. In 1886, during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Shick, a handsome brick church was built by this congregation. In 1902, during the pastorate of Rev. A. E. Truxel, the church was enlarged, the interior walls frescoed, several large memorial windows were added, and everything about the church put in a complete state of repair, and the church then rededicated. The frescoing of the interior walls was done at the expense of C. W. Truxel, one of the members of the church. Revs. William Rupp and A. E. Truxel have been the successors of Rev. Shick, and the church has greatly prospered under their ministry.

St. John's Reformed and Lutheran church, near Lambertsville, was organized by J. K. Bricker, in 1857. Most all of the first members were from the Sipes family. The church was erected in 1849 at a cost of $700. The Lutheran pastors up to 1885 have been Revs. J. K. Bricker, J. Beaver, J. B. Crist, A. R. Height, R. Smith, J. H. Walterick, I. L. Miller, J. B. Shoup and J. N. Unruh. As nearly as can be ascertained the Reformed pastors have been the same as at Stoyestown. The Lutheran congregation is now the St. John's congregation of the Hooversville charge, with 51 members.

St. Paul's Reformed church, in Brothers Valley township, was organized in January, 1860, by Rev. F. A. Edmonds. A house of worship was built in 1860 at a cost of $600. The first to serve as officers were Jacob Hauger and Nicholas Smith, elders; F. R. Knepper and William Hauger, deacons.

St. Luke's Reformed church, situated on the top of the Allegheny mountains, in Deeter's Gap, was organized January 15, 1861, by Rev. F. A. Edmonds. The church edifice was erected in 1861, costing $1,000. The first to serve as church officials were Elder Jacob G. Glessner, and Deacons Jacob B. Hillegass and Jeremiah Glessner.

Jennerstown Reformed church was organized in 1899 by Rev. S. C. Long. The first officers were: John O. Rauch and Levi Shaulis, deacons; Isaac Friedline and Benjamin Enos, elders. Coupled with this congregation are the churches of Beam, Calvary and Edie.

Christ's Reformed church, at Davidsville, was organized by Rev. W. H. Bates, May 4, 1879, with 16 members.

The Stoyestown Reformed church comes among the first in point of age. The exact date is not known, but from baptismal records it appears that Rev. H. Giesey was pastor in 1799, and was such to 1835. The congregation formerly worshiped in the old log church (Reformed and Lutheran) situated in the cemetery east of town. Later they provided themselves

with a building holding about 300 persons; it had a steeple, bell and an organ. Since 1835 the pastors have been William Conrad, 1835; J. Hoyman, 1853; A. B. Koplin, 1857; D. H. Reiter, 1859; A. J. Heller, 1865; H. F. Keener (supply), 1870; W. H. Bates, 1876; J. S. Wagner, 1879; W. D. Lefevre, 1883; later Revs. Wetzel and Rebert.

Glade Reformed church, of Stony Creek township, held its first services in 1812. Rev. Henry Giesey was among the first ministers. At first they worshiped in a rude log house. Among the first members were Abraham Landis, Jacob Ziegler, Joseph Glessner, and Eli Altfather. The church building is jointly owned by the Reformed and Lutherans. Most of the time it appears to have been a part of the Stoyestown charge, with the same ministers.

St. Mary's Reformed and Lutheran church was the first church organized in eastern Stony Creek township. A house of worship was provided in 1820. The pastors were the same as for other churches already named.

Shade Reformed and Lutheran church, in Shade township, on the old Hooversdale charge, was organized by Rev. Heyer in 1835. A church was built under the ministry of Rev. Schmucker. Prior to the organization, the interests of this people were cared for chiefly by Hon. John Statler, Jacob Moses, Samuel and Frederick Statler. In 1884 the society numbered about 140.

The Reformed and Lutheran church known as Mt. Tabor was organized by Rev. H. G. Ibbeken about 1835, during which year a church edifice was erected. In 1872 another was built at a cost of $4,000.

Salem Reformed church, at Lavansville, Somerset township, was organized in 1856, by Rev. Charles Hoffmire. A house of worship was provided in 1856 at a cost of $1,500. Among the first members were: Levi Knepper, David Lavan, John Heminger, Israel Herring, George Kimmell, John Thompson, Levi Boucher, Simon Chorpenning, Henry Hay, and their wives. This church is a part of the Somerset pastorate.

The reader will have noted that a number of the churches referred to under the head of Reformed churches were first built through the united efforts of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. But at the present time the congregations of the two denominations in nearly every instance occupy and own their own churches. But the writer has not in every case been able to say when they separated their interests. In Greenville the two congregations still worship in the same church that they built sixty years ago. There may possibly be two or three other churches in the county that are used in the same way. In 1905 the Reformed church had in Somerset county 14 min-

isters, 38 congregations, and 3,485 members. There were 29 Sunday schools, with 2,474 teachers and scholars.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Turkeyfoot Baptist church, located in Lower Turkeyfoot township, is remarkable for several reasons. It is more commonly known as the "Jersey Baptist church," as many of the early settlers who were among the first membership came from New Jersey, and were of the Roger Williams stripe of Baptists. It is without doubt the oldest Baptist church west of the Allegheny mountains, and is also the oldest of all the churches in Somerset county, and it is believed to be the oldest of any in southwestern Pennsylvania. For many years after its organization Maryland and Virginia settlers were among its members, while Sandy Creek Glades, Virginia, formed a portion of its parish. It is the parent of all the Baptist churches in this region. Page 7 of the minutes of this church reads: "On Wednesday, the 14th of August, Anno Domini, 1775, the Rev. Mr. Isaac Sutton and John Colby met this church at the house of Moses Hall, in Turkeyfoot, and after a sermon on the occasion, they solemnly constituted a church in these places jointly a community consisting of the following members, as subscribed to the succeeding covenant: Robert Colburn, Jacob Rush, David Rush, John King, Benjamin Conard, James Mitchell, Nathaniel Skinner, Reuben Skinner, Nicholas Hartzell, Richard Skinner, Abraham Wortman, David Roderick, Abraham Mitchell, Margaret Rush, Lucy Jones, Elizabeth Mountain, Sarah Skinner, Frankey Ketcham, Rebecca King, Abigail Wortman, Eleanor Colborn, Jane Williams, Mary Hyatt, Jacob H. Williams, Mary Rush, Mary Coventon, Mary Rush."

Among the early baptisms were those of William Blain, April 5, 1789; united with the church July 4, the same year. The first church building was erected January, 1788. It was a two-story log structure with a gallery; was used as a school house, and tradition says as a blockhouse. Early settlers brought their rifles, and some stood guard at the corner of the church until service had ended.

The second house of worship was a frame structure erected in 1838; this cost $820, and was completed within three months and ten days by John Rush, a member of the church. In 1877 the third building was provided at a cost of $2,500; over one-half of this amount was paid by Mrs. Jane Brooks and her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Forquer. In 1862 Rebecca King bequeathed $2,000 to the use of the society, and in May, 1881, Mrs. Jane Brooks donated $1,000 to be as a perpetual fund, the interest to be applied to paying the minister's salary. The first church officers named in the record are: Robert Colborn and

Isaac Dwire, elders, in 1795; Reuben Skinner was succeeded by Jacob Rush in 1796. The officers at an early day were pastor, elders, deacons, clerk, treasurer, trustees and "singing clerk." The last named was chorister; his seat was near the minister, and the minister passed the hymn book to him, when he would rise to his feet and "raise the tune," singing and reading two lines at a time, alternately, to the end. Lewis F. Sanner, E. Jackson and James H. Rush were among the early persons to thus act. The following have served as deacons: Reuben Skinner, Jacob Rush, John Rush, David King, John Hyatt, Lewis F. Sanner, John Brooks, Otho Ream, Jackson Colborn, Jacob H. Rush, Michael Bailey, John McMillen, Z. T. Tannehill and Balaam Younkin. The following have served as pastors: Present at the organization, 1795, Isaac Sutton, John Corbley; 1799, Nathaniel Skinner, Jr.; John Cox, 1817-19; James Fry, 1820-32; William French, 1826; John Thomas, 1832-39; Isaac Wynn, 1839-42; Garrett R. Patton, 1842-45; William Hickman, 1845-47; Cleon Kees, C. Gilbert, Isaac Wynn, 1848; William Hickman, 1849; John A. Pool, ordained 1849; G. Lanham, 1852-4; John Williams, 1854; William Ellis, 1854-57; J. Williams, 1857; B. F. Brown, 1860; J. Williams, 1861; J. R. Brown, 1866; J. R. Brown, 1868-72; William Barnes, 1872-73; J. E. Walter, 1874-77; Frank Cunningham, 1878; W. P. Fortney, 1879-80; J. R. Brown, 1880-86; N. Hart, ——; J. Z. McEndo was ordained 1894-98; James Miller, June 1, 1899-1900. The missionary spirit led this church to send her pastors "to the regions beyond," which resulted in the establishment of branch churches at Indian Creek, in July, 1798; Little Kentucky, April 24, 1834; Judson church, at or near the Cross Roads, in 1849.

The Somerset Baptist church.—In 1800 Rev. Morgan John Rhees and his wife, Ann, became residents of the town of Somerset, he having been appointed prothonotary of Somerset county. Mr. Rhees was a minister of the Baptist church, his wife also being a member. It is not known that he attempted to organize a Baptist church here, but during their stay of two or three years he and his wife formed friendships and associations with other residents of the town that eventually led to the forming of such a church.

In 1812 Elder William Brownfield, a Baptist minister of Uniontown, baptized Mary Ogle by immersion at the old stone mill, a mile and a half south of Somerset. In 1813 Rev. Charles Wheeler baptized Mary Morrison. These two women were the two first members of what afterward became the Baptist church of Somerset. With them was associated Mary Graft, who at that time had not been immersed. About 1815 Elder John Cox was induced to locate at Somerset. Jacob Graft was the first male baptized under his ministry.

In 1817 Professor Charles Wheeler and Rev. Dr. Estep organized a church of immersed believers at Somerset. This was the Baptist church of Somerset. So far as is known, its charter members were Mary Ogle, Mary Morrison, Mary Graft (the three Marys), Jacob Graft, Isaac and Elizabeth Husband, Samuel Trent, Catherine Carr, Jonas and Martha Younkin, George Probst, Alexander and Nellie Hunter, Susan Stewart, Peggy May, Betsey Kimberly, Sallie Lichtenberger, Dr. Norman and Eliner Bruce, Peter and Barbara Loehr, Jacob and Nancy Sayler. This church as organized continued as a Baptist church until September 20, 1829, when it was reorganized as a Disciples of Christ, or Christian, church, and it is one of the very oldest church organizations of that denomination.

THE CHRISTIAN, OR DISCIPLE CHURCH.

Somerset church has a unique history. It is the child of three mothers in Israel, the "Three Marys"—Mary Ogle, wife of Alexander Ogle; Mary Graft, wife of Jacob Graft, who carried the first mails from Philadelphia through Somerset to Pittsburg; and Mary Morrison, wife of Attorney Abraham Morrison —women of unusual ability and devotion. It organized the first Sunday school in the county, in 1815. It was an independent Baptist church in 1818, rejecting human creeds, and was reorganized as a full Disciple church in 1829, by Thomas and Archibald Campbell. Alexander Campbell also frequently preached here. It is one of the oldest churches of the denomination. Intellectual giants, prominent in state and nation, lawyers with few peers, were members of this church—Chauncey Forward, Democrat and Mason, preacher and legislator; Charles Ogle, anti-Mason, author of the famous "spoon speech," a Whig and real father of the Republican party; Jeremiah S. Black, local and state supreme judge, and member of Buchanan's cabinet, who continued a member of this congregation until the time of his death; Judge F. M. Kimmell, and others. It has to its credit quite a list of noted pastors, leaders in scholarship and pulpit ability, and educators like Prof. Joseph Stutzman, President W. H. Woolery and President Charles L. Loos. The first church was built in 1845; present one in 1873. Present membership is about 400. The Ridge church, Scott's or Morrison's school house, was organized in 1834 by Chauncey Forward and Dr. P. G. Young. Early in the seventies it removed and reorganized. New Centreville (Glade) has a fine church building; membership about 80. Hooversville, organized in the thirties, on the hill a mile away, was built and located in the village in 1884. Membership about 50. Petersburg, the home of the late Dr. Hiram A. Hartzell, is now weak; the chapel was built in 1878. Rock chapel

was also built by Dr. Hartzell in 1885. Confluence bought a chapel in 1883, and built a better edifice in 1897; membership 70. Meyersdale was organized in 1886, and built a chapel later; membership 165. There are unorganized groups at Windber, Garrett, Allendale and other points, removals from above churches, and from points like Berlin and Kuhn, where the chapels burned down.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism had its birth in Somerset county in the last years of the eighteenth and the first decades of the nineteenth century. About 1786, George Johnson, the founder of the church at Berlin, emigrated from Shepherdstown, Virginia. He was then a member of the Reformed church, but was always friendly to the Methodists, and frequently opened his house for them to hold meetings in. The Methodists met with much opposition, and the more ignorant and superstitious believed that they had the power of bewitching the people. After the execution of Spangenberg, a Reformed minister, Johnson united with the Methodist church in 1799. He became a class leader and local preacher, and services were held at his home for many years. After he had abandoned his trade (hatter), he converted his house into a place of worship, about 1822, and there meetings were held until about 1835. In 1834 James Platt donated to the society land on which to build a meeting house. Through Johnson's efforts $400 was raised, with which a small church was erected. The trustees consisted of George Johnson, Frederick Garey, Daniel Landis and Daniel Weyand. Mr. Johnson died in 1837, aged 73 years. In 1881 the old church was sold to the Disciples, and another was erected for $2,000 on land given by Mrs. Sarah Platt. The church has had a hard struggle, but has steadily progressed.

Hopewell Methodist church ranks next to the oldest in the county, dating from several years prior to 1827, when their first church was erected. Its founder was Moses Fream, a Methodist from Maryland, who settled within a mile of where this church was built. The date of his settlement was 1792. He built a large log house, and in this he taught the first school of the township, and in the upper story accommodated the itinerant Methodist ministers. This was used until the church was built in 1827, two miles north of Quemahoning. This was built of hewed logs, lined with boards and shingled. John Hare and William Dalley were the first trustees. The lot deed bears date of May 31, 1827, and the consideration was $5. In the spring of 1851 the log church was burned and a new one built of planks, plastered inside and weatherboarded; its cost was $800.

Newbury church was organized in Addison township at a

very early date. Among the leading members were Edward and John Kemp, John Heston and John Forshey. A house of worship was erected in 1812, and occupied until 1834, when it was torn down. Among the preachers were: Revs. Robert Hanna, John White, James Wilson, John Everhart, Robert Boyd, Jacob Snyder, and others.

Upper Turkeyfoot church, the pioneer church in Upper Turkeyfoot, was a log building, built by the Methodists at Paddytown in 1816. Rev. Jacob Gruber held the first quarterly meeting and preached the first sermon in this church. Rev. James Wilson was the first preacher in charge. A new meeting house was erected in 1874, costing $1,400. The first minister here was Rev. M. D. Lichliter; class leader, Samuel Phillippi. In 1880 the record shows the society numbered 45.

Wesley chapel, situated in the northern part of Upper Turkeyfoot township, was erected in 1863 at a cost of $1,000. The first ministers were Revs. Wilkinson and Williams. The trustees were John Lanning, Messimer Cramer, John C. Phillippi, Norman B. Lichliter, David Lichliter, Jeremiah Pile and Joseph Critchfield.

The Somerset church: Nothing positive can be said concerning the date of founding the Methodist church in the borough of Somerset more than that its first members included Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Elder, Mrs. Phythian and Mrs. McCarty, who held meetings in private houses several years. The first four ministers in charge were: Revs. Tudor, Little, Coleman and Keismiller. The first quarterly meetings were held about 1823, when Presiding Elder Monroe officiated. One of these quarterly meeting occasions was followed by a revival, at which many additions were made to the church. This meeting was held in the old stone church, owned jointly by the Presbyterians and the Reformed societies. The manner in which the meetings were conducted did not the suit the other churches, and they were compelled to move to the court house. Later they held services in the Masonic hall. The first attempt at building a church was after the great fire of 1833, and the building erected then served its purpose until 1876, when a new church was built, the old one being sold to the Evangelical Association. In 1833 the pastor was Rev. Thorne, and Somerset was a station on the Somerset circuit. With the fire of 1872 the records were all lost, and no further data are now obtainable of the early church.

Silbaugh Methodist church was the next of that denomination to be formed in the county. A class was formed between 1825 and 1830, by William Silbaugh, James Boardman and a few others, and worship was had at private houses and at school houses, until 1879, when a frame building was erected at

a cost of $900, under the ministrations of Revs. J. B. Taylor and B. F. Murray.

The Petersburg Methodist church was built in 1839, and dedicated by Rev. F. M. Miller of Baltimore Conference, minister in charge. The first officers were Henry Ringer, Andrew Ryland, John A. Mitchell, Samuel H. Brook, Joseph Hendrickson, John N. Luddington and Moses A. Ross. By 1881 the church had grown to a membership of 180.

Somerfield Methodist church was erected in 1842, a frame structure costing $1,000. The first minister was Rev. John L. Irwin. The first trustees were Dr. William Fry, James Black, Zalmon Luddington, Joshua Johnson, Joseph S. Hagans, Rev. John Bowlin and John Easter.

Stoyestown Methodist church was organized some time prior to 1843, but the exact date cannot be given, as the records were lost. Among the original members were A. S. H. Young, Henry and David Little, Joseph Johnson, and Samuel W. Pearson. Rev. Jamison was pastor in charge in 1843, when the church was built. In 1874 a beautiful church was erected at a cost of $4,500.

The New Centreville Methodist church was erected in 1850, but a society was formed several years prior. It has long since ceased to exist. In 1880 the church edifice was sold to the Christian church, which denomination has since worshiped in it.

The Harnedsville Methodist church was organized about 1855 by Rev. A. J. Endsley, the first preacher in the place, and under whose labors a house of worship was erected at a cost of about $500.

Draketown Methodist church, in 1882, had a membership of 30. The first trustees were A. S. Hyatt, Eli Conn and Thomas Ream. A. S. Hyatt was the first class leader, and the first pastor was Rev. W. P. Hutchinson. In 1880 a neat edifice was erected at a cost of $1,100.

Listonburg Methodist church, known as "Trinity," was erected in 1872 at the cost of $2,000. The first pastor in charge here was Rev. L. W. Hazlep. The first trustees were Thomas Liston, Hiram Mitchell, Jesse Liston, Alfred Mitchell and George Wass. The first class leader was Jesse Liston.

Garrett Methodist church: Here a class was formed about 1881, and the following year a neat frame building was erected, after the Gothic style, costing about $1,000. This was erected under the pastorate of Rev. A. Freeman. The first class leader and Sabbath school superintendent was T. S. Hepplewhite, and the trustees were Dr. H. Garey, Nicholas Clemens, William Brown, Thomas Price, Jr., John Hocking, Sr., and Thomas S. Hepplewhite.

The Meyersdale Methodist church was organized in 1870 by Revs. S. T. Mitchell and D. J. Dana, with about fifteen members, with the following trustees: James S. Black, John T. Hocking, John L. Curley, John Hocking, George J. Black, George W. Case, Dr. G. W. I. Brown and Dr. W. C. Hicks. A two-story brick church was built, costing $8,000; it was commenced in 1873 and dedicated in 1875, by Bishop Edward Ames. The last church debt was paid in 1882, when the society numbered about 100 members. Having outgrown their church building, in 1903 a beautiful structure was erected on the site of the old one. The present membership is about 300. The following ministers have served this church: Revs. J. C. Castle, 1876-78; J. J. Moffat, 1878-79; Warner Long, 1879-81; George S. Holmes, 1881-83; G. C. L. E. Cartwright, 1883-86; George Orbin, 1886-90; W. C. Weaver, 1890-95; W. J. R. Moore, 1895-1900.

The Ursina Methodist church was formed about 1869, and a building provided in 1871 at the cost of $3,000. Rev. Wesley Davis was the first pastor, and the first class-leader was Norman B. Lichliter.

The Confluence Methodist church was built in 1872, under the pastorate of Rev. Wesley Davis; it cost about $4,000. The first class-leader was Job M. Flanagan, and the first trustees were Jonathan Frantz, A. G. Black, Daniel Mickey, William Pullin, Sebastian Tissue and Andrew Hyatt. The history of this society begins with 1871, when Dr. Silas T. Mitchell, presiding elder of the Blairsville district, was invited to hold services in the neighborhood. The history of this church is one of steady growth. Its membership outnumbers any in Confluence, and in 1906 was 164. A new and more spacious edifice was found necessary in 1905, and the contract was let to a local builder—J. W. Clouse—to erect a buff brick church, which cost in excess of $10,000, and was dedicated March 18, 1906, by Bishop Earl Cranston, D. D., of Washington, D. C. The building is one of elegance, and is finished in oiled oak and stained windows. The following have served this church as pastors: Revs. Silas T. Mitchell, S. W. Davis, C. A. Emerson, H. J. Hickman, Theodore J. Shaffer, O. W. Hutchinson, H. B. Tannehill, C. L. Cartwright, W. A. Rutledge, W. F. Hunter, J. A. Younkin, J. S. Duxbury, Albert R. Maxwell, J. R. Fretts, G. H. Flinn, J. G. Hann, O. J. Watson, W. L. Cadman, J. S. Potts, J. C. Brown and Thomas Charlesworth.

The Salisbury Methodist Episcopal church was organized August 8, 1884, by Rev. Holmes. Its first stewards were John Meager and David Enos. It seems to have been organized with 29 members. In 1898 it had 145 members, including those

on probation. John Meager was the first superintendent of the Sunday school. The church was built in 1892.

The latest statistics of the Methodist church in the county available are those of the census of 1890, which give 16 congregations, 1,011 members.

The African M. E. church has a church and congregation at Meyersdale. The church was dedicated in May, 1902, and is a credit to the colored people of the town.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In October, 1869, the Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the Pittsburg diocese, and Rev. Richard S. Smith, of Uniontown, visited Somerset county for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal church. June 8, 1870, Rev. A. A. Kerfoot and Rev. R. S. Smith interviewed Peter Meyers, at Meyers Mills, and decided to establish a mission at that point. Two lots were obtained, one by donation, and a church was completed thereon in the autumn of 1871, the same being consecrated May 22, 1874, by Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot. This building cost $2,000. Among the pastors serving have been: Rev. H. B. Hartman, G. W. Easter, Thomas White and W. G. Stonex. The clear toned memorial bell on this church was donated by S. H. Kerfoot, brother of the bishop, and bears this inscription: "The sound will make glad the surrounding hills and the sight of them gladdened his heart."

An Episcopal congregation was organized at Somerset about 1876. Among the first members were John I. Scull, E. V. Goodchild, James L. Pugh, Sarah Scull, Mary E. Meyers, Frank J. Meyers and Bertha Kiernan. Rev. Thomas White was the first minister. In numbers the congregation has probably never exceeded a dozen members, but it has been kept alive and worships in the Odd Fellows' hall.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The first Catholic church in Somerset county was that at New Baltimore, which dates back to 1824, and is known as St. John's. In that year Rev. Th. Hayden visited and continued to supply the congregation several years. There was no resident priest until about 1850, when Rev. Joseph Theresia Gezowsky became stated pastor. One section of the church was erected in 1825; in 1870 it was greatly enlarged and in 1880 a spire eighty feet high was added. Among the original members of this congregation were Anthony Luken, Francis McGirr, Jacob Riffle, Michael Hughes, Patrick Rice and their families.

The Meyersdale Catholic church was erected in 1849. There was no resident priest there at the time in attendance.

The original members were Joseph Staub, Ambrose Breig, Matthias Suhrie, Francis Suhrie, Dennis Wetmiller, Michael Smith, Daniel Breig, Joseph McKinzie, John McKinzie and Patrick McKinzie. The first priest stationed at Meyersdale was Father Patrick Brown. In 1882 this congregation had reached a membership of 300. A new church was built in 1887, on Centre street, also a parsonage.

There is also a Catholic church at West Salisbury. A church has been built at Listie and there is one, if not two, at Windber. Within the last ten years there has been a large influx of Catholics, mostly foreigners.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Perhaps the earliest attempt to form a Presbyterian church in Somerset county was about 1790, on the farm of James Wilson, in Milford township. A rude log structure was built by this denomination together with the Lutherans. Rev. Steck, of the Lutherans, was perhaps the first to preach in this improvised house of worship, which was about 1785.

Somerset Presbyterian church history is somewhat obscure, for lack of sufficient records. It does appear that some Presbyterian ministers preached here and at Jenner (then Quemahoning), as early as 1797. It also appears that the Presbyterian and Reformed people erected a stone church building together in 1810, yet Rev. John Ross was not installed pastor (and he seems to have been first) until July, 1817, which probably was about the date of the formation of this church. Among the early members of the society were Andrew Stewart and Jacob Glessner, elders; and Messrs. John Armstrong and Abraham Morrison. A Sabbath school was organized in 1817 by Messrs. Stewart, Morrison, Ross and Mrs. Ogle. About 1850 the Presbyterians built a house of their own, at a cost of $2,500; this was destroyed by the fire of May 9, 1872, and in 1876 the present church edifice was built at an expense of about $7,000, the same being among the best in the county. Rev. S. Howell Terry was made pastor in 1830, and continued until 1833. The next regular pastor was Rev. L. Y. Graham, who remained until 1866, and was succeeded by others, including Revs. William Edgar, S. S. Bergen, C. B. Wakefield, C. C. B. Duncan, ——— Beatty, T. G. Bristow, ——— Kreusch and ——— Hlingsworth. The church at Jennerstown was for many years a part of the same pastorate. In 1837 the Presbyterians formed a society in Addison township, under the ministry of Rev. Joel Stoneroad, but finally lapsed. A Presbyterian church was built at Boswell in 1905. There is also a Presbyterian congregation in the town of Windber.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST OR TUNKER CHURCH.

This denomination has been a leading element in the religious life of Somerset county from the first years of its settlement. Not a few of the early pioneers were its adherents. Known among themselves by the quaint German name of "Die Brueder's Leute," they gave to the valley between the Allegheny and Negro mountains, in which they settled, the name of "Brueder's Thal" (Brothers' valley), by which name this region was known in eastern Pennsylvania for many years.

Among other traditions of the church is one that their Stonycreek congregation began under George Adam Martin, about 1762. This date, however, can only be approximately correct. Pontiac's war came on in 1763. From the acounts that we have of the condition of affairs along the Forbes road at that time, it can hardly have been possible that these people could have been in Stonycreek in 1762 or '63; it must have been several years later. In 1770 the number of members is given as seventeen, viz.: Elder George Adam Martin and wife, Henry Roth (Rhoads), wife and daughter, Henry Roth, Jr., and wife, George Newmyer, Abraham Gebel and wife, Philip Kimmell and wife, —— Wildbarger and wife. There is certainly other evidence that some of these people were here about that time, and if the tradition is correct otherwise, it would make the Stonycreek congregation the oldest in the county. Elder George Adam Martin had in some respects a remarkable history.

In the spring of 1783, John Keagey, a young Tunker deacon, settled a couple of miles south of where Meyersdale now is. There were, however, scattered members of the church living in that part of the county when Keagey came in. Among them was John Burger, whose farm is now in the south side of Meyersdale. In the fall of 1783 several ministers from the east visited Keagey. The members of the church were looked up, and a love feast was held at the house of John Burger, the first ever held in that part of the county. A congregation was organized. Keagey was promoted to the ministry, and someone else was elected deacon. Peter Livengood, Christian Hochstetter, Michael Buechley and John Olinger, some of whom had been living in this part of the county as far back as 1772, were of the Amish church, but shortly after the organization of this Tunker congregation they united with it, and the three first were presently set apart for the ministry. Livengood and Hochstetler lived near Salisbury. Elder Keagey was made bishop about 1790, and Michael Meyers was ordained elder, being the second person to hold this position in the congregation. Peter Kober, said to have been born a few miles west of Berlin about 1775, was also an ordained elder, and is about the first preacher

of whom there is very much known. Francis Stump lived in Elk Lick township as early as 1784. In a deed on record he styles himself, "Minister of the Dunkard Society." Other early preachers were John Forney, born in 1777, and John Livengood, a contemporary; it is not known when they were called to the ministry; John Buechley, Jacob Lichty, John Berkley, Jacob D. Miller, Samuel Berkley, David Buechley, David Livengood, Elias K. Buechley—all were well known among the preachers of the church long before 1853. Conrad G. Lint and William M. Horner were called to the minstry in 1855. These early preachers here named were not what would be called an educated ministry. Their book learning was only such as they could obtain in the schools of their day, or in their own homes. All of them had made the scriptures a matter of earnest study, and were able to preach the word acceptably to their people. Up to 1849 the entire county may be looked upon as having been a single charge, with preaching places at different points. These old-time preachers rode from place to place, often from one end of the county to the other, preaching for their people wherever they could be gathered together. Their's was not a paid ministry. There were no church houses—their "Roi fersamlings" being held at the houses of their members. Often in the summer time the preaching would be in barns. It was also customary, as many had come a considerable distance, that a meal was served to all after the preaching was over.

A church edifice was built in Brothers Valley township, near Berlin, in 1845. This is the first and therefore their oldest church house in Somerset county. The second church was built at Summit Mills, in 1846. This is a frame building, 46x110 feet, and seats 1,200 persons. The church at Meyersdale was built in 1851, the one at Berkley's in 1850. While preaching was still kept up in private houses and barns, from this time on the number of church houses continued to increase. On the margin of Edward L. Walker's map of Somerset county, published in 1859, there are drawings representing ten churches of this denomination. These, in addition to those already named, were the Glade Pike, Milford, Quemahoning (Jenner), West Salisbury, Somerset township, near David Berkey's, in Paint township, and Middlecreek. It is claimed that the congregation in Conemaugh was organized as early as 1810. In 1849 a conference was held in the church near Berlin to consider the needs of the church in the county, and a committee was appointed to divide the church, or rather the county, into districts. This committee was composed of Elders Peter Long, Andrew Spanogle and John Holsinger, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Arnold and Jacob Byers, of Virginia; George Hoke and Henry Kurtz, of Ohio. They probably received their authority from the yearly meet-

ing. They divided the county into five districts, each to be presided over by a bishop: Quemahoning, John Forney, bishop; Middlecreek, Jacob S. Hauger, bishop; Indian Creek (at that time partly in Somerset county), Jacob Berger, bishop; Berlin, Peter Kober and Michael Meyers, bishops; Elk Lick, John Berkley and Jacob Lichty, bishops, assisted by Samuel Berkley and John B. Meyers. Up to 1855 the preaching was almost entirely in the German tongue. About that time Conrad G. Lint and Peter Berkley, who had been called to the ministry in 1855, began to preach in English. Others among the younger ministers followed their example, until now the preaching is mostly in the English language.

In 1867 Rev. Conrad G. Lint was ordained as bishop, and had charge of the Elk Lick churches for several years. In 1877 the Elk Lick district was divided, Bishop Lint remaining at Meyersdale. Summit Mills was made a district, with Rev. Jonas Lichty as bishop. He was succeeded by Rev. Joel Kneagy. The new Elk Lick district, consisting of the Salisbury and Maple Glen (Peck) congregations, was first presided over by Bishop Jonathan Kelso. Bishop Kelso is a son of Rev. James Kelso, who came in Elk Lick township in 1824, and was also a minister of this church.

The Salisbury congregation first worshiped in a church at the upper bridge, where West Salisbury now is, but having outgrown this building, a large and commodious frame church was built in Salisbury at a cost of $3,200. Rev. Silas C. Keim was one of the elders of this church, as was also Rev. Nathaniel Merrill. Rev. John N. Davis, still living, was called to the ministry about 1864. The word congregation in the church government of this denomination does not always have exactly its usual meaning. A congregation may have two or three churches and preaching places. There was a preaching place at Peck's school house, belonging to the old Elk Lick district. It must have been a preaching place as early as 1850, or even earlier, and was supplied by the district ministers. John Peck, Jonas Peck, Elias Peck, Moses W. Miller, with their wives, and Daniel and Moses Peck, were the charter members. In 1880 a church was built here at a cost of $1,200. In 1887 they were organized into a congregation known as Maple Glen, with Elders John N. Davis and Lewis A. Peck as ministers. The present membership is 75. Its Sunday school was organized in 1876. Joseph B. Sell was its first superintendent.

The Greenville church was built in 1856 at a cost of $400, on land donated by George Klingaman. Among its earlier members were the Klingamans, Hochstetlers, Beals and Arnolds. It is a part of the Meyersdale congregation. Edwin K. Hochstetler is the resident minister.

According to the census of 1890, in the entire county the denomination has 2,097 communicants. The seating capacity of its churches was 10,749. The congregations of the county in 1904 were as follows: Berlin, with churches at Garrett and Beachdale; Brothers Valley, with churches at the pike, Pleasant Grove and Salem; Elk Lick, with church at Salisbury, and one preaching place without a church; Maple Glen, one church; Meyersdale, with churches there and in Greenville; Middle Creek, with churches at Middle Creek, Pleasant Hill, Kimmell, Fairview, Pletcher, Summit, and one preaching place without a church; Quemahoning, with churches at Maple Spring, Hooversville and Sipesville. The Quemahoning congregation, however, has a total of seven churches. Shade Creek congregation has churches at Scalp Level, Berkeys, Rummell, Cross Roads, Ridge and Windber, with two preaching places without churches. Summit Mills has churches there and at the Cross Road. The names given here must be understood as being the local names by which the churches are known. In the entire county there are 34 church edifices, 39 preaching places, and 26 Sunday schools, with 140 teachers and 2,159 pupils enrolled.

THE BRETHREN CHURCH.

Like other churches, the German Baptist church has had its dissensions. These reached the acute stage in 1881, and culminated in a division of the church. Somerset county was one of the centers of these dissensions, and Rev. Henry R. Holsinger, a man of great ability as a preacher, who then resided in the county, was one of the leading actors, perhaps the leading one, in the movement which led to the division of the church. The trouble mostly grew out of the stringency with which the church authorities attempted to enforce the principle of nonconformity with the world, the progressive element chafing under these restrictions of the church.

The initial step in the division of the church took place at Meyersdale, in January, 1881, when twenty-six members withdrew from that congregation. They do not appear to have wished to withdraw from the church, and made an application to be received into the Berlin congregation, which was accepted, and they were called the Meyersdale branch of the Berlin congregation, or church. On February 3d Rev. Henry R. Holsinger began to preach for them in a rented hall. When the division of the church finally came, they cast their fortunes with "the Brethren," which was the name chosen by the new organization. A church was built in Meyersdale. Rev. A. D. Gnagey was one of the preachers here. The present pastor is Rev. John H. Knepper, who has been in charge of the congregation since 1899.

The Berlin church (meaning a single congregation) retained its organization intact in the reconstruction which followed, holding the church property and endowments. It entered the new organization. A church was built in the town of Berlin, which was dedicated December 4, 1881.

The Brethren church at Salisbury was organized November 17, 1895, with thirty-two members, by Elder John C. Mackey. It had its beginning in a preliminary meeting held on November 6th of the same year, at the house of Samuel L. Livengood, those present being Mr. Livengood and wife, Stewart Smith and wife, Mrs. Peter L. Livengood and Mrs. Annie Wagner. The congregation bought the brick church that had been built by the Lutheran and Reformed churches in 1853. There is a membership of upwards of 100. Elder John C. Mackey was its first pastor.

"The Home Church," located on the farm of J. G. Kimmell, in Stony Creek township, is also a Brethren church. It was dedicated September 25, 1881, in a service conducted by Henry R. Holsinger and S. H. Basher. Among its pastors have been J. L. Kimmell and J. H. Knepper.

The Summit Mills Brethren church was organized in the fall of 1883, in the Miller school house, by Elder P. J. Brown. It began with seven members, who were John A. Miller, wife and daughter; W. H. Miller and wife, S. P. Meyers and Albert Meyers. In 1884 a church was built at a cost of $1,000. A Sunday school was organized in 1884, with 80 children attending in 1891. Membership about 100. Rev. A. D. Gnagy was the first pastor. Rev. John H. Knepper is the present pastor. John A. Miller is the elder.

There is also a Brethren congregation near Listie, but we have no other information about it. The entire membership in the county is supposed to be about 500.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

There is but one church of this communion in Somerset county. In the spring of 1826, Rev. Charles Fithian, of Fayette county, came into Jenner township and preached about a week in private houses. In the fall of the same year Elder Samuel Williams and Rev. Joshua Newbold organized a congregation of six members, who were William C. Griffith, Susannah Griffith, Abraham Sanborn, Sarah Sanborn, Elizabeth Cable and Rebecca Metzler. A church was built soon afterwards. About 1868 a new edifice was erected on the same ground. Early ministers were Elder Samuel Williams, James Williams, Joshua Newbold, David Lowe, D. C. Topping and P. Reardon. The membership is about 70.

THE MENNONITE CHURCH.

The history of the Mennonite church dates back almost to the first settlement of Somerset county. Jacob Saylor, who settled on a farm on the west side of the Castleman's river, and in full view of Meyersdale, about 1773, was a member of the Amish church, but becoming dissatisfied about some now unknown matter, he withdrew from that church. A Mennonite bishop (as the Saylor traditions say) came out from Lancaster county and ordained him to the Mennonite ministry. In his will, probated about 1796, he calls himself a Mennonite preacher. After being set apart for the ministry he organized a small congregation who worshiped at the houses of the members. An aged minister of the church who was a descendant of Jacob Saylor once told the writer that Joseph Gundy and Peter Fahrney also preached for these people. From a reference in Jacob Saylor's will to Christian Kneagey, it may be inferred that he also was a preacher of this church. The most of the early members lived in Elk Lick and Summit townships. In 1808 Mr. Gundy withdrew from the church, and for a period of about forty-five years there does not seem to have been any resident minister, or until about 1853. During this interval the congregation was served by visiting ministers, among whom were Nicholas Yantz, Joseph Bixler and Joseph Longenecker, of Fayette county; John D. Overholt, Henry Yother, Martin Louks, Christian Stauffer and Christian Shirk, of Westmoreland county; Jacob Blough, Sr., Jacob Blough, Jr., and Samuel Blough, Sr., from Conemaugh township. These ministers traveled on horseback from forty to sixty miles to serve these people. On September 6, 1853, Henry H. Blough was ordained to the ministry, and the church was reorganized with 22 members. Rev. Blough served the congregation until incapacitated by age. For a time they worshiped in the German Baptist church at West Salisbury, which they had helped build. The church at Keim was built in 1859, at a cost of $535. In 1893 it was sold to the Lutherans. The pioneer members of the church after its reorganization were John Folk, Samuel Folk, C. P. Livengood, John, Jacob and Henry Keim and Jeremiah Harshberger. The Folk church was built in 1878. Sunday schools have been maintained for thirty years. Since 1890 the church has had a phenomenal growth. Its present ministers are Bishop David Keim and Ministers D. H. Bender, G. D. Miller, H. M. Gelnet and Edward Miller, who also preach to two congregations near Grantsville, Maryland.

The Blough church is in Conemaugh township, about eleven miles south of Johnstown, and was organized about 1800. The earlier members were of the Blough, Keim, Speicher, Harsh-

berger, Gindlesperger and Foust families. The earlier ministers were Jacob Blough, Jacob Blough, Jr., and Samuel Blough. The present pastors are Samuel Gindlesperger, Levi A. Blough, Simon Lehman and Stephen D. Yoder. The present membership is 146. The first church was a log house, used also as a school house, built about 1836, which is now used as a dwelling house. The present edifice is a frame structure, built in 1860, with a seating capacity of 600. The Sunday school was organized in 1890, with 43 scholars. Levi A. Blough was the first superintendent.

The Thomas church is in Conemaugh township, and was organized about 1870. The earlier members were the Saylors, Alwines and Thomases. The pastor is James Saylor. A former pastor was Cyrus Harshberger. The congregation first worshiped in the Thomasdale school house. In 1874 a frame church was built. This was remodeled in 1905; size of church, 36x40 feet. The present membership is 96. The Sunday school was organized in 1900, with 61 scholars. Jacob Saylor was first superintendent.

The Stahl church is also in Conemaugh township and was organized in 1882. The first members were of the Livingstons, Kauffmanns, Stahls, Saylors and Weaver families. S. G. Shetler has served as pastor from the time the congregation was first organized. The first place of worship was the Miller school house, but a church was built in 1882 at a cost of $800. In 1902 it was rebuilt. It is a frame building, size 44x66 feet. The Sunday school was organized in 1895. The first superintendent was Levi Blough.

THE AMISH CHURCH.

Like the Tunkers and Mennonites, the Amish were among the pioneer settlers of the county. They have always been most numerous in Elk Lick and Conemaugh townships, although there is a sprinkling in Brothers Valley and Stony Creek, and some other townships. They have adhered more closely to their ancient customs and garb than either of the two other denominations.

There are no church records, but according to the traditions Rev. Christian Yoder, of Stony Creek, was the first resident bishop. In Elk Lick township, Peter Livengood was of the Amish church, and is said to have been a preacher, but it is also said that later on he became a Tunker. His son, Christian, was a strict member of the church, but so far as we know he was not a minister. Jacob Miller, who lived on the upper waters of Tub Mill run, was a minister of the church. He came from Berks county prior to 1787. His son, Benedict Miller, born in 1781, was also a minister. He was called to the min-

istry in 1809, and ordained as a bishop of the church in 1837. His co-ministers were Peter Miller and Yost Yoder. Rev. Jonas Beachey succeeded Miller as bishop. The time of his calling is not known, but Joel Beachey, his brother, became a bishop of the church in 1853. Both have long since passed to their reward. Moses B. Miller, a son of Bishop Benedict Miller, born in 1820, was also an Amish preacher, but removed to Cambria county. He, however, frequently preached in the county. Daniel Harshberger, and later Manasses J. Beachey, were also among the Elk Lick preachers. Jacob Stutzman, of Stony Creek, father of the "Grammar King," whose ministry must have dated as far back as 1785, also preached for the Elk Lick Amish.

These old preachers were not a paid ministry. It was a matter of duty with them. They were mostly farmers, who, on being called to the service of the church, answered the call as best they could, and no doubt often to their great inconvenience and temporal loss. It meant long rides on horseback and in all kinds of weather. Then preaching was always in German, and at the houses of the members. A meal was always served by the owner of the house before the people went home, and, as oftentimes several hundred persons were present, all of whom were welcome to come to the tables, whether members of the church or not, it is easy to see that to have preaching at one's house was quite a tax on the resources of such as were so honored. But all this was in accordance with their notions of hospitality, and it was cheerfully borne.

In Elk Lick this is somewhat changed now, for about 1882 they built themselves a church, near the Cross Road school house, in which their worship is held. In Conemaugh township a church was built in 1875, largely through the influence of the late Isaac Kauffman, who was a member of the denomination. This church is known as the Kauffman church.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

The Church of God has six congregations in Somerset county. Its membership in 1890 was 275.

The old Bethel church in upper Turkeyfoot township was organized about 1850. The first members were Josiah Gross and wife, John F. Kregar and wife, Jonathan Dumbauld and wife, A. W. Faidley and wife, Henry Kregar and wife, Andrew Schrock and wife, and Susan Younkin. A church was built in 1856, at a cost of $1,600.

The congregation at Ursina was organized in 1872, and a church was built in the following year. Its cost was $900. The first pastor was William Davis, who was succeeded by Miles Pritts.

The congregation at Draketown was organized in 1876, and the Union Bethel was built about 1880. Rev. William H. Long was the first pastor. The first deacons were John Rush and Frederick Kreger. A congregation was organized at Fort Hill in 1877, but worshiped in the school house until 1898, when a union church was built.

The Kingwood congregation of this denomination was organized in 1876, by Rev. John Hickernell, and a church was built in 1878, the cost of which was $1,800. Among the first members were C. H. Kregar and wife, Jacob Kregar and wife, and William Gerhart and wife. Its pastors have been W. B. Long, S. Woods, J. G. Bartlebaugh, J. W. Bloyd, T. S. Woods, John Gallatin, J. R. Campbell, G. D. Statler, J. W. Whisler. The present pastor is Rev. J. C. Cunningham. This church has had a Sunday school since 1878.

The Milford Church of God was organized in 1889, at Weimer's school house. In 1891 a church was built near the John Sweitzer farm, in Milford township. The charter members were Peter Dumbauld and wife, John Gahring and wife, Perry Schrock and wife, Austin Yutzey and wife, and F. B. Gahring. The pastors seem to have been the same as those of the Kingwood church.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This denomination, somewhat similar to the Methodist Episcopal church, is made up of "Charges" and "Appointments." Somerset county is divided into six charges at the present date (1906). They are as follows: Somerset Charge, with appointments at Somerset borough, Shanksville, and St. Johns, Rev. J. W. Wilson, pastor; Rockwood Charge, with appointments at Rockwood, Castleman, Mt. Zion, Mt. Union and Milford, Rev. G. A. Sparks, pastor; Fairhope Charge, Rev. G. W. Emingheimer, pastor; Hooversville Charge, with appointments at Hooversville borough, Otterbein (Shade township), Jenner (Jenner township), Sprucetown (Quemahoning township), W. R. Dillen, pastor; Bethel Charge, with appointments at Bethel borough and Foustville (Paint Creek township), Rev. M. L. Wilt, pastor; Windber Charge, with one appointment at borough of Windber, Rev. Cora Prinkey, pastor. The church conference minutes of this denomination for 1905 show a total membership and church building valuation, in the several charges, to be as follows for that year: Somerset Charge, membership, 329; valuation, $7,200. Rockwood Charge, membership, 302; valuation, $7,900. Fairhope Charge, membership, 173; valuation, $1,800. Hooversville Charge, membership, 271; valuation, $6,200. Bethel Charge, membership, 108; valuation, $3,100. Windber Charge, membership, 71; valuation, $3,500.

The Shanksville United Brethren church was organized in 1845. The original members were Daniel Spangler, Perry Spangler, Jefferson Spangler, Franklin Spangler, Christian Shank, and their wives. The first pastor was Jacob Ressler. In 1882 this society had a membership of 125, with 100 pupils in the Sabbath school. The first church building was erected in 1857, probably the first of this denomination in Somerset county. The membership is now 190. A new church was built in about 1888, costing $3,000. It is built of brick.

The United Brethren church at Jenner Crossroads was organized in 1847, by Rev. William Beighle. Among the first members were Jonas Ankeny and wife, Deborah Johnson and the Cooper family. The first pastor was John Sitman, succeeded by Rev. William Beighle. A good meeting-house was built in 1849 at a cost of $1,000.

Bethel United Brethren church in Paint Creek was organized by Rev. Daniel Shank, in 1858. The first members were David J. Lehman and wife, William Dempsy and wife, Philip Moyer and wife, John Livingstone and wife and John D. Blough and wife. The earlier pastors were Revs. Daniel Shank, Joseph Potts, Joshua Reynolds, William Long, Daniel Brinkel, John Felix, William Beighley, Cicero Wartman, Justice Pershing, David Speck and A. E. Fulton. In 1874 a house of worship was erected at a cost of $700.

Otterbein United Brethren church, of Shade township, was organized in 1858, by Rev. Daniel Shank. The first members were Joseph Lohr, Conrad Moyer, Benjamin Lape, Henry Lohr, Ephraim Lohr, Jacob Dull, John Wagner, Austin Lohr, Pierce Lohr, Adam Berkabile, together with their wives. The house of worship was erected in 1871 at a cost of $1,000.

The Rockwood United Brethren church was built in 1873, at a cost of about $1,400. Rev. John Felix was the first pastor, and was succeeded by John Buel, William Zook, J. N. Munden, B. F. Noon and others. The parsonage was built in 1882.

The Somerset United Brethren church was formed in 1888-89, and held services for a time in the Presbyterian church, but in 1890 a good brick edifice was built and dedicated in the month of June, 1891. Its cost was about $3,500. The present membership of this church is 103. In 1899, Rev. J. W. Wilson became the pastor, and is still serving on the Somerset Charge acceptably and well.

About 1848 there was a small congregation of this denomination at Salisbury. Rev. William Keyes was the minister. Among the members were Benjamin De Haven and wife and Malvina Greenawalt, with perhaps a half dozen others. It has long since ceased to exist.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

Emanuel church of this denomination, belonging to the Somerset circuit, was organized in 1815 by Revs. A. Hennig and M. Walter. Among its original members were the families of the Emmerts, Boyers, Pauls, Metzlers, Zimmermans, Cobaughs, McQuillions, and Ferners. The church was built in 1848, and remodeled in 1873. The early circuit, being a very large one, was served by three preachers at the same time.

Pleasant Hill church, of the Somerset circuit, was situated three miles east of Somerset, and in 1870 a church was built at an expense of $1,000. No record shows the first membership.

Mt. Zion church, two and one-half miles northwest of Somerset, was built in 1863. In 1881 it was repaired at an expense of $1,500. Many years prior to the building of this house devotional services were held at private houses.

St. James church, of the above circuit, located three miles southwest of Somerset, was provided with a church in 1873, at the cost of $650.

Somerset church, located at the borough of Somerset, was formed in 1877 by Rev. I. A. Smith. Among its first and active members were Jacob Lenhart, William and Henry Shaffer. Their house of worship is a very old one. It was purchased from the Methodist Episcopal church and remodeled in 1879 at a cost of $1,200. It has been served by the regular pastors of the Somerset charge.

Garrett Evangelical Association church was erected in 1882 during the pastorate of Rev. R. P. Van Meter. The building cost $1,800.

Harnedsville Evangelical Association church was built in 1876 at a cost of $600. The first minister was Rev. Mr. White, and Noah Bird the chief church official.

St. John's Evangelical Association church, the oldest on the Ben's Creek circuit, was built in 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. T. Eisenhower. Its cost was $1,700.

The Centennial church, erected in 1876, at a cost of $1,500, is located in Conemaugh township.

Mt. Tabor church was built in 1881, one mile west of Jennerstown. Its cost was $1,100. Revs. A. S. Bumgardner and E. F. Dickey were the founders. The earliest members on the Ben's Creek charge were Jacob Cover, Solomon Emert, Daniel Schneider, Samuel Lenhart, Elizabeth Lenhart, George Ray and Mr. Gonder.

The Wellersburg Evangelical Association church was erected in 1852, at a cost of $800, by Jacob Albright.

Salem Evangelical Association church was probably organized in 1843. Among the first members were Daniel and

Adam Sorber. The first church cost about $1,200, and was remodeled in 1874-5.

The Salisbury Evangelical Association church was organized by Rev. Jacob Boas in 1836. The first class leader and Sunday school superintendent was John Smith. The church was erected in 1851 at the cost of $700.

Memorial Evangelical Association church, in Quemahoning township, was formed by Rev. J. Portch in 1880, with six members. Their house of worship was dedicated in October, 1882, by Bishop H. S. Bowman, of Cleveland, Ohio. Its cost was $1,500.

When the troubles in the Evangelical Association culminated in a division of the church, all of these congregations went into the new organization, known as the United Evangelical church. The old organization, however, held all the church property. In a few cases it sold the property to the new organization, but in most of the congregations they built themselves new houses of worship. Among others there were new houses built at Somerset and Salisbury. At Salisbury enough of the members adhered to the old organization to enable it to keep up a church there.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Masonry gained an early start in Somerset county. As early as 1800, possibly even a little earlier, Somerset Lodge No. 84, A. Y. M., was organized in the town of Somerset. Not having had any access to its ancient records, even if they are still in existence, we are not able to say who its original members were. It is known that Otho Shrader, who was a member of the Somerset bar, was the secretary in 1802 or 1803. On October 6, 1802, Samuel Riddle, a member of the lodge, deeded to John Campbell, William Gore Elder, James Clark, William McDermott and Otho Shrader, as trustees of Somerset Lodge, No. 84, A. Y. M., the lot known on the plan of the borough as lot No. 81. On this a good two-story brick building was erected, in which the hall of the lodge was located. Just when this was done is not known. This building is still standing and is now the Lutheran parsonage. About 1820 Chauncey Forward was worshipful master of the lodge; John Patton, junior warden; Harmon Updegraff, senior deacon; Henry F. Snyder, secretary; and Jacob Graft, tyler. The lodge continued to work until the great wave of anti-Masonry swept over the land. This wave reached the hills of Somerset as well as about every other place in the country. Masonry and anti-Masonry became the live political issues of the time, and on this issue the politics of the country was permanently shifted from what then stood for the Democratic party to the Republican party, as it was afterward known. The contest was carried on with great bitterness and acrimony. Social, business and even church relations were severed and broken up through it. So inflamed were the minds of those opposed to Masonry that it is said that on one occasion, when the lodge was in session, their building was surrounded by an angry crowd, composed of several hundred persons, who threatened to forcibly disperse it. As they were ostracized socially, and many persons refused to do business with its members, the lodge finally ceased to work, although it is also said that they kept up an organization. It is also stated that the late Joseph A. Garman, of Stoystown, was in possession of the charter. He was the sutler of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, was captured and died a few days after being paroled or exchanged,

and the charter was lost. Frederick Gilbert, of Somerset, was the last known survivor of this lodge.

Somerset Lodge, No. 358, F. & A. M., was organized September 20, 1865. Andrew J. Colborn was its first worshipful master. His immediate successors were Rev. N. P. Kerr, William A. Garman, William H. Sanner, A. T. Ankeny, Elias Cunningham, Frank Stutzman, Henry C. Beevits, Louis C. Colborn, Jonathan H. Fritz and William J. Baer. Most of the prejudice against secret societies has died out in Somerset county, although here and there it may still be encountered. The lodge has grown strong in numbers as well as financially.

Meyersdale Lodge, No. 554, F. and A. M., was organized April 28, 1879, with eighteen charter members. The first worshipful master was Dr. William A. Garman, of Berlin.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship gained its first foothold in Somerset county with the organization of Stoystown Lodge, No. 372, chartered August 20, 1849, and which is the parent lodge in Somerset county. The charter members were Dr. Robert H. Patterson, Joseph A. Garman, David Clark, David Statler, Augustus Heffley, Josiah H. Zimmerman and Josiah Keller. Of these fathers of the order in Somerset county, Josiah Keller, Esq., now a resident of Somerset, is the sole survivor. Dr. Patterson was the first noble grand. About the time of the Civil war the lodge became dormant, but on February 23, 1870, was reorganized, and during the past thirty-six years has been one of the prosperous lodges of the county. In 1889 it lost its lodgeroom by fire, and with it most of its records before 1879. Its present membership is about fifty.

Somerset Lodge, No. 438, was instituted July 1, 1851, by Deputy Grand Master J. W. Irwin. Its charter members were John H. Cunningham, Daniel Flick, A. J. Long, H. Snyder, Robert P. Cummins, Alex. H. Coffroth, E. D. Cox and John D. Roddy. The first officers were John D. Roddy, N. G.; Robert P. Cummins, V. G.; John H. Cunningham, secretary. It was the second lodge instituted in the county. The lodgeroom was on the third floor of what used to be the William B. Coffroth building on the southeast corner of Main street and Church alley. The lodge worked until the latter part of 1861 or early part of 1862, when it suspended. This was partly caused by quite a number of its members having entered the military service during the Civil war, and partly by poor management of its finances. The lodge was reorganized January 4, 1871. The first noble grand was Alexander Stutzman. The lodge prospered from the start. In the great fire of 1872 the building in

which the lodge had its hall was destroyed, and with it the charter. A part of its records only were saved, but among them was the first minute book prior to the suspension of the lodge. About 1883 the lodge purchased a building on Main Cross street, between the public square and Union street, and fitted up the second floor as a hall. This building was destroyed by fire in 1888. The loss was partly covered by insurance. The adjoining lot, which had also been burned off, was purchased and a building covering both lots was erected. All told, the lodge has had a wonderful degree of prosperity. It has met every call for relief, and its assets now exceed $13,500. Its present membership is 169.

Hiawatha Lodge, No. 444, the third lodge in the county, at Addison, was instituted August 13, 1851, with the following charter members: Samuel R. Lupton, Nathan N. Bradfield, Ephraim White, I. W. Wilson, Charles R. Dalrymple, Jacob Kessler, Thomas J. Cooper, Henry Rishebarger, William Parr, Basil Bird, N. C. Cremer, David Hartzell, James Fuller, Alfred Mitchell. All these are supposed to be deceased, Alfred Mitchell being the last survivor. Samuel R. Lupton was the first noble grand. His successors are fifty-eight in number, twenty-five of whom are no longer living. This lodge has never suspended. Present number of members is forty-nine. Dr. A. A. Jacobs is its present secretary.

Berlin Lodge, No. 461, at Berlin, was instituted January 9, 1852. Like No. 444, it seems to rest on a foundation as firm as the eternal hills, never having ceased working. Its charter members were Washington Megahan, John Roberts, Daniel Heffley, George B. Armstrong, William H. Platt, James C. Leaphart, William P. Carroll, Thomas Stewart, William P. Foust, Walter Chalfant, Samuel S. Platt, John Paton, Lemuel J. Case, Aaron Miller, Charles Stoner, John S. Heffley, Henry Shomber, Henry F. Swope, Henry Brubaker, Josiah Zimmerman and Jonathan Statler. Of these, Washington Megahan, of Somerset, and John Roberts, of Blairsville, are the sole survivors. Eighty-three of its members have passed the chairs. The affairs of the lodge have always been managed with prudence, and it is in a flourishing condition. The present membership is ninety-one. Jacob J. Zorn is the secretary.

Ursina Lodge, No. 810, was instituted at Ursina on July 12, 1872. Its charter members were John Leslie, R. M. Freshwater, Samuel Thompson, William S. Harah, John R. Weimer, William Caldwell, Samuel Minder, Alex. Leslie, Edwards Korns, Benjamin F. Snyder, Rufus H. Dull, W. W. Wolf, I. J. Miller, N. B. Lichliter, William H. Sanner, S. R. Johnson, Joseph B. Davis, W. J. Jones, J. P. Miller, William Shaw and J. S. Peterman. Dr. William S. Harah was the first noble

grand and Norman B. Lichliter the first secretary. The present membership is seventy-one.

Confluence Lodge, No. 814, was instituted at Confluence, December 12, 1872. The charter members and officers were Frank R. Fleck, N. G.; Charles Strohm, V. G.; James Baxter, secretary; William S. Mountain, secretary; H. Valentine, treasurer; W. R. Mountain, David Morrison, Henry D. Bole, J. P. K. Shoemaker, James Richardson, Ellsworth McCleary, Samuel Neigley, Robert Wallace, James B. Cross, Manoah Tannehill, W. H. Bishop, James Klingensmith, William Kessler. In its earlier years this lodge did not prosper greatly, remaining weak in membership, but what it lacked in numbers was made good in other ways. The lodge was kept alive and in recent years has been doing quite well. Its present membership is forty-six.

Dale Lodge, No. 810, of Meyersdale, was instituted September 26, 1872. Its charter members were George W. Case, William B. Megahan, Phineas Runyan, Gillian H. Walter, Andrew J. Kegg, Herman Friedline, John Friedline, L. R. Kegg, Henry Eisfeller, W. A. Broucher, John L. Curley, Cyrus S. Walter, A. J. Case, William H. Meyers, C. G. Masters, John Gray, John S. Graves, Peter Donnelly. The first noble grand was G. W. Case. The present noble grand is John Thurkle. The secretary is C. L. De Lauter. Its membership, October 1, 1906, was eighty-four.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 982, was instituted at Salisbury, March 10, 1882. The list of its charter members has not been obtainable. The membership now is forty-four.

Holsoppel Lodge, No. 583, a new lodge, with a number that, belonging to a suspended lodge, was instituted January 10, 1890, in Benson borough. The charter members were Ephraim Swank, Charles H. Spangler, William Meyers, Richard Landers, Henry W. Holsoppel, A. E. Cassler, David Krepps, Christian Holsoppel, John Trevorow and Henry Rish. The first noble grand was Ephraim Swank. It looks as though the lodge was allowed to lapse and was reinstituted January 22, 1891.

Kingwood Lodge, No. 1010, was instituted May 6, 1891, at Kingwood, Upper Turkeyfoot township. We have no list of its charter members. The present membership is fifty-seven.

Relief Lodge, No. 1058, was instituted at Windber, July 10, 1900. The charter members were T. P. Bantley, Elmer Clark, August Johnson, S. E. Reed and J. C. Begley. Its first noble grand was T. P. Bantley. While yet a young lodge, it is quite strong, having 160 members in 1906.

Windber Encampment, No. 247, has forty-six members. There is also a Rebekah degree lodge with fifty-five members.

Rockwood Lodge, No. 1140, the youngest lodge in the

county, was instituted February 15, 1906. Its charter members were Charles F. Overacker, William H. Landis, A. G. Brantano, Edward J. Weimer, L. Percy Kipp, William B. Conway, Edward F. Ludwig, S. A. Kretchman, William W. Kipp, Edward A. Kipp, John B. Gebhart, Clarence C. Brantano, H. H. Shumaker, Gilbert H. Ash, Ephraim J. Romesburg, Joseph Romesburg, Charles Eagle, John T. Barber, George J. Stein, Elmer E. Sullivan, Harrison G. Snyder, George W. Kimmell, George F. Barclay, Joseph D. Snyder, Jacob Snyder, William H. Blackburn, A. Curtin Snyder. The first noble grand was Charles F. Overacker. The present officers are W. H. Landis, N. G.; W. H. Kimmell, V. G.; H. H. Shumaker, secretary; Jacob Snyder, treasurer.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

This organization, made up of survivors of the war for the Union, is, unless the country should, unhappily, become involved in future wars, destined, in the natural course of things, to become extinct. There are but five posts in Somerset county.

R. P. Cummins Post, No. 210, named in honor of Colonel Robert P. Cummins, of the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, was organized June 16, 1881, with thirty-one charter members. During the first year Colonel John R. Edie was post commander and Captain William M. Schrock was senior vice-commander. From the organization of the post up to 1900, 231 comrades, including the charter members, had been mustered in. Of these, thirty-seven were then deceased, sixty-two had been suspended and twenty-three were transferred to other posts, leaving a membership of 109 in 1900.

As a matter of interest we wish to add that a post had been organized here some years previously by the late Dr. Wilson C. Hicks, of Meyersdale. Some of the veterans looked upon it as being intended as much for political purposes as anything else and were hostile to it on that account. Whether this charge was true or not, it was allowed to die out. It is also the writer's impression that Dr. Hicks had been instrumental in forming such a post at Meyersdale, which was also permitted to become dormant.

Michael C. Lowry Post, No. 214, at Meyersdale, was organized July 14, 1881, with twenty-two charter members. H. C. McKinley was the first post commander. This post is named after Michael C. Lowry, of Company A, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Reuben Ferner Post, at Stoystown, was organized April

6, 1883. John W. Mostoller was the first post commander. The post has always been in a flourishing condition.

Mark Collins Post, No. 344, of Berlin, was organized June 21, 1883, with seventeen charter members. Rev. Henry F. Keener was the first post commander. Its present officers are Charles A. Floto, post commander; George Fogel, adjutant; and Jacob J. Zorn, quartermaster. Its present membership is twenty-three.

Ross Rush Post, No. 361, was organized at Ursina, July 23, 1883, with twenty-three charter members. It was named after Ross Rush, of Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AGRICULTURE—IMPROVEMENTS IN IMPLEMENTS AND METHODS.

In early days all grass was cut with the Dutch scythe. This scythe had a heel about four or five inches wide. It was sharpened on a small anvil called in German "a dengel stuck." On this the scythe was held, and with the help of a small hammer it was forged to a sharp edge. All grain was reaped with a sickle. About 1850 the Dutch scythe began to be superseded by the English scythe. This was sharpened on a grindstone, generally very much to the disgust of the small boy on the farm who, willing or unwilling, was obliged to turn the grindstone. The sickle gave way to the grain cradle, which came into use about 1840.

The first plows used were about the same as the shovel plow of the present day. Eighty years ago a plow was in use that had a wooden moldboard. A paddle had to be carried to frequently clean it from dirt. These plows had iron coulters and shares pointed or laid with blister steel. The latter had to be taken to a blacksmith a couple of times a week and sharpened. About 1825 the half patent plow, with a cast-iron moldboard, came into use. The Woodcock plow, with cast-iron point and share, for many years was a standard plow. At one time it was manufactured by the Berlin foundry.

Probably one of the first real labor-saving pieces of machinery brought into use on the farm was the wind or fanning mill for winnowing grain. This in primitive times was done by tossing it in the air and allowing the wind to blow away the chaff. With the fanning mill the farmer was possessed of a machine that enabled him to clean his grain rapidly, thoroughly and at any time. The early ones were somewhat crude and clumsy, but in time they were greatly improved. One of the best fanning mills ever used in the county was the Champion, manufactured at Somerset by Curtis Kooser about 1854. Some of these old windmills may still be found about the barns of the county.

It is said that before 1840 but little wheat was sown on any other than new ground; that is, as the first crop on land after it was cleared. Grain was threshed out with the flail, two men usually working together. It was customary to do the threshing for the tenth bushel. Twenty bushels of rye were considered an average day's work for two men. Another method of thresh-

ing grain was by causing horses to walk over it, treading it out. Some time between 1835 and 1840 a machine for threshing grain came into use which revolutionized this kind of farm work. The power was obtained by hitching four or six horses—what, for want of a better term, is here called "the engine." The horses were made to walk in a circle, setting this part of the machinery in motion. The power was conveyed to the threshing machine itself by a shaft in some machines, in others by means of a belt. With a good threshing machine all the work of this sort on a large farm could be done in a few days, whereas in doing it by means of a flail it oftentimes was a winter's work for several men. Much rye, however, for many years after the introduction of machine threshing, continued to be threshed by means of the flail. This was because the machine would tangle the straw, and perhaps otherwise injure it, which was not the case when the work was done by hand. When so done, many farmers would cut the rye straw in a cutting box, and, mixing it with chop, feed it to the stock. After 1842 a good threshing machine was manufactured by Charles Stoner at the Berlin foundry.

The first horse hay-rakes of real usefulness were brought into use about 1858. They did their work as clean as it could be done by means of the hand-rake, and were soon seen on every good farm. The best of these early horse-rakes were manufactured by the Mellinger brothers at their works about two miles east of Mount Pleasant. They were mounted on wheels and were drawn by a single horse, the driver standing on a small platform above the raking gear. A bow in front of him afforded support and enabled him to operate the rake without falling off. Horse-rakes also began to be made at Somerset by Alexander Stutzman a year or two after the introduction of the Mellinger rake. This rake was provided with a seat for the driver, but was heavy and somewhat clumsy in its construction.

According to the best information obtainable, the first mowing machine was brought into use in the county by John M. Holderbaum, of Somerset, in 1858. The machine was known as the Acme. These machines, however, did not begin to come into general use until some time after the close of the war. The same may be said of reapers, which still later became the reaper and binder, as we now know it.

The steam thresher and separator found their way into the county within the last thirty years. These, however, are usually owned by parties, who in the threshing season move from farm to farm.

It would not be possible to enumerate in these pages the many kinds of farm implements that are now found on almost every farm in the county. Neither is it possible to state the

particular year of their introduction. It may well be said that the occupation of farming has been revolutionized within the last thirty-five years, so numerous have become the labor-saving devices that are now at the farmers' disposal.

The first recorded appearance of the potato rot in Somerset county dates back to 1844. In a diary kept by Peter Welfley it is mentioned that it made its appearance in the potato patches in and about Salisbury in that year, and most probably in other parts of the county about the same time.

Seventy-five years ago the average farmer looked upon whiskey as being a very necessary adjunct in getting through the haying and harvest season, and he usually laid in a supply of a barrel or half-barrel of that commodity to tide him over this busy time on the farm. Very few of the men who worked in the fields at that time would do so unless there was a fair supply of "bitters." Such being the case, a boy, big and strong enough to carry the jug, was a part of the working force on almost every farm. From and after 1835 a strong feeling against this pernicious custom began to grow among the better class of farmers all over the county, and many of them banished the jug from their farms. In doing this they encountered much opposition from the farm laborers. John Engle, Senior, a well known farmer of that period, who resided in Elk Lick township, had occasion to build a new barn. On an appointed day, a large number of men assembled at the place to assist in raising, but when it was found that no whiskey would be supplied, so many of the men present refused to take further part in the raising that work had to be suspended, and another day appointed for doing the work. It is related that Gabriel Miller and Arthur McKinley, of Salisbury, mounted horses and canvassed Elk Lick township in search of men who would raise this man's barn without whiskey being dealt out to them. In this they were successful. The barn was raised. David Livengood and John Engle were among the first farmers of Elk Lick who banished liquor from their fields.

In Jenner, Quemahoning, Shade and the northern part of Somerset township the feeling among the farmers of 1835 had grown so strong against the use of liquor as a beverage in harvest work, that they refused it to their laborers almost entirely. A canvass that was made among the farmers showed that in Quemahoning township that on eight of the largest farms, two farmers had between them used eight quarts of whiskey, two gave "bitters," the rest refused it entirely. In Jenner township twenty farmers refused liquor, two in Somerset, and four in Shade township. This was the beginning of the movement which eventually banished liquor from the harvest field.

The application of lime marked a great era in the agricult-

ure of Somerset county. The natural fertility of the soil on many farms had begun to wane. This was particularly the case with farms that had been largely devoted to the raising of oats, thus impoverishing the soil. The farmers were taking more from the soil than they were returning to it. In 1845, Dr. William Collins (dentist) lived in Summit township. Dr. Collins, who at that time probably was looked upon as being little more than a common laborer, understood the art of burning lime. Being a man of close observation, he had learned to know that lime possessed many of the constituents and elements that the successive crops of wheat, rye, oats and corn were withdrawing from the soil, and that all that was needed to restore the equilibrium was the liberal use of lime as a fertilizer, lime possessing the property of setting free other elements already existing in certain soils, but in what may be said to be an insoluble condition as they then were. Limestone existed under nearly every hill, as did the coal wherewith to burn it. It could therefore be cheaply prepared. The trouble was, to persuade the farmers to use it. Most of them were skeptical, and feared that if the lime was applied it would ruin their land. According to Dr. Collins, Daniel Buechley was the first farmer to try it. He lived on theBurger farm, in Summit township. Jacob Yoder, an old Amish farmer, came and took away a single bushel of the lime and applied it to ground near the fence corners in one of his fields. The results in both cases justified all that Dr. Collins had said. Judge Jonas Keim and probably David Livengood were the first farmers in Elk Lick township to use lime on their farms. It is now almost universally used. Certainly a lasting debt of gratitude is due to Dr. Collins for having put the farmers of Somerset county on the right road in a matter that has been so fruitful of good results. Later in life Dr. Collins was honored with the office of associate judge, conferred largely by the votes of the farmers.

The Somerset county Agricultural Society appears to have come into existence about 1858. In that year it purchased a piece of ground along the Jenner pike, in the northern part of Somerset borough. Fairs were held up to 1861. With the coming of the war, it suspended. In 1874 it was again revived, its grounds were enlarged, and fairs were held for several years. In a financial way these were not a success. Their ground was sold for debt, and the society was allowed to lapse. Among its leading spirits were Hon. Christian C. Musselman and Hon. Edward M. Schrock. It is known that an agricultural society existed in Somerset county in 1828 and that Abram Morrison was the president. It was probably organized prior to

that year, but, beyond the fact that there was such a society, nothing further is known of its history.

As early as 1820 the more progressive farmers of the county saw the need of improving the different kinds of live stock on their farms, first giving their attention to horses. At this day, the names of the pioneers in this movement cannot be given. Among those of a later period who gave some attention to this matter of the improvement of stock was the late Samuel Barclay, of Milford township, who in his lifetime did much good work on this line, and it may be said that he ranked among the foremost farmers of the county. As far back as 1855, he brought in short-horn cattle from Kentucky. Mr. Barclay excelled in the raising of animals of mammoth size. The celebrated "Centennial Steer" came from his farm. This animal, whose weight was 4,740 pounds, was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876.

Samuel S. Flickinger, a former resident of Summit township, is also deserving of honorable mention as having devoted both time and money to the improvement of the breeds of both horses and cattle in that section of the county. About 1884 he was at the head of an association of farmers formed for the express purpose of doing work on this line. John Livengood, of Elk Lick, also was noted for his efforts toward improvement of stock. His period of activity was from 1820 to 1830.

Of men still living, Peter Heffley, of the Highland farm, near Somerset, has probably done more and expended more money in the way of improving the farm stock of the county than any one else. This is notably so as regards horses.

The sugar camp is a feature on many of the farms of the county. As with every other item that goes to make up the occupation of the Somerset county farmer, there has been a process of evolution going on in the making of maple sugar. Seventy-five or eighty years ago, there was scarcely a decent sugar camp in the county. Two forked posts were set in the ground, a strong piece of timber was laid across them, to which strong chains were attached to hold up the large iron kettles in which the sugar water was evaporated. The water was collected in small troughs made from the halves of tree trunks cut to a length of about two feet, split, and hollowed out. Dry wood, prepared the previous fall, was the fuel used for evaporating the water. The boiling required the attention of one person through both the day and night. After enduring all the smoke attendant on the process, the attendant would be rewarded with a small quantity of a dark quality of sugar, or syrup. With the introduction of coal as a fuel, there were improvements in the process. The kettles were walled in a furnace, which was protected by a comfortable building. The

water was now collected in wooden vessels, known as keelers. These have since been superseded by pails made from galvanized iron. In earlier days a small hole was bored into the trunk of the sugar tree. A spile made from a piece of elder wood from which the pith had been removed, was inserted, through which the water reached the keeler, or pail, drop by drop. The elder spile is now generally superseded by one made of metal.

About 1858, large iron pans came into use instead of the kettles. In the best of the camps there are devices for regulating the flow of the water into the pans as fast as it evaporates. To the writer it appears that Jacob S. Livengood, of Elk Lick township, was the first to introduce such a device. This was about 1857. Great attention is now paid to keeping all vessels used clean. This is really the secret in the manufacture of the fine grade of maple sugar now produced. In a good season the yield for the entire county has been known to exceed a million and a quarter pounds. For many years Elijah Livengood, of Elk Lick township, has been recognized as the "Sugar King," his camp producing as much as 22,000 pounds in a season. The Walker camp, near Shanksville, produces nearly as much.

In January, 1889, Hon. Norman B. Critchfield, of Jenner township, became the representative of Somerset county in the State Board of Agriculture, chosen as such by a local association of farmers in Jenner township. In the summer following, Mr. Critchfield issued a call to the farmers of the county to meet at the court house on a fixed day to take the necessary steps for the organization of a Farmers' Institute in Somerset county. Among the representative farmers present were A. J. Boose, of Summit township; Milton W. Beachey, Samuel A. Beachey, Norman B. Hay, of Elk Lick township; Philip K. Moore, of Middlecreek; H. J. Hoffman, Jenner township; Jacob S. and William H. Miller, of Quemahoning township; Valentine Hay, of Somerset; George C. Lichty, William H. Stahl, Jeremiah Miller, Peter Miller, William H. Hay, of Jefferson township; John C. Gnagy, of Somerset township, and A. J. Sembower, of Upper Turkeyfoot township. As the resident member of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Critchfield had the direction of the work up to the time that he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture. The first institute was held at Somerset in January, 1890. Its work was taken up with great enthusiasm, and it was a pronounced success. An agricultural society was organized at the same time, which has ever since maintained its organization.

A session of this Institute has been held at Somerset every year since 1890. But, in order to give the largest possible num-

ber the benefit of them, for some years past there have also been sessions held at different other points of the county. These gatherings of the farmers are popular, and wherever held are largely attended. They mark a new era in the agriculture of Somerset county. As the result of these Institutes the employment of better methods have been noticeable ever since 1890. More convenient and better appointments are to be found in the farm homes of the county, and the progress made in every direction is quite apparent.

The Meyersdale Fair and Racing Association was organized in 1901, and has held a fair each year since.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

COAL, IRON, FIRE BRICK, LUMBER, ETC.

At this day it is not known where or when the first coal was discovered in Somerset county. In 1774 one John Stump had a survey made for a tract of land on top of the hill just west of the little mining village of Keystone, in Summit township, that is called "Coal Bank" in the survey. The land is underlaid by the great Pittsburg coal seam. This name applied so early to a land survey would indicate some knowledge of the existence of coal there. The traditions on this subject are that here and there, and probably long before 1800, coal was discovered and that blacksmiths, living a good many miles away from such a discovery, would go and contract with the owner of the land on which it was, for the privilege of digging such quantity as they needed. In their ignorance of the geological formations, they did not know that perhaps the very site of their smithies might be underlaid with coal. The first discovery of coal in Brothers Valley township is supposed to have been on the Countryman farm; the time is not known. As late as 1810 blacksmiths at Somerset procured their coal from this mine, hauling it a dozen or more miles, when it exists all about Somerset.

Solomon Glotfelty settled in Elk Lick township about 1773, and was probably the first blacksmith in the township. It is a well attested fact that he procured the coal supply for his smithy from the Samuel Brown farm, then owned by Philip Hare, part of which is on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. He was accustomed to send a boy after it with a sack, and horse on which to pack it. The first known opening of a coal mine in Elk Lick township was on the Fadeley farm, immediately north of the Livengood Mill farm. The date is not known.

The first farms or tracts of land that were bought anywhere in Somerset county, west of the Allegheny mountains, solely as a matter of speculation or investment on account of the coal underlying them, were bought in 1853, and were in the Salisbury coal basin. The purchasers were J. Philip Roman and Norman Bruce, of Cumberland, Maryland. These farms are partly in Elk Lick and partly in Summit townships. They were purchased on options of six months, Jacob Brown, an attorney of Cumberland, securing them. The following are the farms as they were known in 1853: The Peter Saylor

farm, 190 acres, consideration $8,170; the Samuel J. Miller farm, 100 acres, $5,000; the Peter Maust farm, 100 acres, $6,000; the Jacob Yoder farm, 232 acres, $12,000; the John B. Meyers farm, 134 acres, $8,000; the Samuel Flickinger farm, 338 acres, $25,000; and the Jonathan Lichty farm, 338 acres, $16,000. Total acreage of 1,447 acres, and a total payment of $80,187.

For purely agricultural purposes these farms rank among the best in Somerset county. All of them are underlaid with the great Pittsburg seam of coal. The prices paid for these farms was an unheard of one for those days, and was a theme for conversation everywhere; yet, when the real value of coal lands, such as these were, is considered, they were simply given away. The Flickinger farm contained a smaller farm that Mr. Flickinger had bought years before from John Moyer, who had removed to Ohio. So great was the sum he realized from the sale to Bruce and Roman, that he thought perhaps he had not paid Moyer enough, so he carried a thousand dollars of the money to Ohio and gave it to him.

These farms were probably purchased on the assumption that the Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad would be speedily constructed, when there would be little trouble in selling them at a large advance, but the construction of that road was distant almost twenty years in the future. Both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Roman died before the lands could be realized on. About the same time, David Livengood, of Elk Lick township, sold 110 acres of the Flog Hill farm to F. B. Tower, of Cumberland, Maryland, and D. W. C. Tower, of New York, for $7,000. This was also a coal deal. It is the writer's impression that this was the first sale of the two. With these two transactions, there were no further sales of coal lands for many years.

The completion of the Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad in 1871, and of the Salisbury and Baltimore railroad in 1876, were the keys that unlocked these doors of nature's store house in the southern part of Somerset county. In 1868-69 Hon. Hiram Findlay and Michael Hay, of Salisbury, believing that the time could no longer be far distant when the county would have railroad facilities, began the purchase of coal lands. They secured several thousand acres in Elk Lick township, paying some money down and the balance on payments. To realize on their venture required the construction of a railroad from Salisbury to some point near Meyersdale. Associating with them John Anspach, of Philadelphia, they succeeded in getting it under way, but the hard times following the panic of 1873 delayed both the completion of the road and the sale of the lands. Mr. Findlay and Mr. Hay, to whom the Salisbury and Meyersdale coal field owes so much, reaped no benefit from their efforts to bring

the coal of this region in touch with the market. These were for others.

The coal field between Meyersdale and the Maryland line is designated in the geological reports as the Salisbury coal basin, that town being near its center. The field, and particularly the northern end of it, is also known as the Meyersdale coal region, the basin, so far at least as its Pittsburg seam, lying entirely to the south of Meyersdale. The mining of coal in a commercial sense in Somerset county dates from the opening of the Keystone mine by the Keystone Coal and Manufacturing Company in 1872. The company was chartered in 1870. As the township lines then were, this mine was in Elk Lick township, and about two and a half miles southwest of Meyersdale. Through this opening the coal on the David Lichty farm in Elk Lick township was brought out. The village of Keystone, which is the first mining village in the county, grew up about this mine. At this time the Salisbury railroad was not yet constructed, and in order to get out their coal the company built a narrow-gauge road from their mine to Keystone Junction, about two miles east of Meyersdale. As the loaded mine cars came out of the mine they were made up into trains and run to the junction, where the company had a tipple. Some time after the completion of the Salisbury railroad the narrow-gauge road was abandoned. The principal stockholders in the company, which since 1878 has been known as the Keystone Coal Company, at the time of its organization were Henry Thomas Weld, William J. Baer, George F. Baer, Henry F. Stiles (president), William Brace and others. Mr. Brace was the first superintendent of the company. This company has ceased to mine coal, its coal being mined on royalty by others.

The Cumberland-Elk Lick Coal Company's Shaw mines are at Romania, about two miles from Meyersdale, on the Salisbury branch road. The first coal was shipped from them in 1875. They are the second mines opened in the entire region. At the present time mine No. 1 is one of the best equipped mines in this field. It is well drained and has an electric haul over 10,000 feet in length. Cutting machines driven by electricity are used. Mine No. 2 is on the opposite side of the ravine and has only been opened within the last four or five years. It also uses electric power. In 1886 the company began the building of coke ovens and has one hundred in operation. The lands of this company are the same that were purchased by Bruce and Roman in 1853. Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, was the first president of the company and Alonzo Chamberlin, of Meyersdale, vice-president. He was also superintendent of the mines, which are better known as the Shaw mines, from 1875 to 1899. Neither this company nor the Keystone ever opened a company store.

In 1877 John Anspach opened the first mine in that part of the field about Salisbury on the well known Abraham P. Beachey farm. Other openings followed these, giving employment to hundreds of miners, and all of this section has shown a great growth in population.

In the Berlin field, so far as can be ascertained, the first mine from which coal was shipped was opened by Thomas Price in 1875. Samuel Adams opened a mine on the Berlin branch in 1876. These mines were not operated very extensively. More extensive were the Althouse mines, opened in 1899, and the mines of the Pine Hill Coal Company, also opened in 1899. This company had 2,200 acres of coal land in Brothers Valley that had been purchased or optioned by Isaiah Good, Norman E. Knepper and Daniel B. Zimmerman, of Somerset, and who were the principal stockholders of the company. There are two mines, known as Lottie Nos. 1 and 2, so named after a daughter of Mr. Good. The village that grew up about these mines is known as Goodtown. At the time they were sold to the Somerset Coal Company their daily output was between five and six hundred tons.

The Listie Coal and Manufacturing Company was the pioneer company in the region north of Somerset. Its holdings of 2,200 acres, about four miles northeast of Somerset, were purchased from William J. Baer, who had acquired the lands or mineral rights from farmers. The company began operations in 1893, the first shipment of coal being made March 1, 1893. Simon Krebs, the head of this company, was fully conversant with the business of mining coal and went about the work in a systematic manner. Before purchasing they satisfied themselves by a careful analysis of the value of this coal. Practical tests demonstrated that it was equal to the best steam-producing coal found anywhere in the United States. It is known as the Listie smokeless coal. Yet the company found almost insurmountable obstacles in obtaining a foothold in the eastern markets for their product, and less tenacious men would have given it up in disgust. The coal was condemned again and again, even by those who it was thought would give it a fair trial. Mr. Simon Krebs, the principal owner and manager, finally visited Baltimore, Philadelphia and other eastern cities and insisted on having tests made of the coal, with himself superintending the firing. The result was that the Listie company had no further trouble in marketing its full product, and incidentally some well paid employes in the establishments in which the tests were made lost their places. After operating its mines successfully until 1901, the Listie company sold its holdings to the Somerset Coal Company. After 1893 other mines were opened along the line of the Somerset & Cambria railroad, until

the coal trade in this field had attained very respectable dimensions, but these were only the forerunners of a greater era in the history of the development of the county's vast mineral resources.

What has been said is only a sketch of the beginnings of the coal industry in Somerset county. This industry, like everything else, must pass through a period of growth and development, which in this case has required more than a quarter of a century. These earlier mining operations, while they contributed largely to the material interests of the county, were only the pioneers of the gigantic interests which have sprung up in our coal fields since 1895.

About 1894 the Berwind-White Coal Company began to take options on coal lands in Paint, Shade and Conemaugh townships. This was mostly done by J. S. Cunningham, who spent several years in the work, having secured about thirty-five thousand acres, which has since been increased to more than fifty thousand acres. The company in 1897 began operations toward the development of their holdings. Within two and a half years a group of mines known as Eureka Mines Nos. 30 to 38 was opened and thoroughly equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances known to the business; houses for miners were built, and the town of Windber was platted and laid out. The first coal was shipped from mine No. 30. During the two first years about six hundred acres were mined and upward of 2,500,000 tons of coal were thrown upon the world's markets. Yet this was only a beginning for this great corporation, whose output has reached 6,000,000 tons a year.

Judge William J. Baer, of Somerset, held options on 9,000 acres of land in Somerset and Lincoln townships, a small part being in Quemahoning township. These were taken up by A. L. G. Hay in his own name, in the spring of 1889, but for Judge Baer. Judge Baer opened a mine at Kimmelton and a second one at Mostoller Station. In the summer of 1899 these lands were sold to the Reading Coal and Iron Company, who at once commenced operations on a large scale. In 1902 the Somerset Coal Company, a corporation with a capital of $4,000,000, absorbed the following of the smaller companies: Cumberland and Summit Coal Company; Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Company (Shaw mines); Benjamin Thomas Coal Company; the Wilmoth Coal Company; Duncomb and Hocking Coal Company (Hamilton mine), in Elk Lick township; Ehlen Coal Company, Chapman and Tub Mill Run mines in Elk Lick township; Pine Hill Coal Company; W. D. Althouse & Co., in Brothers Valley; Enterprise Coal Company, Garrett; Wilson Creek Coal Company, in Black township; Casselman Coal Company, in Upper Turkeyfoot township; Listie Mining and Manu-

facturing Company, of Somerset township; Stuart Coal Company, of Quemahoning township. This consolidation took in sixteen companies and about one-third of the mines in the county, there being fifty-three mines operated in Somerset county in 1902.

About the same time this company also acquired 20,000 acres of coal land in Somerset, Lincoln and Jenner townships, and 15,000 acres in Stony Creek township.

The holdings of the W. K. Niver Company are mostly in Brothers Valley township, where they acquired 15,000 acres of coal land in 1901. This body of mineral lands lies between Berlin and Stony Creek postoffice, on the Bedford pike, and was optioned in 1900 by Z. T. Kimmell, S. P. Brubaker, F. B. Collins, A. C. Floto, G. P. Brubaker and J. J. Hoblitzell, of Meyersdale. Development of the lands was at once commenced and several openings were made. A part of the coal here can be mined by slope, but a part must be taken out by shaft. At Pen Mar No. 2, near McDonaldton, a shaft 360 feet deep was completed in 1903. Fifteen months after its commencement this mine has a capacity of 2,000 tons per day. The W. K. Niver Company also has a fine mining plant at Niverton, in Elk Lick township, opened in 1898. The company, however, had the misfortune to have one of their mines in Elk Lick township take fire in 1902 and a considerable acreage of coal has been destroyed.

The Boswell mines of the Merchants' Coal Company in Jenner township, were formally opened in 1902. This is a model mining plant, and everything about it is on a magnificent scale. There is a 1,300-foot steel viaduct ninety feet above the creek, equipped with six tracks. The tipple is also built of steel.

The Quemahoning Coal Company is the only one of the larger coal companies that is owned by home capitalists. It was organized in 1902. Daniel B. Zimmerman is president; W. Park Kooser, treasurer; Charles J. Harrison, secretary. Directors: Isaiah Good, Francis J. Kooser, Lincoln Meyers and Philip Moore. The company owns 4,000 acres of coal lands and mineral rights. Its principal openings and mines are at Ralphton. Mine No. 1 is located on the Frederick Buelman farm. The plant is equipped with electric haulage and machinery. The daily output of mine No. 1 is from ten to twelve hundred tons. Mine No. 2 is on the Jerome Stufft farm, and has a daily capacity of about 500 tons. The third mine is a drift mine on the Noah Biesecker farm. The company owns 400 steel cars with a total capacity of twenty thousand tons. Individually, Daniel B. Zimmerman has large interests in 3,500 acres of coal lands in Black township; 5,000 acres in Somerset township;

2,500 acres near Pine Hill, and 2,000 acres of smokeless coal in Shade township.

The Ursina Coal Company acquired 7,000 acres of coal lands and mineral rights near Ursina in 1901, and at once proceeded to develop the property. A new town (Humbert) sprang up, which became the center of busy industry until the summer of 1906, since which there have been persistent rumors that the vein of coal worked was a freak in the coal measures, and was showing signs of failing.

It is not to be supposed that Somerset county has been free from troubles incident to disputes between capital and labor. Of these there have been more than enough, but in one way or another they were always adjusted without any serious disturbance of the public peace, until the great strike inaugurated in December, 1903. This was the culmination of difficulties between the Somerset Coal Company and the Merchants' Coal Companies, and their miners. Upwards of 3,000 men were involved in this strike, which was marked by scenes of disorder, riot and bloodshed, even to the extent of murder, such as the county had never before witnessed. The centres of these disturbances were the boroughs of Garret and Boswell.

When the coal companies found that their men would not return to work on the terms of the companies, they took steps to resume operations in their mines by bringing men from other places, and in this, in spite of the resistance of the men on strike, they were finally successful. On January 17 the town of Boswell was the scene of a riot in which George W. Saylor and John Long, deputy sheriffs, were severely wounded, and William Begley, chief deputy sheriff, was slightly wounded. Four of the strikers were also wounded. Some twenty-five of the rioters were arrested and committed to jail. At Garret and in the region about Meyersdale at least two murders resulted from this strike. After the first six months there was no uncertainty as to what the outcome would be, but the strike covered a period of sixteen months before the union would declare it off, and then only after upwards of $300,000 had been expended in sustaining it.

In the spring of 1906 the miners of the Berwind-White Company at Windber went on a strike, and the town was the scene of a bloody riot on April 16, 1906, in which three persons were killed and many were wounded. Two of the killed were rioters, and one was an innocent twelve-year boy, who was struck by a stray bullet. Twenty-one of the rioters were convicted at the September quarter sessions. Nothing that we are aware of was gained through this strike, in which almost 3,000 men were involved.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

In any record of the growth of the iron industry in Pennsylvania, Somerset county must not be left out of the account. Some of the first efforts to manufacture the metal from the raw material were made in this county. While they were not successful in establishing the business on a lasting or even a growing basis, enough was done to prove that we have the resources for one of the most important means of industrial development. On this subject James M. Swank, of the *Iron Age,* a high authority, has the following to say:

"Shade furnace was built in 1807 or 1808, and was the first iron establishment in Somerset county. It was built on the banks of Shade Creek, about forty rods below the junction of the Clearshade and Darkshade creeks. David Rodgers, an old resident of Shade township, informed me many years ago that it was built by Gerhart & Reynolds upon land leased from Thomas Vickroy. Being in debt, their furnace and lease were sold to Charles Ogle and (Peter) Kimmell, of Somerset. They were succeeded by Thomas Gaghegan, who gave way to one Dunlap, when the property reverted to Thomas Vickroy. In November, 1813, Vickroy advertised Shade furnace for sale at a great bargain. A sale was effected in 1819, to Mark Richards, Anthony S. Earle and Benjamin Johns, of New Jersey, constituting the firm of Richards, Earle & Co., who operated the furnace down to about 1830."

"In 1820 they built a forge called Shade, three-fourths of a mile below the furnace, which was carried on by William Earle for four or five years, and afterwards by John Hammer and others. In 1849 it made thirty tons of bars. The furnace was continued at intervals by various proprietors until the close of 1858. Daniel Weyand, of Somerset, was the last owner."

"About 1811 Joseph Vickroy and Conrad Piper built Mary Ann Forge, on Stony creek, about five miles below Shade Furnace, and a half mile below the mouth of Shade creek, The forge was named after Mr. Piper's wife, who was a daughter of Thomas Vickroy and a sister of Joseph Vickroy. David Livingstone was subsequently the owner and operated it several years. Richard Geary, father of Governor John W. Geary, was at one time employed at the forge in a clerical capacity."

"Pig iron was sometimes packed on horseback to this forge from Bedford county, the horses taking salt from the Conemaugh salt works and bar iron as a return load."

"In 1809 or 1810 Peter Kimmell and Matthias Scott built a forge for the manufacture of bar iron on Laurel Hill creek, in Jefferson township, in the western part of Somerset county. Mr. Kimmell shortly afterwards withdrew, and the establishment was run by Mr. Scott. Subsequently it passed into the hands of Henry Benford and Jacob Ankeny, and ceased operations in 1815. Supplies of pig metal were obtained from Bedford county."

"About 1810, Robert Philson erected a catalan forge on Castleman's river, in Turkeyfoot township. The ore was mined

in the immediate vicinity or hauled from Laurel Hill. It made blooms and bar iron directly from the ore—a most tedious and expensive process, as well as a most primitive method. It was the only forge of the kind in the county. The enterprise was a bad investment, ceasing operations about 1823."

"The next furnace in the county was Jackson furnace, near the Pittsburg turnpike, on Laurel Hill, built by Irwin Horrell, Philip Murphy and Charles Ogle about 1825. It was unsuccessful in their hands. About 1833, Joseph and William Graham again put it in blast, only to be overcome by speedy disaster."

In 1832 there were three furnaces and forges in the county. Rockingham furnace, two miles above Shade furnace, on Shade creek, was built in 1844 by John Foust, and subsequently operated by Custer & Little. Somerset furnace, at Forwardstown, was built by Huber, Linton & Meyers, in 1846, and was afterwards owned by Ross Forward. The furnace at Wellersburg was built in 1855 by the Union Coal & Iron Company, organized in 1854. When in active operation it is said to have had a monthly capacity of three hundred tons. The furnace does not seem to have been operated continuously, and eventually passed to the ownership of Ross Forward, of Somerset, who abandoned it about 1866. Years ago, in localities away from Wellersburg, it was a matter of common report that the immediate cause of its abandonment was that while in blast the furnace had chilled.

In connection with the development of the mineral resources of that part of Somerset county in which this furnace was located, it may be said that as early as 1808 the Juniata Stone Coal Company owned land in Southampton township, which land was afterwards sold by Dr. John Anderson, of Bedford, as trustee of the company.

Next to coal mining, the manufacture of fire brick is one of the most important industries of the county. The Savage Fire Brick Company was composed of John J. Hoblitzell, John Hocking, of Meyersdale, and W. D., John, James and Jasper N. Porter, of Pittsburg. In 1893 Mr. Hoblitzell and his two sons became sole owners. The first plant of the company was erected at Keystone Junction, ten miles east of Meyersdale. The company has 2,800 acres of land. Its fire clay mines are the most extensive in the United States, the clay in many places being from seven to twenty-five feet in thickness. One of the finest silica quartz quarries in the state is located on the company's lands. The principal plants of the company are located at Keystown Junction and at Williams Station, on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The Keystone plant, which is the largest, was destroyed by fire May 15, 1898. It was immediately rebuilt and equipped with all modern appliances known to the business, and is now one of the finest plants in the country.

It covers 28,000 square feet. The buildings are of brick. There are eight kilns, with a daily capacity of 40,000 brick. The Williams plant covers 8,000 square feet, and has a daily capacity of from 16,000 to 20,000 brick. The brick made by the Savage company are known over almost the entire world. At one time the company turned out millions of building brick, but of late years has confined its product to fire brick. In 1902 J. I. Hoblitzell and others disposed of their interests to Johnstown and Pittsburg capitalists for a sum approximating $250,000. Scott Dibert is president of the new company.

There is also an extensive brick plant at Williams Station that has been operated by Welsh, Gloninger & Co. for a number of years past. There are also brick plants at Windber and Boswell.

LUMBER.

Before its settlement, except as to those parts known as the Glades, Somerset county was a vast forest, abounding in all kinds of hard and soft woods common to its latitude. The first attempts toward developing the lumber industry on anything like a commercial scale were made in what is now Ogle township, and in Northampton township.

In 1848, George D. Wolf and William J. Baer, who had large timber interests in Ogle (then Paint) township, erected what are known as the Ashtola mills for the sawing of lumber. For its day it was an extensive plant, and was operated for a number of years. Its owners, however, were greatly hampered from lack of transportation facilities in getting their product to market. About the same time Henry Thomas Weld put up the Southampton mills, in Southampton township. The lumber cut here was hauled in wagons to Cumberland, Maryland. These mills have been abandoned for a number of years.

It was not until after the county had been penetrated by railroads that the development of this industry really began. In 1880 the firm of Dill, Watson & Co. began operations as the largest producers of lumber in the county. Their timber lands were in Greenville township, but their mills were in Elk Lick township, at Boynton. In 1882 their mills cut over 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The supply of timber becoming exhausted, the plant has long since been abandoned. Large as this plant appeared when it was in operation, it has since been eclipsed by the plants of E. V. Babcock & Co., in Paint and Ogle townships. This great firm began operation in 1897, after having acquired the Ashtola property of near 7,000 acres, on which it was estimated that there was 150,000,000 feet of timber. The holdings of the firm have since been increased to about 17,000 acres. The mill at Ashtola has a capacity of 4,000,000 feet per month. The

mill at Arrow cuts 3,000,000 feet per month. The other mills of the company bring its output up to over 100,000,000 feet per annum.

Charcoal, as produced in Somerset county, may be said to be a byproduct of the lumber industry, as not much timber enters into its production that is fit for lumber. The pioneer in this business was the late David Hess, who began operations near Somerset in 1874. James McKelvey, of Somerset, his son-in-law, succeeded him about 1880, and since then has produced upwards of eight thousand carloads of charcoal. At the present time Mr. McKelvey is not interested in the business in Somerset county.

Samuel Fox, of Somerset, also engaged in the business about 1880. His son, Edward L. Fox, is his successor, and the Fox interests have been large producers of charcoal. Cyrus Berkeybile, of Shade township, is also a large producer. While this industry had its start in Somerset township, it has been carried on at so many points along the Somerset & Cambria railroad that they cannot be enumerated.

The manufacture of shook was begun about 1863, and came to be of considerable importance at one time. The persons most largely interested in the business were Lew A. Turner, of Pine Hill; John and William Smith, of Salisbury, and Ezra Dunham, all of whom operated a number of shops in different parts of the county. The market for their products was among the sugar planters of Cuba, and other sugar producing West India islands. The business would have been a profitable one had it not been for the chronic state of war that prevailed in Cuba. As it was, bankruptcy and failure was the outcome of almost every venture made in this field. The industry has long since died out.

In 1899 there were forty-three manufacturing establishments of various kinds that fell within the scope of the factory laws. These employed 711 male and 83 female operatives.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CRIMINAL HISTORY OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Like every other community, Somerset county has its criminal history, and this in its graver phase may be said to date back to within a few years of the first settlement of the county.

It seems quite certain that two murders were perpetrated within what is now Somerset county during the Revolutionary period. Of the one there is some documentary evidence; of the other, while there may be documentary evidence in existence, what we know of it rests entirely on tradition, but at the same time this is well supported. Which of these two crimes occurred first, is a matter that cannot now be told. The one must have been committed on or near the "Old Ferner farm," and within three miles of Somerset. Mrs. Susan Ferner, a daughter of Abraham Good, an early owner of this farm, and who was living as late as 1870, said that when she was a little girl a grave was pointed out to her which was said to have been that of a child that had been killed, either through the malice or perhaps the carelessness of a servant. This was all she knew of the matter, and gave neither names nor dates.

In the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council for September 17, 1778, we find this:

> Ordered that John Armstrong of the county of Cumberland Esq'r, Bernard Daugherty and James Martin both of the County of Bedford Esq'rs, Archibald McClean of the County of York Esq's & John Hubley of the county of Lancaster Esq'rs, be appointed & commissioned to try & determine according to Law & the Custom of this commonwealth a certain Henry Bunthunt, Alias Henry Bunter now confined in the gaol of the County of Bedford Laborer charged with having killed & murdered a certain Daniel Wencil Son of a certain John Wencil of the said County of Bedford.

An examination of the names on the assessment lists of Bedford county, and covering a period of several years, discloses the name of but one John Wencil, or Wensel, and he resided in Quemahoning township. In fact, his name appears in the very first assessment made for Bedford county. The farm that has been referred to was in the Quemahoning township of that day, and now is in Somerset township. It is probable that this John Wencil was the son-in-law of John Penrod, a hunter, who was here when Herman Husband came in 1771. There can therefore be no reasonable doubt but what this murder was committed in what is now Somerset township, in the year 1778. The prisoner was found guilty, for in the minutes of the council of October 29, 1778, we find that it was ordered that

he be executed on Saturday, the fourteenth day of November, next, and that a warrant be issued to the sheriff of the county of Bedford for the said purpose, and as the minutes do not show that any reprieve was granted, it is to be assumed that the sentence was carried into effect.

The scene of the other murder of this period was in Elk Lick township. While there is some difference in details, all accounts we have of this tragedy agree thus far. Captain William Tissue was one of the pioneer settlers of Elk Lick township, and for those times he was a man in fairly good circumstances. He had a wife and at least three children, and lived on what is still known as "the Sullivan place," part of which farm lies in full view of Salisbury. It is, or was, a farm of five hundred acres, and at that time the buildings on it seem to have been in the hollow on the northwest corner, and back of the sugar camp on the present Lloyd Beachey farm.

On one of his eastern trips, Captain Tissue had purchased a German Redemptioner, or indentured servant, who was sold for the payment of his passage money from the Fatherland, as was the custom in those days. This man he brought home with him. After this German servant had lived at the Tissue home for some time, taking advantage of the absence of Captain Tissue, he murdered Mrs. Tissue and an infant daughter, and, to conceal the crime, set on fire the house, which was destroyed. The two sons of Captain Tissue, who were small boys, he had taken from the house and shut up in the stable or barn. Some accounts are that he had in some way mutilated their tongues, so that they would not be able to tell what had taken place, but of this there is no certainty. Both these boys, whose names were John and James, lived to be tolerably old men, and it is admitted by those who have information derived from persons who knew them, that they were not entirely possessed of all their faculties. It is not supposed that this German murderer meant to kill the innocent babe. His own account after his arrest, we believe, was that the child was asleep in its cradle at the time that he fired the house, and that when he took the boys to the stable he forgot about the baby until after being in the stable for some time, and that when he did think of it he tried to rescue it, but that it was then too late, the fire having made so much headway that he could no longer enter the house, but that through a window he had seen that the child had got out of its cradle and was crawling under the bed. If the murderer himself gave any reason after his arrest for the perpetration of this dreadful crime, such reason has not come down to our time, and the motive that prompted it must remain a matter of surmise. All accounts agree that Captain Tissue was away from home at the time, but they do not agree

as to the cause of his absence. One account is that he was absent on military service, which certainly must have been with some ranging company on the frontier, that word of the tragedy was sent him, and that he returned home and assisted in running down and arresting the murderer, who, in the pursuit, was fired on and wounded in the foot. Some say that Captain Tissue himself took the murderer to Bedford and placed him in jail, and also that he maltreated him. While there was certainly great provocation for such a thing, it is not very probable that he did anything like that. It is quite certain, however, that the murderer had in some way been wounded, and this most likely happened in effecting his capture, as already stated. He was never brought to trial, but died in Bedford jail. There is nothing improbable in the statement that Captain Tissue was absent from his home on military duty when this murder occurred, and what has thus far been said is as well supported as tradition well can be.

There is, however, another version derived from a person born about 1790 and reared on a farm within one mile of where this event took place, and who heard it talked of in the family of her parents when young, which in substance is that Captain Tissue was assisting in some farm work on what we in our time know as the "John Keim" farm, in Elk Lick township, and remained there for the night. The distance from his own house was less than two miles. During the night he woke up and noticing a great light in the direction of his house, he at once went to see what the matter was, and found his house destroyed and his wife and child dead. This has been so circumstantially related that it is entitled to about as much credence as the other account that his absence was on account of military service.

The time when this murder occurred is also involved in obscurity. It is known that Captain Tissue married a second wife, whose maiden name was Huldah Rush, but how long after the murder of the first wife this second marriage took place is not known, but certainly there must have been at least some interval of time. William Tissue, Jr., was a son of the second wife. His name was placed on the assessment list in the fall of 1801, and for him to have then been of the age of twenty-one years he could not have been born later than some time in the year 1780. But for several years previous to 1802, when the name of the elder Tissue appears on the list, it is followed three times by the word "ditto," to indicate as many different tracts of land owned by him, and then follows the name of William Tissue, written out in full, but without the "Jr." attached, once or twice with land and a horse and cow, and once or twice with the live stock only. It should be noted

that live stock is also assessed on the line where the name is first written, and also more of it. If we are to conclude from this that the assessment stands for two William Tissues, as it certainly does for the year 1802, then the year of the birth of the younger William Tissue might easily have been as early as 1777. The elder William Tissue, in his will, names all of his children, and if this is in the order of their age, then his daughter Elizabeth was the eldest child of the second wife, instead of William. The time of the murder could not well have been later than 1779, and it may easily have happened as early as 1774 or 1775, or at any time between the years 1774 and 1780. That such crime was perpetrated in Elk Lick township about the period named, there can be no doubt.

MURDER OF ELDER JACOB GLESSNER.

Nearly all the pioneer ministers of the Lutheran and Reformed churches were men of piety and learning, whose Godly lives did honor to the Master's service in which they labored. But there were also wolves in sheep's clothing who traveled over the country deceiving the unwary. Sometimes they were men who had really been ordained to the ministry, but who had lapsed into evil ways and had been disowned by the authorities of the church where they were best known. In other cases they were outright imposters who never had been licensed to preach the gospel and administer the holy sacraments. In most cases they were men who were of good address and who were possessed of a fair education, and so they could all the more readily impose on a simple-minded people. More than one such a man found his way into the rural settlements of Pennsylvania. It was easy for them to insinuate themselves into the favor of the unsuspecting people, who for years had been without the church privileges which they had left behind them when they entered the wilderness to make homes for themselves. Even amid doubts and fears they would hope for the best, and so were in a favorable position to be imposed on. As the veil which hid a corrupt spirit gradually became thinner, and their iniquities began to find them out and expose them, they usually sought pastures new. This class of men was known as *"herumlaufer"*—vagrants.

Cyriacus Spangenberg certainly must have been a man of this type. He is supposed to have come to America with the Hessian mercenaries that were brought over by the British during the Revolutionary war, but whether as a soldier or in some other capacity is not known. He was a well educated man and his family connections appear to have been quite respectable. His uncle, the Rev. Samuel Dubendorf, holds a place of honor in the early history of the Reformed church. As to the man

himself, his military life certainly had undermined and weakened his moral principles. The Reformed church claims that Spangenberg never was a lawfully licensed and ordained minister of the church, and it may be said that its records bear this out. Apparently he appears to have tired of a military life and determined to enter the ministry of the church.

The minutes of the Coetus, which met in Philadelphia, May 14, 1783, about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war, show that "a man by the name of Cyriacus Spangenberg, of Riedmeister, a nephew of Rev. Mr. Dubbendorf, presented himself before the Coetus, desiring to be received into the ranks of the holy ministry by examination and ordination, but inasmuch as, not only according to report, but even according to his own acknowledgment, he had already administered holy baptism without ordination, and had also made application to Rev. Mr. Boos, desiring him to confer ordination upon him (who, however, it appears, still had enough sense left not to undertake it), and because his bearing and conduct, as described by those who know him, is altogether more like that of a soldier than a minister, the entire Reverend Coetus saw proper to deny him his request." In no wise discouraged by this failure, he again appeared before the Coetus when it met at Lancaster in the following year. This time the Coetus, somewhat impressed by his perseverance, did not give him a positive refusal, but resolved to await answer and advice from the "Reverend Fathers" in Holland, and their answer, when it came, in 1785, was not favorable, they saying, "We cannot consent to the ordination of Mr. Cyriacus Spangenberg, but look for more particular information, and they also desired to know whether he had ever laid in garrison at Deventer, a fortified town in Holland." They evidently knew something of a suspicious character there and desired to know whether this was the same man.

Meanwhile Spangenberg had prevailed on his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Dubbendorf, to give him a recommendation and to intercede with an irregular minister or preacher named Philip Jacob Michael, who does not appear to have ever belonged to the Coetus, to give him ordination, which was done, and with this questionable authority to preach the word and administer the sacraments he began his career as a minister. It is deemed only a matter of justice to the Reformed church to enter thus fully into the details of the manner in which this man came to appear to have been one of its duly licensed ministers.

It is needless to follow Spangenberg's entire career as a preacher. About the year 1788 he drifted into Bedford county, preaching both in Bedford and Berlin. In the latter place he continued to preach until 1794. It is quite evident that in time some of his evil conduct came to light, but still he had some

friends who adhered to him, and there was strife and division in the congregation. One who knew him well when he preached in Franklin county has said of him that he was bold, proud, hard-faced, dictatorial and overbearing. Accounts of wrongdoing followed him into this mountain region, and when new acts of impropriety confirmed the rumors that had pursued him most of the better class of the congregation turned against him. It is natural to suppose that a bitter feeling soon arose between this element, who wished to get rid of a minister who in their opinion had disgraced his calling and dishonored the church, and that part of the congregation whose confidence he had still been able to retain, and who enabled him to hold his place in spite of complaints and protests.

It was at last agreed that the question whether the minister should be retained or not should be determined by a vote of the congregation. A day was designated when it should assemble for this purpose, and this difficulty, which was threatening the peace of the church, be settled. On the appointed day the congregation came together. Spangenberg was present and remained in the church during the entire time of the deliberations. There was an open discussion, and it is said a very animated one, in which both sides expressed their views very freely as to what had best be done.

Among others present was Elder Jacob Glessner, a prominent member of the congregation, who was looked upon as one of its pillars and who, on account of his standing in both the community and the church, was possessed of great influence among his fellows. It is said that during all of the prolonged discussion over this matter he had remained silent, but just before the vote was to be taken he arose and advocated a change of ministers and expressed the hope that the result of the vote about to be taken would support him in his opinion. Whatever it was that he had said, it had the effect of throwing Spangenberg into a great rage. Springing to his feet, the preacher drew a dirk, or large knife, that he had concealed somewhere about his person, and, rushing upon the defenseless elder, he drove its glittering blade deep into the heart of his victim, who, the blood gushing from his wound, fell to the floor beside the altar and there died in the presence of the horrified spectators, who, paralyzed by the dreadful scene that had been enacted before their eyes, did not even attempt to stop Spangenberg as he rushed out of the church and sought refuge in an out lot belonging to the church and set apart for the parson's horse and still known as the "Pfarrer's Swamp." The man who had baptized their children, confirmed the youths, administered to them the holy communion, and who had buried their dead, was now a murderer and his bloody crime had been committed within the

pale of the sanctuary itself. But presently the murderer was pursued, and when found and arrested he said: "Ich hab es net geduhn mein Herr Gott hut es geduhn."

While the foregoing account of this tragedy, in substance, is the one which has had the widest circulation, it must be said that there are also other accounts that vary in some of the details, and these also deserve some notice.

The Reformed church at Berlin of that day was a log structure, and it is known that a part of it was partitioned off from the audience room for the use of the preacher, who resided in that part of the building. The entrance into the building was into the preacher's kitchen, from which a door furnished entrance into the church proper.

In one account that we have it is said that it was not a meeting of the congregation at which the troubles between it and the preacher were to be settled, but that it was a meeting of the church council. When those present had come out of the building the preacher called Elder Glessner back into the house, as though he wished to speak to him, and then stabbed him to death. This last account we have from John O. Kimmell, Esq., now in his ninety-second year. Mr. Kimmell was well acquainted with Mrs. Margaret Giesey, who was the grandmother of Judge William J. Baer. She was also a sister of Elder Jacob Glessner, and we may well believe that she knew all of the circumstances attending an occurrence so closely touching her family as this did.

When found and arrested, the preacher was taken before Adam Miller, Esq., who was a justice of the peace, living in Berlin, and by whom he was committed to the jail in Bedford. The docket of Esquire Miller is still preserved by his descendants, and the commitment of the preacher is recorded therein, and as it throws some further light on this tragedy it is reproduced here:

"Where as Cyrianus Spangenberg of Rudemeister late of Bedford in said county, Minister has been arrested by David Eshbaugh and Mathis Zimmerman of said county and brought before me and upon his own confessment, he being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil on the 19th day of March in the year 1794 on the day aforesaid on the hour of two in the afternoon on the same day with force and arms in Berlin in the house where he the said Cyrianus Spangenberg did live in the county aforesaid in and upon Jacob Glessner then and their being in the peace of God and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, feloniously, voluntarily and of his malicious forethought made an assault and that the aforesaid Cyrianus Spangenberg then and there with a certain knife made of Iron and Steel of the Value of eight pence which he the said Cyrianus Spangenberg then and there held in his right hand and struck him the said Jacob Glessner on the left side two wounds, one is mortal, one other on the right side mortal on the said Jacob Glessner and I command you and each of you, that you or one of you to receive the Said Cyrianus Spangenberg into your custody in the said gaol there to remain till he be delivered from your custody by due course of law. Given under my hand and Seal this 20th day of March 1794."

This commitment by Justice Miller, as it stands recorded on his docket, shows that it was indeed a murderous assault that the enraged preacher had committed on his defenseless victim, for it sets forth that he inflicted three wounds on him, two of which were mortal. It also recites that the crime was committed in the house in which the preacher lived, which, however, was a part of the church building. This, we think, adds some force to the statement made by the sister of Jacob Glessner.

This docket also shows that Jacob Gible, John Zigler, David Eshbaugh, Mathis Zimmerman, Jacob Wiant (Weyand), Frederick Oldfather and Mary Buce were held in £40 bail to appear as witnesses in the trial of Cyriacus Spangenberg. Then follows an entry showing that George Burkh was bound in the sum of £20 to appear at the court of quarter sessions in Bedford to prosecute, on the part of the state, Margaret Louise Spangenberg, a woman who passed as the wife of Cyriacus Spangenberg, for being a woman of bad fame. Later she was committed to Bedford jail, Burkh having sworn he was afraid she would kill him. This certainly shows that the troubles which led to the murder were owing to improper conduct on the part of the minister and not to a dispute over the matter of raising the preacher's salary, as is said by some.

Spangenberg's trial took place at Bedford, and on April 27, 1795, he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The man would still appear to have had some friends left. These, through the aid of an attorney, endeavored to obtain a pardon through the governor, or at least to have a commutation of the death sentence. On June 27, 1795, the governor transmitted the papers pertaining to the trial and case to the chief justice of Pennsylvania and solicited an opinion from him in regard to the circumstances alleged in extenuation of the crime. The answer of the chief justice was against either pardon or commutation of the sentence. On September 11, 1795, the governor issued his warrant, directed to Jacob Bonnett, the sheriff of Bedford county, directing the execution of Cyriacus Spangenberg to take place on Saturday, October 10, 1795, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The day and the hour came. The doomed man, with his coffin on the same vehicle, was conveyed to the place of execution, and there, in the presence of an immense multitude, the sentence of the law was carried into effect.

THE POLLOCK MURDER.

David Pollock was murdered on the Pennsylvania road, not very far from Buckstown, on January 25, 1807.

Pollock, who was a young man, was traveling west and had stopped at the tavern of John Statler, which place he had left some time during the forenoon. The murder was committed by two Frenchmen, or perhaps French Canadians, and it is quite possible that they killed the wrong man, that they had mistaken Pollock for a drover who was supposed to have some money on his person, their purpose being to secure this money. The drover, however, appears to have taken another road and so escaped, and Pollock, coming along the road, met the fate intended for the drover.

A party of five packers on the day named were crossing the mountain and going west. Near the house of one Wendell, and about four miles west of Statler's tavern, they observed two men on the road some three or four hundred yards ahead of them, who appeared to have guns. They were dressed in dark clothes and one appeared taller than the other. Presently they heard the report of two guns. This was near the hour of noon. After going some distance on their way they found a saddled horse with a pair of saddle-bags thrown over the saddle, but no person near or in sight. One of the packers mounted the horse and rode on further, and presently found a hat in the snow and also saw a trail leading from the north side of the road that looked as if the body of a man or deer had been dragged into the woods. Samuel Callen and Samuel Thompson, two of the packers, followed this trail and, coming to a log a rod or two from the road, observed the tracks of three persons, there being several inches of snow on the ground. They followed these tracks through the woods for a distance of about a dozen rods, and then, thinking it unsafe to go any further, they returned to the road by the nearest way.

Here they presently observed two men come into the road several hundred yards ahead of them, and from the north side, being the same side that the trail through the woods was. Both men seemed to be armed with guns, and they went east in the direction of Statler's. Callan mounted one of his horses, and with Thompson, who was mounted on the horse they had found on the road, followed the men, but only tried to keep them in sight until they came to a turn of the road, where for a time the men were out of sight. Passing the turn, they still saw the men on the road, but they looked back more than once. After passing the second turn in the road they found the men had disappeared entirely. They then rode on rapidly to Statler's tavern. Statler at once recognized the horse as the one on which Mr. Pollock had rode away on a few hours before. After learning from the packers the manner in which they had come into possession of the horse, Mr. Statler at once sent messengers to the neighbors' to come in and help investigate the matter. His

brother, Samuel Statler, Jacob Pettit and a Mr. Zeigler took the road toward Stoyestown, and, reaching the spot where the trail turned off the road, they followed it until they found the body of the murdered man under a log. Statler had stepped over the log and noticed the footsteps of two men leading away from the log, but about the log the snow was greatly trampled. Pettit had stepped up on the log, and, looking down, saw the body lying under the log. Leaving the body where it was, they returned to the road and went to the house of Emanuel Statler, where they separated, Zeigler going to Wendell's, Samuel Statler to Philip Ling's house and Pettit went back to John Statler's. Zeigler and Statler met again at the house of Emanuel Statler, and then proceeded to the place where the men were supposed to have turned off on the south side of the road. On the way they were joined by Jacob Lambert, who had a gun. John Statler, on learning that the body of Pollock had been found, proceeded to the spot on horseback. He no doubt was accompanied by others, who assisted in bringing in the body of the murdered man.

When the inquest was held on Pollock's body it was found that he had been shot about three inches above the left hip, the ball coming out above the right hip. On his breast were wounds from twelve stabs, only one of which was deep, and a knife blade four or five inches long was found sticking in the body. His throat had also been cut across the windpipe. When Samuel Statler and those with him reached the place where the men had left the road they soon found that they had stepped into each other's tracks in the snow, so as to make it appear as if only one man had passed that way. But the men were tracked into the Berlin road, and it was seen that they had gone in the direction of Berlin. Lambert and Zeigler followed in that direction, while Statler went after more men. At the house of Henry Hess he met Christian Shank, who told him he had met two Frenchmen somewhere on the road. The men were next heard of at the houses of Abraham Brant and Solomon Yoder. The pursuing party by this time numbered seven men. The party had divided and Lambert, Godfrey Stahl and William Ott went to the house of Daniel Ferner, where they were informed by Mrs. Ferner that the two men had come to the house and were then in it. It was now midnight. Not feeling themselves strong enough to take them, Stahl went after assistance, while the other two remained on the watch outside. Mark Kuhns (or Koontz) was the first man to come to their assistance, and on his coming up Lambert, Koontz and Ott entered the house. They found the taller and larger of the two men standing near the foot of the bed, where he had lain, with his greatcoat hanging over his left shoulder. The smaller man was standing near

a window, with one foot resting on a bench, and had one of his arms stretched out, with a pistol resting across it. The tall man, who spoke English, on their entering the house said, with a laugh, "We are going to bed." Both men appear to have been fully dressed. Jacob Lambert challenged the tall man and told him he was a prisoner. He spoke a few words in French, drew a pistol and fired at Lambert, but missed him, and then tried to escape from the house. Lambert caught him around the body, but he broke away from him and got through the door, where he was again caught and got loose a second time. Lambert, who had a gun, then fired on him. The Frenchman reeled and then fell to the ground in a sitting posture.

In the meanwhile Kuhns had sprung upon the smaller man and succeeded in throwing him to the floor, but after a struggle he succeeded in regaining his feet, still having the pistol in his possession. Jumping on a bench that stood by a window, he threw his back against the window sash and fell out. Kuhns, or Koontz, caught him by one of his feet with his right hand, while the man raised his pistol, but Kuhns seized his arm with his left hand and prevented him from discharging it. The man's body thus was partly within the window and partly without, and Kuhns was holding him in this position when Ott, who was then outside of the house, came around and discharged his gun at the Frenchman, but come much nearer shooting Kuhns, or Koontz, than the Frenchman. Kuhns finally succeeded in drawing the man back into the house, when another struggle with him took place, but he was finally overpowered. In the meantime the wounded man was brought into the house, but he died shortly afterward. On searching the body a watch and some money was found on it.

Both the men were recognized as having been at Statler's tavern a few days before New Year, and Kuhns also recognized them as two men that he had seen at Pisel's tavern, in Stoyestown, the evening before the murder, when they had a double-barreled gun. But they had no gun at the time they were taken.

The name given by the prisoner was Noel Hugel; the name of the man killed, if it ever was known, has been forgotten. Hugel was unable to speak English, but through some one able to interpret his French speech he was not able to give a satisfactory account of himself and his partner. Both Hugel and the body of the dead man were brought to Somerset, where the one was committed to jail, and the coroner, or whoever acted for him, not knowing what else to do with the body of the dead man, caused it to be buried somewhere in the court house square. This aroused the wrath of the county commissioners. On their minutes for April 20, 1807, appears this entry: "The.

Sheriff and Coroner having buried the body of a Frenchman who was supposed to be a murderer in the Court House square, without the consent of the Board of Commissioners, they have thought proper to have the body taken up and interred at a different place."

The trial of Noel Hugel commenced on February 24, 1807, before Hon. John Young, president judge, and Hons. Robert Philson, John Kimmell and William Gore Elder, associate judges. On that day the prisoner was brought to the bar and arraigned. He had the services of an attorney, who announced that he appeared voluntarily for the prisoner. The court also assigned one other member of the bar as counsel for the prisoner. The names of these two attorneys we are not able to give.

The indictment having been read, and the defendant not speaking Eglish, it, or at least the substance thereof, was interpreted to him by the president judge. The proceedings were then suspended to enable the defendant to consult with his counsel. On the next day (the 25th) the prisoner was again placed at the bar and entered a plea of not guilty. The entire panel of the jury was then called over, and after seventeen of their number had been challenged, a jury was obtained, and it was composed of the following persons: Henry Woy, Michael Troyer, Emanuel Smith, Patrick Nelson, Conrad Shultz, Jacob Meyers, William Ogg, Peter Augustine, William Morgan, Henry Weimer and Jacob Swank. The indictment charging the prisoner with the murder of David Pollock, first, by shooting him; second, by making twelve stab wounds in the breast with a knife; third, by a wound in the throat, was then read to the jury.

Sixteen witnesses were sworn and examined in behalf of the commonwealth. Among them were John and Samuel Statler, Mark Koontz, George Graham and ——— Summers. The only witness examined for the defense was James Carson, Esq., proving certain property found in two trunks stopped at Somerset to be claimed by the prisoner, also as to a certain knife, the blade of which was entire. After counsel on both sides had addressed the jury at considerable length, the president judge delivered his charge, recapitulating the evidence, and explaining the principles of the law applicable to the case. The jury, after being out nearly seven hours, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The president judge addressed the prisoner in French. He also made some impressive remarks to the audience, and then passed sentence of death upon the prisoner.

The information on which the foregoing account of this murder is based was obtained from the late Captain Samuel

S. Swank, of Hooversville, who derived it from his grandfather, George Mostoller, who was present at the trial. But from another account of this trial that was written out by George F. Baer, Esq., we also get some further information about it which was mostly obtained from the late Jacob Graft, who, we think, was a deputy sheriff at the time and was present at the execution.

After his trial and condemnation, the prisoner asked that a Catholic priest be sent to him. This request could not well be granted. We do not know where the nearest minister of that faith lived. It must have been many miles away, and probably not in Somerset county. The prisoner was informed that none could be got to come here, that the waters of the streams were so swollen as to be almost impassable, there being but few bridges at that day. It is said he sketched the face of a woman on the wall of his cell and said it was a portrait of his wife in France.

In due time the sentence of the law was carried out, and the prisoner was hanged by Michael Hugus, the then sheriff of Somerset county. A cart, or wagon, was brought around to the jail in which to convey the man to the place of execution, but he declined the ride, preferring to walk. The place of execution was on the hill in the Felgar road, near the Lutheran graveyard, at a spot very near where the house of George J. Schrock now is. Here a rude gallows had been erected, two forked posts being set in the ground, with a cross piece resting in their forks. A great crowd of people had assembled to witness the execution. As Mr. Graft said, almost everybody in the county was present. The prisoner was placed on the cart, the noose adjusted around his neck, and the cart was driven from beneath his feet. The rope broke, and the prisoner dropped to the ground. Near by the scaffold stood a wild cherry tree, the branches of which were covered from top to bottom with men who wanted to have the best view of the hanging. Simultaneously with the breaking of the rope that was to choke the life out of the prisoner, some of the upper branches of the wild cherry tree that were overweighted, also broke, and a large number of the occupants of the tree reached the ground about as soon as the Frenchman did. Another rope was procured, and the man finally hanged.

While the record would show that the name of this man was Noel Huguel, his real name must have been John Arnaud. The two trunks belonging to the prisoner, that had been brought to Somerset, contained considerable property. This was in some way sold, whether through court or by direction of the owner cannot be said. A copy of the sale list is still in existence, and shows that the sale realized almost $300 in money.

It was sold as the property of John Arnaud. What was done with the money is not known.

MURDERS OF GEORGE WALKER AND JACOB GIBLER.

Of the valley extending from the town of Berlin south to Meyersdale, the most beautiful part is in the vicinity of Pine Hill. The many farms, with their fine dwellings and large barns, add not a little toward making it one of the most beautiful and romantic parts of Somerset county. Many of these farms are still held and owned by the descendants of the first settlers. In such high esteem do their owners hold them that in some instances they could hardly be persuaded to exchange them for a kingdom. It is the original "Brueder's Thal," as named by the first of the early German settlers. This peaceful and beautiful valley some seventy-five years ago was the scene of one of the most atrocious murders ever perpetrated in the county. One of these fine farms—the same now owned by Freeman Walker—was then owned by George Walker.

The precise date we are unable to give, but about the year 1831, at the proper season, Mr. Walker set to work to gather the crops. He had a man in his employ named Andrew Burns. On the day of the tragedy they were engaged in mowing grass, and there was some dispute or quarrel over bad mowing on the part of Burns, who, becoming enraged at the reprimand given him by his employer, rushed on him with his scythe. Walker, on seeing his danger, tried to escape from him, but Burns overtook him, and with a full swing of his scythe struck Walker across the middle of the body, disembowelling him. Walker died almost immediately. Burns at once made his escape, and was never again seen or heard of in these parts.

The ancestors of the Gibler family were among the earliest settlers of Somerset county. After years of hard labor the elder generation had succeeded in making a fine farm on the east side of the Allegheny mountain. The farm was a part of Southampton township, as that township was originally created, but as the township now exists it is in Larimer township.

In the year 1834, among the younger generation of that day, were two brothers, Jacob and George Gibler. Jacob was about twenty-five years of age. He was a stout, well developed man, and was endowed with extraordinary strength, as well as with a stubborn will and a violent temper. George was about twenty years of age, quite tall, but was still looked upon as a stripling. Both brothers were accustomed to the use of firearms, both having been hunters from their early boyhood, in a region that abounded with plenty of game, as well as the wild animals classed as dangerous.

It seems that one day a quarrel arose between them. Just what it was about, or what words passed between the brothers, is not now known. At the time of the killing, they were nearly a hundred yards apart, Jacob near the house, and George nearer the barn. They were facing each other, when George raised his gun, took aim, and shot Jacob, killing him instantly. George Gibler was arrested and committed to the county jail. His trial took place at the September term, 1834. The jury were William Harden, John Heiple (of John), Solomon Brucker, Jonas Peck, Daniel Martz, Gillian Koontz, Emanuel Cover, Isaac Husband, John Creamer, John Horner, Jesse Berkeybile and Peter Augustine, and their verdict was guilty of murder in the second degree. Gibler was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of ten years and six months in the Western penitentiary. At the April term, 1839, a man named William Miller, of Quemahoning township, was tried for the killing of his young son. We are without particulars of this affair, other than the trial resulted in the acquittal of Miller on the ground of insanity.

A MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.

In the spring of 1849 there was much excitement among the people of Elk Lick township. This was caused by the strange disappearance of a twelve-year-old son of Henry Baughman. Mr. Baughman's family consisted of himself and his wife, both between thirty-five and forty years of age. There were also a daughter, Elizabeth, about sixteen; a son, Henry, about fourteen, and a son, August, about twelve years old. There were also several younger children. Henry Baughman was a German by birth, and a tailor by occupation. He was a man of very passionate temper. He lived in Elk Lick township, on or near the top of the Negro mountain, and on the west side of a road leading from Summit Mills to what was known as the Peck Settlement. It was at least a mile from the Baughman home to that of the nearest neighbor.

On or about the first of April, on a Saturday night, there had been a fall of snow to a depth of several inches. Baughman was the owner of several cows that were running at large, and on that particular evening the cows failed to come home. On Sunday morning Mr. Baughman and the two boys, Henry and August, started out in search of the cows. During the afternoon they came to the house of Mrs. Peter Lichty, who then lived at Peck's sawmill, and distant from the Baughman home from two to three miles; Mrs. Lichty gave them something to eat, after which they went up through Peck's fields toward their home. Toward evening Mr. Baughman and Henry returned home, but the boy, August, was not with them. Mr.

Baughman made inquiry from the family as to whether the boy had come home, saying that up on the hill the two boys had started to run a race, and that Henry had fallen, while August kept on running toward home, and that this was the last they had seen of him, adding that he surely must be somewhere about the place. He was then looked for, but could not be found. Mr. Baughman did not appear to be in any way worried over the failure of the boy to come home, but remarked that he had probably gone to the house of one of the neighbors, and would be home in the morning.

But on Monday morning the boy failed to appear at his home, and the family reported that August was lost. By the time a party could be collected to hunt for the boy, the warmth of the sun had melted the snow, and thus obliterated all tracks made on the preceding day. All of the remaining part of the day was spent on the mountain, but no traces of the boy could be found. On Tuesday, the report of the lost boy having spread over the community, a large number of people turned out and joined in the search; it being supposed that the boy was still alive and wandering about on the mountain. Mr. Baughman pointed out the place on the flat where the two boys had started to run the race, Henry confirming all that his father said. The hunt was kept up all through the week. On Sunday it was estimated that from five to six hundred persons were on the mountain. A thorough search was now made. Every thicket, every crevice in the rocks, every hollow log and tree, was examined, but without result. During the second week the hunt was continued, but by smaller numbers of people. On the second Sunday there was again a large turn-out of people, but as on all other days, no traces of the lost boy were found.

It now began to be observed that the father at all times kept Henry near him, and that no one had any opportunity of speaking with him except in the father's presence. At last a great many persons began to suspect that Mr. Baughman knew more about the disappearance of the boy than he had yet told. He, himself, could not fail seeing that he was being looked on with suspicion. His condition was really pitiable. Any close observer could notice that the man was suffering untold agony of mind. After the search had been continued into the month of May without finding a single trace of the boy, an information was made against the father, charging him with the murder of the boy. After being placed under arrest and taken away, the boy, Henry, readily agreed to tell all he knew, if he were protected from the wrath of his father, and this protection was promised him and the promise was made good, and he was brought up to be a good citizen.

Mr. Baughman was taken before Gillian Lint, Esq., a jus-

tice of the peace for Summit township, for a hearing. The son Henry, and the daughter, Elizabeth, appeared as witnesses. Henry's statement in substance was, that on the Sunday when they were hunting for the cows, after leaving Mrs. Lichty's house, and in going through the Peck fields, August, who had become quite tired, lagged and fell behind. He and his father stopped and waited several times for him to come up. His father scolded him and told him he must keep up. At the upper end of the Peck fields August had again fallen behind, and they had to wait until he came up. When his father asked him why he did not keep up he replied, "Oh, father, I am so tired," whereupon, his father struck him across the back with a heavy stick that he had in his hand. August fell to the ground, and blood ran from his nose and mouth. Presently, when he showed no signs of life, his father took a blue handkerchief that the boy had about his head, and tied it over his face to keep the blood from trickling down on the snow. Then he picked up the body, put it across his shoulder, and got over the fence with it, and into the woods, telling him (Henry) to follow. They went about a mile and a half, and near the top of the mountain, where they came to some large rocks. Here his father stopped and laid the body between two rocks, and this was the last he ever saw of August. They then started towards home, and when they got to the flat place on the mountain, his father stopped and told him that he would never dare tell what had become of August, but told him what to say about their having run a race there. He also said that when the family had retired at night, he could not sleep, and that during the night his father came to his bedside to see if he were asleep, and he did feign to be asleep, whereupon his father put on his clothes and left the house, and was gone until nearly morning, when he returned and went to bed.

In the morning, when he, Henry, had got up and gone out of the house, he saw the shovel and mattock standing at the corner of the house. He also noticed that they had yellow clay attached to them, and looking as though they had been used during the night.

The daughter, Elizabeth, said that when her father and Henry returned home that Sunday evening and told the story about the foot race, she had gone to the place described by them. There being still some snow on the ground, she could see the tracks in it made by her father and Henry; that she had followed them for a considerable distance, and could see those of only two persons, and that they were those made by her father and Henry.

Baughman was held for court, and committed to jail. It was now plain that the boy had been foully dealt with. Re-

newed search was made for the body, and much time was spent in seeking for it. Henry had taken a party to the place where his father had struck August, and also to the place to which the body had been carried, but it was not found there. But nearby was a place that looked as though the ground had been recently dug up. It having the appearance of a grave, it was supposed that the body had been buried there, but when the loose earth had been removed no body was found.

When the time for the trial of Baughman came, the body of the boy had not been found, and there was not a little uncertainty in the minds of the public as to the outcome of the trial. It would all depend on the testimony of a timid country boy. There were few to doubt the truth of his statements at the preliminary hearing, but would he be able to withstand the searching cross examination to which he would be subjected in open court?

Judge Jeremiah S. Black presided at the trial, with John McCartney and George Chorpening as associate judges. The late Colonel John R. Edie was deputy attorney general and represented the commonwealth. Francis M. Kimmell, then a rising member of the bar, defended the prisoner with great ability.

Henry, the son, was placed on the witness stand and made the same statements he had made before the justice at the preliminary hearing, without a break. The cross examination by Mr. Kimmell was severe, but failed to shake or weaken his testimony. The daughter, Elizabeth, also adhered to her first statement. Several other witnesses were called, after which the case was closed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and the court sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of eleven years and nine months in the penitentiary. Baughman served his full sentence, after which he returned to Elk Lick township, where he lived to the end of his life.

To the last he denied having killed his son, and said that the boy had wandered away, and might yet return. Except for this one episode in his life, and the fact that he possessed a quick temper, there is little that can be said against the man, although most of the people of Elk Lick township of that day believed him guilty of the crime he was charged with.

Many years after this murder, or disappearance, whatever it may be called, Solomon Tressler, a son of Silas Tressler, was seeking for pine knots in a locality known as the Pine swamp, which is but little over an eighth of a mile distant from the buildings on what was then known as the Joseph Christner farm. Somewhere about the middle of the pine swamp Tressler found a human skull, a jaw and a few other bones. These

were taken to Salisbury and exhibited to the late Dr. C. G. Stutzman, who pronounced them to be the bones of a person of twelve or fourteen years of age. It is extremely probable that these bones were a part of the remains of August Baughman, for there is no tradition extant of any other person ever having disappeared from that community. The place where these remains were found, in a straight line, is distant several miles from the place to which Henry said the body of the boy had been carried. It is not now known that any search had been made in this locality, it being so near a house. The opinion now held by those who know most of this occurrence is, that when Baughman carried the body of the boy to the place shown by Henry, the boy was not dead but only stunned and unconscious. After his father and brother left him he revived, and either tried to make his way home or to the Christner place. That it was probably then night, and the boy may have become bewildered and got lost in the Pine swamp, or possibly he may have been so weak and exhausted that he could go no further, and so perished. It is also probable that when Baughman left the house on that Sunday night, as was testified to by the son Henry, he went back to the place where he had taken the body, and dug a grave for the purpose of burying it, and when he went to get the body he failed to find it, the boy having already recovered and left the place. It is therefore probable that this final disappearance of the boy was as much of a mystery to Baughman as to any one else. It may also account for his persistent denial all through life that he had killed the boy. It is to be doubted very much whether he really meant to kill the boy. What he did was done in a fit of rage and passion. When he saw the result of it he became alarmed, lost his head, and did what almost anyone else might have done under the circumstances. If, instead of concealing the matter, which certainly was a great mistake, he had carried the boy home, if he was only stunned, he would have regained consciousness there as well as in the woods. He might have recovered, and there would have been no tragedy, with long years of suffering for himself. Even if the boy had been dead, it was still a mistake. Had he made no attempt at concealment, and told things about as they really had happened, he would have fared no worse. He might not have escaped all punishment, but still he would have had more sympathy at the hands of his neighbors.

OTHER TRAGEDIES.

In March, 1852, Daniel Lichty was tried for the killing of Michael Ferner. Both men were farmers living in Somerset township, and we think on adjoining farms. Both were respectable men who stood well in the community.

It appears that a son of Mr. Lichty had given some provocation to Mr. Ferner, who attempted to chastise the boy, and his father, on hearing the clamor that the boy made, ran up and struck Mr. Ferner a severe blow on the back part of the head with the handle of a heavy whip that he happened to have in his hand. Mr. Ferner died within a few days, and his death was attributed to the injuries arising from the blow inflicted by Lichty. Mr. Lichty was acquitted by the jury, but is said to have regretted the unfortunate occurrence all the remainder of his life.

At August term, 1854, Ludwig Baer, of Larimer township, was tried for the murder of an Irishman, a laborer on the Sand Patch tunnel. Baer was a typical mountaineer of that day and was possessed of the roughness of his class. Getting into a quarrel one day with several of the Irish laborers employed on the tunnel, he struck and killed one of their number with a heavy cudgel. As the writer heard the accounts of this affair at the time of its occurrence, Baer had also inflicted injury on another of the Irishmen at the same time. On trial, however, he was acquitted.

At the November term, 1862, Eli Yoder was tried for murder. The victim, we think, was his brother. It may, however, have been his father. The information was made by a man whose name also was Yoder, probably a brother. Yoder was acquitted on the ground of insanity and was sent to the Insane Asylum at Harrisburg.

In the latter part of October, 1859, Henry Pritts and Eli Weimer, both residents of Milford township, as it was then constituted, went out hunting on the Negro mountain. The day was a Sunday and it is by no means improbable but that Pritts suggested the trip. Weimer only, carried a gun. In the evening Pritts returned home alone, and on being asked about Weimer said that they had separated somewhere on the mountain, Weimer wishing to go over some part of it that he (Pritts) did not care to go over.

Weimer failing to return during the night, on Monday morning a searching party went out on the mountain after him, Pritts, we believe, accompanying them, but nothing was found. The search was continued for a week or more without result, large numbers of people taking part in it. Weimer's dead body was finally found by Noah J. Beal, a young man, who himself, many years after, met a tragic fate in the far west, and which was never entirely cleared up. When Weimer's body was found it was seen that he had been shot with his own gun, which had been so placed as to make it appear that he had shot himself with suicidal intent. But a closer examination showed that the man could not have shot himself in that way. Pritts, who prob-

ably had all along been suspected of having murdered Weimer, was arrested on an information made by Manasseh D. Miller, and taken before Justice Gillian H. Walter, of Summit township, and by him committed to jail. The motive usually assigned for the crime was that Pritts had become enamored of Weimer's wife, who was rather a comely woman, and took this method of getting Weimer out of the way. Pritts, however, strenuously denied his guilt.

His trial opened on February 8, 1860, with Hon. Francis M. Kimmell, president judge, and Hons. Jonas Keim and Michael Zimmerman, associate judges, on the bench. Colonel John R. Edie was one of counsel for defense. The prisoner entered a plea of not guilty and the following jury was impaneled: Conrad Fair, John Weigle, Jacob P. Speicher, Thomas Swank, Jacob Berkeybile, Elias Caton, William Troutman, Jacob Frank and Peter Levy. The court record, however, does not contain all of the names of the twelve jurors. On February 10 the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentence of death was passed on the prisoner. Governor William F. Packer issued the death warrant and fixed June 22, 1860, as the date for the execution of Pritts, and he was hanged on that day by Perry Walker, sheriff of Somerset county. Before his execution Pritts admitted his guilt. The day on which he was hanged was a bright summer day, and fully a thousand people from the surrounding country had come to town. After the execution was over and the body placed in a coffin it was brought out and placed under the portico of the court house and the people were permitted to view the remains of the murderer. It was a sort of lying in state, after which the body was delivered to his friends, by whom it was taken to his home and interred in some cemetery in Milford township. In connection with the execution of Henry Pritts it is related that some one in a conversation with Sheriff Walker made allusion to the unpleasant duty he would presently be called on to perform. "Oh," replied the sheriff, "I can hang him with a 'cool calm.' "

The murder of Solomon Hutzell, of Greenville township, in 1863, did not occur in Somerset county. A man named Beal kept a low drinking saloon on top of Savage mountain on the old National road. Mr. Hutzell, who was a man well up in years, was owner of a country sawmill, and on the day of the murder had hauled a load of lumber to the top of the mountain, about eight miles from his home. At noon he had unhitched his horses for the purpose of feeding them. He had also taken off the bridles. It so happened that there was a party of drunken soldiers about the saloon referred to, and one of their number, a member, we believe, of the Ringgold Cavalry, amused himself by throwing the bridles about the

place. On Mr. Hutzell remonstrating with him, which it is said was done in a very mild way, the fellow drew a revolver and shot him, killing him instantly. This cold-blooded murderer, who was arrested and taken to Cumberland jail, in some way succeeded in escaping.

In 1869 one Christian Manful was a sub-contractor in the construction of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad. Michael J. Roach was one of his employees. One night in August he went to the stable and took out one of his employer's horses without permission. It is the writer's impression that some one else was with Roach and that two horses were taken, the purpose being to go to Ursina or somewhere near there. When Manful learned of this, which probably was not until the next morning, he followed Roach and found him at a house within a few miles of the place where the horse had been taken out of the stable. Having found Roach, Manful shot him dead with a revolver.

He was arrested and brought to Somerset. Roach had the reputation of being a somewhat rough character, and it is not too much to say that Manful's friends made an effort to create a sentiment in his favor and that Roach had got no more than he deserved. They were successful, also, in having him admitted to bail. The trial came up at the November term, 1869. The entire panel of jurors was exhausted and a special venire had to be sent out before the jury was completed. The commonwealth endeavored to show that the killing of Roach was not warranted by the circumstances. There was testimony to the effect that Roach had taken refuge in the house and was holding shut the door of the room in which he was, to keep Manful from coming in, and that Manful had shot him dead by firing through the window. Notwithstanding this, Manful was acquitted.

William Shaffer and George Marshall were boys about fifteen years of age. Marshall was a son of James M. Marshall. One day in the spring of 1871 the boys were out in the woods south of Somerset and not a great way from the Marshall home. One of them had a revolver or pistol of some kind. In some way Marshall was shot and killed. It was probably the result of an accident, but there were also some suspicious circumstances connected with the case. Among other things Shaffer had concealed the pistol under a log near by where the body of Marshall was found, and there were also some discrepancies in the story told by him, besides which he also had the reputation of being a bad boy.

James M. Marshall, the father of the dead boy, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Shaffer, upon which he was committed to jail to answer a charge of murder. The trial came

off at the May term, 1871. A strong effort was made to convict Shaffer, but the jury acquitted him. He was then tried on another charge connected with his general bad conduct, with the result that he was committed to the House of Refuge until he would attain a certain age.

In September, 1873, James Mitchell, of Upsher county, West Virginia, was found dead along the railroad track somewhere near Ursina, where he had been working. There were some suspicions that he might have been foully dealt with. It was recalled that there had been more or less ill feeling between him and a man named Eli Hann. Mitchell had been paying some attention to a daughter of Hann, and to this Hann had objected and there had been a quarrel between the two men.

On September 22, 1873, Hann was arrested and committed to jail. On October 1st he was brought before Judge D. Watson Rowe on *habeas corpus* proceedings. Judge Rowe, after a hearing, discharged Hann, for the reason that he did not think sufficient evidence had been produced to warrant his being held for trial.

This matter had died out of the recollection of most of the people when, about July 1, 1883, a message was received by the sheriff from the chief of police of Hoboken, New Jersey, stating that a man named John Roach had appeared at one of the police stations of that city and had confessed to having taken part in the killing of Mitchell, and also implicating Eli Hann in the crime. Hann was at once rearrested, while a deputy sheriff proceeded to Hoboken, and, securing Roach from the authorities there, brought him to Somerset. It was soon found that such a man had been known about Ursina at the time that Hann had first been arrested, and his story was generally believed. Hann was again brought before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Roach was sworn and placed on the witness stand, when to the surprise of almost every one present, he denied the story he had told to the New Jersey authorities, saying that he had been on a drunken spree and did not know what he was doing. This denial on his part, of course, caused all hope of a successful prosecution of Hann to be abandoned and he was again discharged. As for John Roach, he remained in this part of the country, and about a year later was found drowned in the Youghiogheny river, it being supposed that he had committed suicide.

On April 19, 1876, John J. Seese and Jacob Rose, residents of Paint township, got into an altercation over some matter that ended with bad results for both. The scene of the quarrel was at a sawmill. During the war of words Seese picked up a piece of a slab, such as is always found about sawmills, and struck Rose over the head. Mr. Rose died on the following day, and

it was at once charged that his death was due to the injuries he had received at the hands of Seese.

Seese was arrested and held for court, but at a preliminary hearing was admitted to bail. This may almost always be looked upon as an advantage in the subsequent defense that must be made in answer to such a charge. Seese was indicted and tried at the August session, 1876. The jury was composed of Jacob Kimmell, Alexander J. Rhoades, David Swank, Samuel Metzler, Washington Megahan, John Hocking, Jr., Chauncey F. Dickey, Joseph J. Miller, Joseph H. Miller, Abraham Lenhart, Abram Landis and George M. Foy. There was a vigorous contest over the case, but the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Seese was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of seven years. The man had a good record as a soldier in the Civil war, and this fact may have had some weight in the passing of the sentence.

In 1880, a short distance from the main road leading from Somerset to Berlin and about four miles from the latter place, was to be seen a fine farm house, and apparently surrounded with most of the conveniences that go to make life pleasant. It was the residence of Wolfgang Hoffman, then sixty-nine years of age. We think that he was of German birth, and was a pleasant, chatty old gentleman and something of a favorite in the community. His family consisted of his wife, Elizabeth, about forty-five years of age, she being the second wife. There was also a female relative. A married son of Mr. Hoffman also lived in the same house.

On Sunday evening, June 27, 1880, the people of Berlin were thrown into a state of great excitement by a report that Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman had committed suicide by hanging herself. As the report was well authenticated, Justice Albert Heffley impaneled a jury and proceeded to the scene of the tragedy for the purpose of holding an inquest. The basement story of the house was divided into two compartments, in one of which was found the body of Mrs. Hoffman, lying on the floor, her face resting about six inches from the floor, being held in that position by a rope around her neck, the other end being attached to a nail driven in a joist above. On either side of the dead woman's head were two large stones, covered with blood, which to a careless observer might seem to have been caused by the woman herself in her death struggle. But the jury were not long in seeing that it was a case of murder and not of suicide. An examination on the part of the physicians present showed that both temples had been crushed by blows from some blunt instrument. There was also an ugly wound on the back part of the head, and also some cuts and gashes on other parts of her head. There was also a profusion of blood on

the floor. It was found that the younger Mr. Hoffman, his wife and the girl, a niece of Mrs. Hoffman, were absent from home the entire day, leaving Wolfgang Hoffman and his wife at home and alone.

Mr. Hoffman himself made the statement that after the noon hour he had gone to the house of a neighbor, leaving his wife alone at the house; that he returned home from this visit about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and found his wife dead, as above described, and further that he found no one else about the premises. It, however, also came out that the married life of the Hoffman couple was disturbed by frequent quarrels. So disagreeable had the situation become that a separation on the part of Mrs. Hoffman, at least, had been determined on, and during the preceding week she had called on a lawyer at Somerset for the purpose of obtaining needed advice as to what her rights in the personal property were, and had fixed on the succeeding Tuesday as the time for leaving her home.

The coroner's jury did not act hastily in finding a verdict, but adjourned to meet the next day at Berlin. On Monday they again met, and after hearing all the testimony rendered their verdict that Mrs. Hoffman was murdered on June 27, 1880, by some person or persons then unknown. On Monday evening Constable William P. Huston arrested Wolfgang Hoffman on a charge of murder, and he was committed to jail. He employed William J. and Herman L. Baer to defend him. The trial came off at the August sessions. The jury was composed of John Smith, Cornelius Tressler, Robert Guthrie, Gabriel Good, Elijah Holliday, William L. Hoover, Jacob Bittner, Rufus Hay, John Ravenscraft, John Blake, John Mowry and Edward Rhoads. The commonwealth endeavored to show that the defendant had killed his wife by beating her to death with a hammer, the hammer being produced in court. A vigorous defense was made. It was shown that Hoffman really had been absent from home during a part of the afternoon, as was claimed by him, and it was contended that the murder had been committed by other parties, and that it might have been committed by tramps. There also was an attempt to connect a well known man of the neighborhood with the case. In short, so ably were these lines of defense handled, and so much doubt thrown over the case, that the jury found Wolfgang Hoffman not guilty.

On the morning of February 28, 1889, the people residing in the northern part of Somerset county were greatly startled by a report, which rapidly spread over the entire county, that Herman Umberger, a widely known and wealthy farmer, who lived on the Johnstown pike about two miles north of the village of Jennerstown, had been foully murdered during the preceding night, in his own home and in the presence of his family.

On the evening of the 27th Mr. Umberger was seated in the sitting room of his house; with him were his wife; Nannie Horner, a ten-year-old granddaughter of Mrs. Umberger; and Ella Stern, a hired girl. About 7 o'clock a rap was heard on the front door, which was answered by Miss Stern, when two men, one taller than the other, entered the house. They were given seats by the stove. The weather was raw and unpleasant and the men spent some time in warming themselves. The taller of the two men had a handkerchief tied about his face, so that but little of it could be seen. This was explained by the smaller man saying that the other man had been thrown out of their buggy and had his jaw broken or injured and had to tie up his face. The small man himself was also at least partly disguised by wearing a gray wig and a false gray beard. He also did the talking.

In response to an inquiry made by Mr. Umberger, the small man said that they were from Bedford. He also said that they were officers of the law and had a search warrant to recover a certain lot of jewelry that had been lost by a peddler. He further told Mr. Umberger that they had searched the houses of Gillian Friedline and Franklin Heiple, neighbors of Mr. Umberger, and that they would search every house between there and Johnstown, adding that they were there for the purpose of searching his house. A paper purporting to be a search warrant was read. As the men had said they were from Bedford, Mr. Umberger inquired whether it had been indorsed by a Somerset county justice, to which answer was made, "Yes, by 'Squire Rauch." Not knowing what else to do, Mr. Umberger assented to the search being made, at the same time telling the men that they would find no such goods about his house. The parlor and bedroom were then searched. In the latter were two bureaus. One was searched and nothing was found. In the second bureau Mr. Umberger kept his money. Mrs. Umberger opened the drawer partly, but still enough to enable the man to see the two pocketbooks. She then pushed the drawer shut, and the men examined clothing hanging on the wall. They then went back into the sitting room. Here the small man said he had forgotten to look under the bed, so he, Mr. Umberger and the little girl entered the bedroom again, being presently followed by Mrs. Umberger. Then the man again demanded the bureau drawers be pulled out. By this time Mrs. Umberger had settled it in her own mind that there was something wrong about this searching of their house, and proceeded to tell the man a piece of her mind in Pennsylvania Dutch, to which he replied that he did not understand Dutch. She told him she would learn him to "versteh," and would alarm the neighbors. Then he walked out of the room and was followed by the others,

Mrs. Umberger being last, but Umberger himself first reached into the drawer and took out his two pocketbooks, stepped behind the door and placed them in his inside vest pocket. When Mr. Umberger came out of the bedroom the small man pointed a revolver at him and called for his money or his life. Umberger held up his hands and backed into a corner, where the small man shot him. There were four or five shots fired, two of which hit him. Mrs. Umberger, expecting to be herself shot, ran out into the kitchen and rang the bell. Her husband followed her and dropped dead at her feet. She tried to raise him up, and on finding him dead she again went into the sitting room and found that the men were gone. The two pocketbooks seem to have been dropped to the floor, and near the door Mrs. Umberger tramped on the lamp chimney, the lamp itself being on the table, the robbers apparently having used the lamp in looking for the pocketbooks on the floor, and in doing this had knocked off the chimney. Mrs. Umberger claimed that the pocketbooks contained $16,000 in money. During all of this time the tall man remained in the sitting room, the entire affair having thus far been managed by the small man, who certainly played his part in a remarkable way.

The news of the murder spread with great rapidity over Jenner township, and several hundred persons came to the Umberger home. A heavy reward was at once offered for the arrest of the murderers and recovery of the money. Other steps were also taken to track and run down the murderers. It had been noticed that one of the men wore gum boots, while the other wore leather boots or shoes. There was some snow on the ground at most places, and such tracks were found going both toward the Umberger home and away from it. The tracks going west were traced across Laurel Hill and as far as a locality known as the Burnt Cabin, which is within three miles of the village of Laughlinstown, in Westmoreland county. The tracks down the west side of the mountain passed very near the home of a young man named Collins Hamilton, possessed of a very bad reputation. He was arrested and committed to jail at Somerset.

But at this time the officers of the law were in possession of certain facts and circumstances that pointed strongly toward Joseph and David Nicely as being the men wanted for the murder of Herman Umberger. They resided in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county. They were arrested on March 4th and taken to Jennertown the next day, where they had a hearing before Justice Henry Rauch. Both men were identified by Miss Stern as being the men who had committed the murder and robbery, and were held for court by Justice Rauch and placed in jail at Somerset on the same evening.

The arrest and commitment to jail of the Nicely brothers created a profound sensation throughout both Somerset and Westmoreland counties. They at once retained as counsel Hon. William H. Koontz, Hon. Alexander H. Coffroth and William H. Ruppel, Esq. Frederick W. Biesecker, Esq., was then district attorney and represented the commonwealth. With him were associated Hon. Francis J. Kooser, of Somerset; Samuel U. Trent, of Pittsburg, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford. Such an array of counsel on both sides, as this was, promised a battle of the giants all through the case from start to finish.

On March 14th Collins Hamilton was brought before Judge Baer on a writ of *habeas corpus,* and after a partial hearing the case was continued until March 28th. The same date was also set for a similar hearing in the case against the Nicely brothers. No further evidence having been offered against Hamilton, he was discharged from custody by order of the court. As to Joseph and David Nicely, their attorneys argued that the evidence against them was of such an indefinite character as to permit of their being released on bail, which they were prepared to offer. The attorneys for the commonwealth resisted this and the court decided that under the evidence submitted the prisoners must again be remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

Their trial came off at the May sessions of the court and was commenced on May 30th, both defendants entering the plea of not guilty. In the work of selecting a jury fifty-seven jurors were called and examined and the following were accepted: Ephraim D. Miller, of Rockwood; Josiah Newman, of Summit; Jacob L. Manges, of Shade; Fred F. Walker, of Summit; John W. Beck, of Southampton; John H. Hite, of Stoyestown; Wesley W. Davis, of Somerset borough; David J. Wolfersberger, of Rockwood; Jeremiah Henry, of Middle Creek; T. M. Black, of Confluence; C. W. Weigel, of Quemahoning; Adam J. Sembower, of Upper Turkeyfoot.

The case was vigorously contested both on the part of the commonwealth and the defense, the trial continuing until the morning of June 8th, when the jury returned a verdict finding both defendants guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was made by the counsel for the defendants. On August 19th the motion was refused by the court, after which Judge William J. Baer passed the sentence of death upon Joseph and David Nicely. An appeal to the Supreme Court was then taken. On November 10th this tribunal handed down its opinion affirming the judgment of the lower court.

The old jail was still in use. It was notoriously insecure, and many were the escapes that had been made heretofore, and it was not long until attempts at escape on the part of these

and other prisoners were detected. As a matter of precaution a guard was kept within the jail both day and night. In spite of this, Joseph and David Nicely, on September 16th, made a bold dash for their liberty, and succeeded in escaping from the jail. It was at the noon hour, and the day watchman had been let out for the purpose of procuring a bucket of water. On his return, Deputy Sheriff Milton McMillen unlocked the jail door from the outside and admitted him. As the guard stepped away from the door, and before the deputy could close it, Joseph Nicely sprang forward and pointed a revolver in the deputy's face. A struggle at once took place between the two men, in the outer hall leading to the door of the jail corridor, during which the deputy sheriff was twice shot by Joseph Nicely, and, as was at the time supposed, fatally wounded. The deputy had, however, during the scuffle with Joe, succeeded in locking the door, but could not take the key out of the lock. David Nicely put his hand through a small opening in the door and, unlocking the door again, made his escape from the jail, while the struggle between the deputy and his brother was still going on. On being shot the second time, Deputy McMillen released his hold on Joe Nicely, who at once ran out at the front door of the jail. The shots fired in the jail had been heard outside, and the Nicelys were seen emerging from the jail. The plucky fight made by the deputy was something that had not been anticipated by them, as they supposed he would throw up his hands on having a loaded revolver thrust in his face, and that they could then lock him in one of the jail cells, while all of the prisoners could then make their escape before any alarm could be given.

An alarm was raised as soon as the Nicelys were seen emerging from the jail, and in a few minutes the major part of the town was on the scene, and immediate pursuit was made. The fleeing prisoners had been seen entering the densely wooded thicket northeast of Somerset, known as "Oak Ridge." This ridge was speedily surrounded, and the search of the woods began. David Nicely was soon found ensconced in the top of a tree. With two rifles leveled at him, he speedily came down, at the same time begging his captors not to allow him to be lynched. As he was brought into the town a crowd of angry citizens followed with cries of "Lynch him! hang him!" He was, however, protected from violence, and taken to the jail at a run, only feeling safe when its friendly door closed on him. An hour later Joseph Nicely was found concealed under a brush heap, and was also taken back to the jail from which he had just escaped, his return trip having the same succession of terrors and fears of lynching at the hands of the enraged people as that passed through by his brother. Deputy Sheriff McMil-

len eventually recovered from his wounds, though for several weeks he hovered between life and death.

Up to this time there had been some sympathy for these men, as well as doubts in the minds of some as to whether they might not be innocent of the crime charged against them. But this desperate attempt at escape, and the shooting of the deputy sheriff, turned most of this sentiment against them, because no one could now deny that they were capable of killing any one that might stand in their way.

Having failed in their appeal to the Supreme Court to have the verdict obtained in the lower court set aside, resort was now had to the board of pardons, and a hearing was had April 18th, 1890. The opening speech in behalf of the condemned men was made by Mr. Koontz. In an elaborate argument, which took up all of the morning session, as well as a part of the afternoon session of the board, he reviewed all the facts of the case, and claimed that it was the duty of the board to look into the whole case, examine the evidence and the law, and then determined whether under all the facts and circumstances of the case the application should be granted. Mr. Kooser and Mr. Cessna followed in behalf of the commonwealth. Messrs. Gilbert and McCarrell, both eminent members of the Harrisburg bar, were also heard in behalf of the application. The closing argument was by General Coffroth, who made an able and forcible plea for pardon. It is said that this hearing occupied over thirteen hours of time. The decision of the pardon board was adverse to the hopes of the doomed men and their families. A second hearing was given by the pardon board on November 11th, 1890, but its former action was adhered to.

The jail being notoriously insecure, had been remodeled and rebuilt during the summer of 1890, and during the progress of this work the prisoners were taken to Indiana county and confined in the jail of that county. On the completion of the new jail (for such it really is) the prisoners were brought back and confined therein. The new jail was supposed to be perfectly secure, but on Saturday evening, November 29th, these prisoners, along with several others, escaped from it. Among the prisoners was a burglar, who sawed the lock off from a trap door in the ceiling, through which access was had to the attic of the jail. Other locks were picked and the prisoners released from their cells. They had been provided with a rope, and, breaking a hole through the brick wall in the attic, they made the attempt to descend to the ground by means of the rope, which, however, proved too weak to sustain the weight of a man. Joe Nicely was the first to descend, and when about half way down the rope parted, and he fell to the ground, re-

ceiving painful injuries from the fall. David Nicely was the third to come down, and does not appear to have known of the breaking of the rope. He also was badly hurt from the fall he had. Both the men got away from the immediate vicinity of the jail. Among the prisoners was a man named Alexander Queer, confined on a charge of barn burning. A man no longer young and rather heavy in weight, the remaining prisoners warned him that the rope would break with him. But he, nevertheless, made the attempt, and also fell to the ground, breaking one of his legs, and also receiving internal injuries from which he died within a few days. The moaning of the injured man attracted the notice of some one passing the jail, and the investigation which followed showed that a general jail delivery had taken place. An immediate pursuit was organized, stimulated by a reward of five hundred dollars, offered by Sheriff McMillen and several private citizens. It was surmised that the two brothers would make for their haunts in Westmoreland county, as at this time it was not known that they had suffered any hurt in getting out of the jail.

All through Sunday both sides of the Laurel Hill mountain had been scoured by a large posse, but without learning anything of the whereabouts of the escaped prisoners. But the hurts of both of them were so serious that neither was able to travel on foot, and they had concealed themselves in barns. David Nicely was found in the barn of William H. Ferner, about one mile north of Somerset, and brought back to jail by Mr. Ferner on Monday morning. On Tuesday, Joseph Nicely was found in the barn of Jonathan Barclay, a farmer living within a half mile of the jail, Mr. Barclay, with the help of William Miller, a neighbor, bringing him in during the afternoon of that day. Each of the Nicely brothers had a broken foot, and their feet were also frozen during their stay in the barns. This failure ended all further attempts at escape on the part of the prisoners.

But further efforts in their behalf on the part of their counsel were not relaxed, they appearing before the governor at a hearing which that official had granted them on January 9, 1891. Governor Beaver signed the death warrants of the two brothers on January 20, this being on the day before the expiration of his term of office. April 2, 1891, was fixed as the date for their execution. The change in the state administration brought with it a new pardon board, and an unsuccessful application for a pardon was again made. Among the papers laid before the pardon board at one or other of the several hearings was one purporting to be the confession of one John Beach, who had handed it to Justice of the Peace Elijah King, at his residence in Middle Creek township, on June 8, 1890.

Among other depositions filed was one from John W. Beck, a juror who had sat on the trial of the case, in which he stated that he had been coerced by his fellow jurors into agreeing to a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The fateful second of April came. Every effort to secure a reversal of the verdict of the jury or a pardon had failed, so it only remained to carry into effect the sentence of the law. The air was full of rumors that an attempt at rescuing the prisoners would be made, and a strong armed guard was placed on duty outside of the jail. The doomed men, convinced at last that there could be no escape for them, made their preparations to meet the inevitable fate awaiting them. On April 1 David Nicely gave a written statement to his spiritual adviser, Elder Granger, of the Disciples' church, in which he said, in substance, that he was present when Herman Umberger was murdered, but that he himself did not kill him. He said that he had a pistol, and fired it into the ceiling of the room for the purpose of frightening him, and that no shot that he fired hit Mr. Umberger. He also said that when he left his home on February 27, 1889, it was to go to some place in Somerset county for the purpose of robbery, but not murder. He only learned that Mr. Umberger was the person who was to be robbed, when well on the way. In this statement David Nicely made no reference in any way whatever to his brother Joseph, nor does he say who it was that went with him to the Umberger home. As to Joseph Nicely, it is not known that he made any statement or confession. His spiritual adviser was Rev. A. J. Beal, of the Evangelical Association. Joseph Nicely had at one time been a member of that church. By some it is supposed that he did make a confession to the minister, for whom he had sent on the morning of April 2; this, however, is a matter that Mr. Beal would neither affirm nor deny.

The death warrants having been read to the prisoners by Sheriff Isaiah Good, they were left with their spiritual advisers for a few moments, after which they were led to the fatal trap, and executed as the judgment of the law directed. So ended a case that must ever remain a noted one in the criminal annals of Somerset county.

The killing of John Speicher occurred in or near the village of Coal Run, in Elk Lick township, on Sunday, June 22, 1889. John Speicher, who with his family had moved into that neighborhood, was a miner by occupation. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and when on his drunken sprees had frequently abused and brutally treated his wife. Speicher was the second husband of his wife, who at the time of her marriage was the widow of John T. Patterson, Esq., a much respected citizen of Grantsville, Maryland. Henry J. Patterson was her

son by her first marriage, and was a boy of perhaps seventeen years of age and was also a miner. On this particular Sunday, Speicher was drunk, and indulged in his favorite pastime of beating his wife, doing it also in the presence of the boy, who was so greatly enraged at the cruel treatment of his mother that he ran to the house of a neighbor, and getting a gun, then followed his stepfather for some distance and shot him, inflicting wounds from which he died during the following night. Young Patterson was promptly arrested, and was tried for the murder of his stepfather at the September sessions of 1889. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. Patterson was looked on as quite a good boy by those who knew him, and there was a great deal of sympathy manifested for him. As soon as the news of his conviction reached Elk Lick township, a large number of people at once signed a petition asking the court to treat him as leniently as possible in passing sentence upon him. The court sentenced him to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

James H. Lehr was also tried at the September sessions, 1889, for the murder of Charles H. Scott, on July 21 preceding. Scott was one of a party of young men from Pittsburgh who had a fishing camp somewhere along the river near the town of Confluence. Lehr was the cook employed by the party, and on the day named became very drunk, and while in this condition compelled different members of the party to do his bidding at the point of a revolver. Becoming alarmed, the young men started to leave the camp. Lehr ordered young Scott to return, and when he refused to do so, shot him in the back, killing him almost instantly. At the trial of the case Hon. A. H. Coffroth and William H. Ruppel conducted the prosecution. Hon. William H. Koontz and Hon. Thomas M. Marshal, of Pittsburgh, appeared for the prisoner. The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and Lehr was sentenced to a ten-year term in the penitentiary.

Michael Niland was a fireman on a Baltimore and Ohio railroad locomotive. Elmer Fordish, alias Florence Fuhrer, was a flagman in the same train crew. On the night of March 4, 1892, at some point east of Rockwood, a dispute arose between Niland and Fordish over the manner in which the latter was performing his work. During the altercation Fordish drew a revolver and shot Niland dead. Fordish was arrested the next morning, and committed to jail. On his trial, at the succeeding May sessions, Fordish (or Führing) was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of nine years in the Western penitentiary. He committed suicide several years before the expiration of his term of service.

On the afternoon of March 30, 1892, James Beal, of Westmoreland county, was crossing the Laurel Hill on foot, traveling over the public road that passes through or near the little village of Trent, in Middlecreek township. As he approached a loop or turn in the road, about two miles above Trent, he was startled at hearing a loud call to halt, which he at once did, supposing that the command was addressed to him. A moment later he heard the command repeated, and this was followed by a couple of shots. Peering through the bushes, he saw three men on a bank of the road below with guns, and a fourth man in the road. He next saw the three men rush on the other man and attack him, beating him down with their guns. Believing that his own life would be in danger at the hands of these same men if it were known that he had been an eye-witness of their act, Beal, without having been noticed by them, rapidly retraced his steps by the way he had come. At the first house he reached he told what he had seen. This happened to be the house of Jonathan C. Hochstetler. The family gave Beal directions to another road that would take him to the place he wished to go to, which was the home of his sister. Reaching the village of Trent, he again made known what he had seen on the road, describing the locality and the men he had seen, as well as he could. Jonathan Hochstetler had been at the store at Trent during the afternoon, and had left for his home, but as he had failed to return, his family became alarmed, and a messenger was dispatched to Trent to see whether he was still there. Upon the arrival of this messenger, a party of men went to the place that had been described by Beal. There had been a slight fall of snow which still lay upon the ground. When the place was reached there was still plenty of evidence on the ground of a struggle having taken place there, while tracks in the snow showed that a body had been partially carried and dragged through the woods. The trail was followed for a considerable distance, until a small mountain stream known as Crab Run was reached, where the trail disappeared. But presently the tracks of two men were found on the opposite side of the stream, and going away from the stream. As the tracks appeared to be made by the same persons as those they had been following, the pursuit was continued. It may here be said that there were certain peculiarities about these tracks that pointed very strongly toward certain persons as having made them. The tracks were followed to the house of Wilson Geary, but no one was found there. The search for Hochstetler was renewed the next morning, and his mutilated body was found partially submerged in the waters of Crab run. Suspicion pointed toward William C. Miller, William Pritts and Robert Miller, as being the parties who probably

had killed Hochstetler. Pritts lived on the mountain, but in Fayette county. The two Millers, who were father and son, lived in Middlecreek township. Both of them were promptly arrested and placed in jail at Somerset. The younger Miller, on being arrested, admitted that his father and Pritts had beaten Hochstetler to death, but for himself denied that he had taken an active part in the affair.

The locality in which this murder was perpetrated is known as the Moonshine district in which illicit stills had been operated for years. All of these parties, as well as others among their neighbors, were in one way or another concerned in this illegal traffic. It is said that an oath-bound organization existed among them, and Hochstetler was accused of having made revelations to the revenue officers, who had been very active in their efforts to suppress the traffic. These were the causes that led to the killing of Hochstetler. While Bill Pritts, as he was known to everybody in that region, was a badly wanted man, he had always been able to elude all attempts that were made to arrest him. He was also looked on as a desperate character. He was not arrested on this murder charge.

In addition to the arrest of the two Millers, Jacob Santemyer and Wilson Garey were arrested on the charge of being in some way accessory to this crime. William C. Miller was brought to trial at the May sessions of 1892. A. H. Coffroth, William H. Ruppel and W. H. Koontz assisted in the prosecution, while Francis J. Kooser conducted the defense. Some attempt was made on the part of the defense to show that they and Hochstetler had met in the road, and that a fight had taken place between them and him, in which Hochstetler was killed. On June 4th the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree against William C. Miller, and he was sentenced to a ten-year term in the penitentiary. He, however, did not serve more than about half of it, having been pardoned before the completion of his time. Robert Miller was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years for his share in the murder. The short term given him was largely due to the fact that he was looked on as having been led into the affair by his father.

About 1 o'clock on the night of June 2, 1896, the front door of the house of David Berkey, an aged farmer residing in Paint township, was forced open, and the house entered by two men wearing masks. Striking a light of some sort, the men entered the bedroom, which was occupied by Mr. Berkey and his wife, and with pointed revolvers demanded his money. Mr. Berkey pointed to his vest, hanging over one of the bed posts. From one of the pockets the burglars secured something over a hundred dollars in paper money. Mr. Berkey was then taken into

the room adjoining the bedroom, and strapped down into a rocking chair. They then searched his bed and found more money. They then tied Mrs. Berkey to the bed posts, and also demanded more money and government bonds, of which there were none in the house. Not finding any more money they proceeded to torture the old man by burning his feet with the flame of a lighted candle, or old-fashioned lamp. They also placed burning paper between his toes. His feet were roasted to the bone, and even above the ankles. When their aged victim cried out from the pain inflicted on him, he was struck and choked and otherwise maltreated, all of this being done for the purpose of compelling him to make known to them the place where his money might be found, and which they said they knew was somewhere in the house. This continued for nearly an hour, and was all done in the sight of his wife. After they had done with the torturing of Mr. Berkey, they hunted up food and milk, of which they made a meal, and then left the house, first extinguishing the lamp. While they were in the house, the mask fell from the face of one of the burglars, and Mrs. Berkey recognized him as a man to whom she had given something to eat a few days before. Lucy Berkey, a daughter of David Berkey, occupied a room on the second floor, and presently discovered something of what was going on down stairs. She attempted to escape from one of the upper windows, but unfortunately fell to the ground, breaking one of her legs, besides sustaining other injuries from the fall.

After the robbers left the house, Mr. Berkey contrived to free himself sufficiently to reach his pantaloons, from the pocket of which he got a knife and cut himself and wife free, although to reach his wife he was compelled to crawl on his hands and knees, his feet being so badly burned that he could not walk on them. On being freed, Mrs. Berkey found a match and lit a candle. She then made search for her daughter, found her and got her into the house, after which she went to the nearest neighbor and summoned assistance.

In the morning it was found that two horses had been taken from the barn of William J. Horner. These were tracked to near David Berkey's house, where they had been tied and fed on the road. The horses were recovered late in the afternoon in a field between Scalp Level and Johnstown, about six miles from the latter place. This showed that the robbers had gone in that direction, and probably were from that vicinity. Several circumstances pointed toward James and John Roddy, who were residents of Morrillville, now a part of Johnstown, as the perpetrators of this outrage, and they, along with Richard Jackson, who was their brother-in-law, were arrested and taken to the Berkey home, where Mrs. Berkey identified James

Roddy as the man from whose face the mask had fallen. She also identified him and Richard Jackson as two men who had come to their house a little after noon on May 28, and asked for something to eat. Mr. Berkey also identified the two Roddys as the men who had tortured him. The Roddy brothers were well known in Jenner township, where they had formerly lived. The men were held on a charge of robbery and committed to jail. Lucy Berkey, the daughter, died from her injuries eleven days after the robbery. David Berkey, himself, after enduring for four months almost unspeakable agony from the injuries inflicted upon him by these villains, died on October 3, 1896.

Mr. Berkey having died, the defendants were now held to answer the graver charge of murder. They were brought to trial at the December sessions of 1896, before President Judge Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker, and Associate Judges Noah Biesecker and Daniel J. Horner. The commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Andrew J. Colborn, Hon. William H. Koontz, Hon. Francis J. Kooser and Louis C. Colborn. The defense was conducted by Hon. A. H. Coffroth, W. H. Ruppel and Charles F. Uhl, Jr., Esqrs. Richard Jackson demanded a separate trial, which was granted. The Roddy brothers were tried first. On the part of the commonwealth it was shown by a number of witnesses that the Roddys, as well as Richard Jackson, had been seen in the neighborhood of the Berkey home on the afternoon of June 2. Mrs. Berkey identified James Roddy as the man from whose face the mask had fallen while the torturing of her husband was going on, and also as the man who had asked for something to eat at their house on May 28th preceding, the man with him then being Richard Jackson. She also identified John Roddy as the other man who had been in their house on the night of June 2. David Berkey, in his dying declaration, had also identified James and John Roddy as the men who had tortured him. It was also shown that all three of these men had been seen in the same neighborhood on May 28th preceding, and had even made inquiry about the Berkey place. Three witnesses also testified to having seen the Roddys and Jackson passing a locality known as Osborn's Cut, not very far from Johnstown, at a very early hour on the morning of June 3, and that they had come from the direction of Somerset county.

The Roddys, on their part, denied ever having been in Paint township, or that they had ever seen David Berkey until taken to his house by the officers of the law. A strong attempt was also made to set up an *alibi* for both of them. After a trial lasting eight days the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The trial of Richard Jackson was then taken up. In the Roddy trial, the presence of only two men in the Berkey house was shown. The theory of the prosecution was that the third man had kept watch outside, but this could not be shown by any testimony, although there was testimony to the effect that Jackson was the third man seen with the Roddys, both on the preceding day and on May 28. The jury in the Jackson trial rendered a verdict of acquittal, this result being largely due to the fact that only two men had been seen in the Berkey house at the time of the robbery. Jackson, however, had a very narrow escape, as it is said that on its first ballot one-half of the jury had voted for a first degree verdict.

In the case of the Roddys the customary motion for a new trial had been made. It was presently shown that one of the three witnesses who had testified to having seen them at Osborn's Cut on the morning of June 3, was in Gettysburg on that day, and therefore could not have seen them at the time and place he had stated in his testimony. The witness himself admitted this to be true. On this showing a new trial was granted them. This came off at the May sessions of 1896. The evidence in the second trial of the case was mostly given by the same witnesses as that in the first trial, although there were several new witnesses on both sides. There was very little deviation on the part of any of the witnesses from their testimony as given on the first trial. Nicholas Slick, a new witness, testified that he had met two men in the vicinity of Osborn's Cut on the morning of June 3, and was positive that John Roddy was one of the men. On the part of the defense, a stronger effort to prove an *alibi* was made, and at one time it looked as though it might be established, but in rebuttal the commonwealth shattered much of this evidence. The second trial again resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree for both defendants. This verdict was taken on June 2, 1897, just one year after the perpetration of the robbery and its attending outrages. Three weeks later sentence of death was passed on the prisoners. An appeal was had to the Supreme court, but without avail.

The condemned men were executed by Martin H. Hartzell, high sheriff of Somerset county, on Wednesday, April 27, 1898. They denied their guilt to the very last, and claimed that they knew nothing whatever of the robbery and torture of David Berkey, and that they had never been in Paint township until they were taken there by the officers of the law. It, however, is difficult to believe that so many witnesses would have been guilty of false swearing, or that they were mistaken in the testimony which they gave as to their having seen them in that neighborhood on two different days. The men themselves were

not of a very high order of intelligence. As prisoners, it must be said that they were well behaved and made no trouble to those having them in charge.

The scene of the Michael Carney and John Lenhart tragedy was in the town of Garrett, and the date on which it took place was September 20, 1898. The killing of these two men came about under the following circumstances:

The wife of Christian C. Meyers, in her lifetime, was the owner of a house and lot in the village of Garrett. Upon her death her husband, who survived her, acquired a life interest in the property, in accordance with the laws of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Meyers also left a son to survive her, who, upon the death of his father, Christian Meyers, would have inherited the property. But the son, Peter S. Meyers, disputed the right of his father to have and occupy the property as the law certainly permitted him to do. It is almost needless to say that this dispute over the property created considerable bad feeling between the father and son. Being advised by his attorney as to what his legal rights were, the elder Meyers determined to take possession of and occupy the house, which at the time was vacant. But when he went to take possession of it, he made the discovery that the son had removed the doors and windows. These, however, were found about the stable. Christian Meyers then obtained the assistance of Michael Carney and Rudolph Baker to replace the doors and windows.

While this was being done, Peter, the son, came along and inquired what they were doing there, to which his father replied that he was fixing up the house, that it was his as long as he wished to occupy it. To this Peter made answer, "We will see about that," and walked away. He returned after an absence of perhaps a quarter of an hour with a double-barreled shotgun, which he had borrowed of Mr. W. H. Merrill. This gun he pointed at the breast of his father, who, with Carney, was standing by the gate. The father then said to him, "You would not shoot your gray-headed old father, would you?" Mr. Carney started to walk away, but had only gone a few steps when Peter turned and fired at him, striking him in the back. Carney dropped to the ground, while his murderer went to his boarding house, several hundred yards away. There was a vacant house on the next lot. This house he entered and went upstairs.

The news of the shooting of Carney spread rapidly over the town and to the mines near by, and in a very short time the house in which he had taken refuge was surrounded by an excited crowd of several hundred men. There were loud cries of "Lynch him! Hang him!" which he could not have helped hearing. Finally Nelson Lenhart, the constable, and his

brother, John Lenhart, entered the house for the purpose of placing him under arrest. John Lenhart started up the stairway. When he was about half way up Peter Meyers appeared, gun in hand, and fired on him, his shot striking him full in the face. Lenhart dropped to the floor dead. Lenhart had just come from a coal mine where he had been at work, and had not yet washed himself, and it is quite probable that his murderer failed to recognize him. He afterward attempted to justify the killing of Lenhart on the ground that he believed that his own life was in danger and that the angry crowd that had gathered would shoot or hang him at once. It is by no means certain that such would not have been his fate had he fallen into their hands.

The killing of Lenhart added fuel to the fury of the hundreds of men who now surrounded the house. Many of these were armed with guns and revolvers, and if Meyers had shown himself he would have been promptly shot. At the same time no one in the crowd had the hardihood to enter the house after Mr. Lenhart had been killed. When night came, lamps were set about the place and bonfires built so as to prevent any escape. In the meanwhile messages had been sent to Sheriff Hartzell, at Somerset, to come and take charge of the situation. It was night when the sheriff reached Garrett. Having recovered the body of Lenhart, he next summoned Meyers to surrender, but he made no response. Presently it was found that, notwithstanding the close watch that had been kept, he had escaped from this house and, unobserved by any one save a woman, had crept to and entered the Judy residence. A search of this house ended in his being found concealed in the cellar, where he was captured without further bloodshed. Having been captured it at once became a problem how to get the murderer safely away from the scene of his crime, the house being surrounded by hundreds of angry men who were clamoring for his life. It was only by strategy on the part of Sheriff Hartzell and his deputies that this was accomplished and the prisoner taken away and placed in jail.

The trial of Meyers took place at the May sessions of 1899 before Judge Jacob H. Longenecker and Associate Judges George J. Black and Aaron F. Dickey. The commonwealth was represented by Coffroth & Ruppel, Mr. Uhl and Louis C. Colborn. The attorneys for the prisoner were F. J. Kooser and A. C. Holbert.

Meyers was first tried for the murder of Michael Carney. As there were eye-witnesses to the shooting of Carney by the prisoner, this was not denied. There was some evidence offered tending to show that Carney had shaken a hatchet at Meyers in a threatening manner, but this was when he was at the house

the first time. The main line of the defense was on the ground that Meyers was a degenerate and that his mental powers were such that he was irresponsible. He himself claimed that he did not know at the time what he was doing, that his mind was a blank, but that after he had been in prison for a time he was able to recall some of the occurrences of that day. On Sunday morning, May 28, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

On the following Monday Meyers was placed on trial for the murder of John Lenhart. This trial lasted three days and also resulted in a conviction of murder in the first degree. The jury in each case was made up of different men. Three weeks later the sentence of death was passed on the prisoner for the murder of Michael Carney. This was immediately followed by the same sentence for the murder of John Lenhart.

The case of Samuel Peter Meyers stands forth as an unique one in criminal annals in this, that the prisoner was twice tried for two different murders, was twice convicted, and the governor of the state was under the necessity of signing two death warrants for his execution. The day for his execution was first fixed for January 11, 1900, but the governor was induced to grant a respite of two weeks. An appeal in behalf of the unfortunate man was made to the pardon board, but it declined to interfere with the sentence of the law, which was carried out by Sheriff James Saylor on January 24, 1900.

Augustus Glessner, of Brothers Valley township, was assaulted and robbed on a public highway in that township on the night of October 21, 1899. On the following morning the victim of this outrage was found lying in an unconscious condition in the gutter along the side of the road by his brother and nephew, who lived about half a mile away. They carried him to their home, where he died during the afternoon of the same day without having regained consciousness.

Mr. Glessner was about fifty years of age and was looked on as being a very strong man. The appearance of the spot where he was found indicated that there had been a struggle between him and his assailants, and that he had been beaten down with a piece of fence paling that was found in the road. The place where this occurred was about a mile and a half east of Berlin. Mr. Glessner had been in Berlin, is said to have been drinking some and was seen by different persons to have some money in his possession. It was near 11 o'clock at night when he left Berlin, either to go home or to the house of his brother, near which he was found. It was quite apparent that he had been followed by some person or persons from the town, who had assaulted and robbed him.

Suspicion was directed toward several persons living in

Berlin. During the following week Alexander Gerhart and Rufus Diveley were arrested at the instance of a Pittsburgh detective who had been put on the case, and committed to the Somerset jail. These two men were charged with the murder of Glessner. Both stoutly denied all knowledge of the crime. The reputations of both Gerhart and Diveley were not of the best, and a strong web of evidence was woven about them, and there was very little doubt but that they were the guilty parties. In looking at the evidence that had been gathered against the two men one can hardly help thinking but that it fully warranted their arrest, but in the end it proved that the wrong men had been arrested.

Several persons living in Berlin, believing that the wrong men had been arrested, continued to make further investigation. To them it appeared that a young man named Harry Weller, whose age was about eighteen years, knew as much about the murder of Augustus Glessner as any one else, and could, if he wished to do so, tell all about it. One of these parties, a young man of nearly the same age, finally succeeded in drawing a confession from Weller that the crime had been perpetrated by himself and Milton Sheets, whose age was about nineteen years. Both Sheets and Weller were natives of Berlin and the sons of respectable parents. Sheets was a cigarmaker by occupation, who, however, had been working at Somerset for a year or more, where he was well known. Sheets had gone over to Berlin from Somerset on the evening of the robbery, reaching the former place about 10 o'clock at night. According to Weller's confession, as he made it to Reade Marshall, he and Sheets had met each other in one of the restaurants there, where they had also seen Glessner, who had been drinking and who also appeared to have considerable money in his possession. When Glessner left town at a late hour Sheets proposed to him that they follow Glessner, knock him down and take his money. Sheets, having first provided himself with a heavy bottle, they started after Glessner, On the way Weller said that he objected to Sheets striking Glessner with the bottle, telling him he would kill the man. Sheets then got the piece of wood, or paling, which was used to strike Glessner and which was found in the road at the same place where Glessner was found the next morning. Weller further said that he several times wanted to cease the pursuit of Glessner and go back to town, but that Sheets urged him to go along, that he was going to do the job himself. Weller finally stopped and refused to go any further, but waited where he then was while Sheets followed Glessner and came up with him about four hundred yards further on. In a short time Sheets returned to where Weller

had stayed and gave him two dollars, which he stated was half of all the money Glessner had.

Upon making this confession Weller was at once placed under arrest and taken to Somerset, where he was lodged in jail. A message was also sent to Sheriff Hartzell, directing him to place Sheets, who was then at Somerset, under arrest also, which was at once done. After being placed in jail Weller reiterated the confession he had made to Reade Marshall, in the presence of District Attorney Meyers and others. Milton Sheets at first denied all knowledge of the robbery and killing of Glessner, but after having been informed that Weller had made a clean breast of the matter he weakened and admitted having had a share in the transaction, differing, however, from the statement made by Weller in several important particulars. Sheets claimed that it was Weller who first suggested that they follow Glessner and take his money. He also said that Weller was not more than twenty feet away when he (Sheets) struck Glessner, bringing him to his knees, and that Weller had held one of Glessner's arms while he was taking his pocketbook from him. With the arrest and admissions of Sheets and Weller, Gerhart and Diveley, the men who had been first arrested, were relieved from the charge of murder and, so far as that was concerned, they were discharged, but were held to answer other charges of a criminal nature.

The case came up for trial at the December sessions of 1899 before Judge Longenecker. Separate trials were given the defendants, Weller being tried first. The commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Rufus E. Meyers. The defense was managed by A. C. Holbert and Charles W. Walker, Esqs. The defendant having entered a plea of not guilty, a jury was impaneled. After considerable progress had been made in the trial, Mr. Holbert, one of Weller's counsel, asked leave of the court to withdraw his plea of not guilty and to enter a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, which plea was accepted on the part of the commonwealth.

In the case of Milton Sheets the prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Rufus E. Meyers. The prisoner was defended by George R. Scull and Francis J. Kooser. The main line of defense was that Sheets was really insane and that he was not responsible for his acts. In support of this theory a considerable amount of evidence was offered. Much eccentricity and many foolish things were shown in his conduct, one witness in particular testifying that he had never seen a sane man act in the manner he had on more than one occasion seen Sheets act. Yet this same witness, on cross examination, was constrained to admit that he thought that he knew that it was wrong to rob and murder a man. The jury returned a verdict

of guilty of murder in the first degree. Sheets was sentenced to be hanged. Weller, his partner in the crime, was sentenced to a ten-year term in the penitentiary.

The attorneys of Sheets took out an appeal to the Supreme Court, but that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the lower court. While his appeal was pending, Sheets, along with a fellow prisoner named Walker, escaped from the Somerset county jail on the night of April 12, 1900, by cutting the bars of an upper window. Sheets remained at liberty until January 17, 1902, on which day he was arrested at Athens, Ohio. He had assumed the name of Harry Bell. His rearrest came about under a peculiar train of circumstances. Floyd Mosholder, a young man from the vicinity of Berlin, and who had a bad reputation was also staying in Athens, under the assumed name of Dick J. Berry. It so happened that in choosing an alias he had taken a name that had representatives living in Athens at that time, and a letter addressed to him under his assumed name fell into the hands of a reputable man having the same initials. The letter was unsigned, but a part of its contents referred to some matters of a criminal character. Curious to know who it was that had the same name as his own, this man investigated, and located the other D. J. Berry as a waiter in a quick lunch restaurant, and that his most intimate associate was a barkeeper named Harry Bell. As the letter had the postmark of a Somerset county postoffice, and contained suggestions of criminal actions, a copy of it was sent to Sheriff Saylor. That official was in possession of information that Sheets, in his wanderings, had assumed the name of Bell, and at once connected him with the Athens man. The authorities at Athens were at once notified to place the parties under arrest, which was done. Officers were sent there who identified Sheets, and he was brought back to Somerset and lodged in the jail from which he had escaped two years before. Governor Stone, on being notified of the rearrest of Sheets, issued a death warrant fixing March 11, 1902, as the day for his execution. Later a reprieve to April 2 was granted by the governor, in order that an appeal might be made to the pardon board for a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. The pardon board declined to recommend Sheets as a proper subject for executive clemency, and accordingly the sentence of the law was carried into effect on the day last fixed on by the governor. Milton Sheets was the eighth person to expiate the crime of murder upon the scaffold since the formation of Somerset county.

The killing of Harvey May occurred at Salisbury, on the night of July 13, 1901, and grew out of an attempt on the part of Joseph R. Joy, the borough policeman, to place May,

his brother Calvin, and a man named George Carpenter, under arrest for fighting and disorderly conduct. It occurred on a Saturday night. The trio had entered the barroom of Hay's Hotel, where they speedily got into an altercation with another party. Constable Krause and Policeman Joy cleared the barroom of the party, but, once outside of the house, the trio jumped upon the officer, wrested his mace from him, and beat him over his head. Steel knuckles were also used, and the officer brought to his knees. With the blood streaming from his face, Joy rose to his feet and fired on his assailants, who started to run away. One shot struck Carpenter in the leg, making a flesh wound. Another shot struck Harvey May above the heart. May ran some distance and then dropped to the ground, dying almost instantly. A coroner's jury exonerated the policeman, but the father of May caused his arrest on a charge of murder. At the trial which followed, Officer Joy was acquitted. Liquor was largely responsible for the trouble. These men were in the habit of getting drunk, and it was not the first time that they had been in trouble with the officers of the law.

A shocking tragedy was enacted in Lincoln township on February 16, 1903. On that day Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffer, a young woman about twenty-two years of age, was foully murdered on the public highway by a young man named Ollie Nichols.

Mrs. Shaffer, who was a daughter of Noah Brendle, had been separated from her husband for several years, and had her home with her parents. Nichols, who was about nineteen years old, had become infatuated over the woman, who most likely had given him more or less encouragement, and appears also to have trifled somewhat with the young man. The parties had been at the Bethany church on the preceding Thursday evening, and also on the evening preceding the murder. On the first of these two evenings, Mrs. Shaffer had given great offense to the young man by reason of having, after the church service was over, accepted a seat in the buggy of another young man of her acquaintance. Sunday night after church she had gone to the house of her uncle, where she remained all night. On Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, Mrs. Shaffer started to go to her own home, and after walking a short distance got into the company of Valeria and Margaret Miller, acquaintances of hers who were also on their way home. The account given by the Miller girls was that as they reached a strip of woods within sight of the Brendle and Nichols homes, Ollie Nichols stepped out from behind a tree, and stepping up to Mrs. Shaffer handed her a letter, which she accepted without speaking to him. He had a gun with him, and remarked, "Our time is

short." He was seen by the girls to remove the shell from his gun, as though he had changed his purpose as to killing the woman. They continued their walk towards home. Although not noticed at the time, Nichols must have replaced the shell in his gun and suddenly raised it to his shoulder and discharged it, the shot striking Mrs. Shaffer full in the forehead, and killing her instantly. The frightened Miller girls fled from the spot, but, looking back, saw Nichols walk away, place another shell in his gun, and then shoot himself in the head, killing himself on the spot. In his pocket was found a farewell letter written in pencil, addressed to his parents, the disconnected sentences of which revealed the insane passion of the youth for the woman he had so cruelly murdered, although it must be said that it contained no threat of violence against her, but did convey the idea of suicide on his part. It is quite probable that the killing of Mrs. Shaffer was the result of a sudden impulse on his part, and may also have been caused by her manner toward him when they came together on the road.

An occurrence of a nature similar to the preceding took place near Foustwell station, in Paint township, on April 23, 1903, there being an interval of about two months between the two. In this case the victim of an assassin's bullet was Miss Emma Foust, the young and beautiful daughter of Mr. Samuel Foust. Her slayer was Robert Long, who had been keeping company with the girl for a year past. The young man's wooing does not appear to have prospered.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of April 23, 1903, he went to the Foust home. With the exception of Emma, the family had already retired. She, herself, had gone to her room, but came down stairs again to look after some matter in the kitchen, and while she was there Long rapped on the door and was admitted. The room of her parents was next to the kitchen. Just what passed between the pair in the kitchen can never be known. The parents for a time heard them talking; at intervals their voices would rise, as if a heated conversation were going on. The parents presently dropped asleep, but near half past ten o'clock were aroused from their slumber by a pistol shot which rang through the house, speedily followed by a second shot. The old people rose from their bed, but before they could reach the kitchen the door opened and their daughter tottered in, clutching her bosom in her hands, exclaiming as she sank to the floor, "I am shot." The fatal bullet had entered her breast over the heart, and she died without uttering another word. As for her murderer, he passed out of the kitchen to the back porch, where he shot himself in the head, and was found dead by Mr. Foust, who on hearing this third shot went out to investigate. The only motive that can be

assigned for this rash act on the part of Long is, that he had at last realized that he could never hope to win the hand of the woman he loved, and that in a moment of frenzy he fired the fatal shots that ended both her life and his.

A third occurrence of a similar nature took place along the railroad track a short half-mile east of the station at Meyersdale on April 12, 1904, the victim of the murderer this time being Mrs. Susan Hogamire, who was shot to death by William Saylor. Having killed the woman, Saylor turned his weapon upon himself, killing himself instantly. Mrs. Hogamire was about twenty-two years of age and the mother of three children. Trouble having arisen between her husband and herself, there had been a separation, followed by divorce. Afterward Saylor and she began living together as man and wife. Apparently there must have been trouble between them also. A few days preceding the tragedy the woman had gone to Cumberland, Maryland, where she met her former husband, who was quite a good man. The pair settled their differences and were remarried at Cumberland. After furniture had been purchased and arrangements made to begin housekeeping at Eckhart, Maryland, the wife returned to Meyersdale. Saylor happened to be at the station when she arrived there, and when the woman left the station to go to the house of Simon Beal, her father, he seems to have followed her. It is to be inferred that she informed him of what had taken place at Cumberland, whereupon he shot and killed her. Two men who were returning from their work, and were about a hundred yards away from the spot, saw the man fire the fatal bullets into her body. They also heard the woman scream and saw her fall to the ground. They next saw Saylor turn the smoking weapon upon himself and fall dead between the tracks.

Minnie Friedline, whose age was twenty-two years, and who was a daughter of Isaac Friedline, of Boswell, was cruelly murdered in that village on the morning of February 2, 1904, by Mrs. Charles Simpson. Miss Friedline was on her way to the postoffice, where she was the postmaster's assistant. Two deputy sheriffs were walking close behind her. (There was a miners' strike on at the time.) Mrs. Simpson had also walked to the postoffice and was returning from it when she met Miss Friedline. When the two were within three or four feet of each other, Mrs. Simpson suddenly drew a revolver and shot the girl in the forehead, exclaiming at the same time, "You have broken up my home!" The wounded girl was carried to the home of her parents nearby, where she died within an hour without having regained consciousness. Mrs. Simpson, her murderess, was a colored woman. Her husband was also a man of color, but was very nearly white. The motive for this shock-

ing crime was senseless jealousy on the part of Mrs. Simpson. Her husband was a man who would get drunk at times, and on such occasions would abuse his wife and make her life miserable. He had come home drunk the preceding night, and had abused his wife as he usually did at such times. To anger her he had taunted her about this girl. No one who ever knew Minnie Friedline while she was living for a moment believes that she had ever been guilty of any misconduct. Her reputation in the community was without stain or blemish. Being the postmaster's assistant, of course she treated all the patrons of the postoffice with the courtesy due to them, Mr. Simpson along with all others, as it was her duty to do.

Mrs. Simpson was at once arrested and committed to jail. It is so seldom that a woman comes into court to answer a charge involving capital punishment that Mrs. Simpson's case attracted a great deal of attention, not only in Somerset county, but in the state at large as well. Her case came up at the September sessions, 1904, and the trial of it was commenced on September 16th before Hon. Francis J. Kooser, president judge. District Attorney Rufus E. Meyers, Hon. William H. Koontz, John G. Ogle and Frederick W. Biesecker, Esqrs., appeared for the commonwealth, while Hon. A. H. Coffroth and William H. Ruppel, Esq., conducted the defense. The prisoner, having entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment, a jury was drawn as follows: Jerome Countryman, John Schlagg, E. C. Ferner, Richard Sechler, Isaac K. Shaffer, Henry Slager, C. C. Martz, Henry Felton, Joseph Koontz, George Saylor, E. M. Glessner and J. M. Sipe.

There could be no question as to the fact of Mrs. Simpson having shot and killed the unfortunate girl. But among other things, the defense sought to show that the shooting was not premeditated and tried to account for the prisoner having a loaded revolver in her possession at that particular time by trying to make it appear that her husband had this weapon, which belonged to some one else, and that she had taken it for the purpose of returning it to its proper owner, and that, meeting the girl, her anger had flamed up, and she had fired the fatal shot before she had time to think over what the consequences might be. The trial lasted until September 21st, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The taking of this verdict was probably the most dramatic scene ever witnessed in the old court house. The prisoner broke forth in loud cries, and was borne shrieking from the court room. A motion for a new trial was made, and on May 6, 1905, this was granted by Judge Kooser.

At the December sessions, 1905, the case of Mrs. Simpson again came up for trial before Judge Kooser, and the prisoner

was again arraigned on December 27th. On that day the prisoner withdrew her plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder. This having been done, it was for the court to determine and fix the degree of the crime. On March 2, 1906, all the testimony in the previous trial, as well as such other matters as had come before the court, or which had been submitted by counsel, having been duly considered, the court rendered its decision that the defendant was guilty of murder in the second degree. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner undergo an imprisonment of ten years in the Western Penitentiary.

The development of the coal fields in the northern part of Somerset county, which began in Paint township and in the northern or lower part of Quemahoning township, about the year 1898, brought in a large influx of population, the major portion of which was composed of foreigners, nearly all of whom were Italians, Slavs and Poles. While no doubt many of these people are orderly and well behaved, there still is among them a large element that has proven itself to be of a very disorderly and turbulent character, so much so that the town of Windber and the region adjacent thereto may almost be said to have a criminal history of its own. Murder and homicide have been so common and frequent in those parts of Somerset county that they have ceased to attract much attention. An affair of this kind which took place in the vicinity of the Berwind-White slope No. 31, on Sunday night, April 15, 1900, can only be referred to as having been a butchery. A party of men had gathered together on Saturday night at a speak-easy and disorderly house conducted by Mrs. Stenx, where they engaged in a carousal that continued all through Sunday and late into Sunday night. An Italian, whose name was Frank Napoleon, who had been living with the woman, became jealous of the men who had come to the house, and refused to enter into this drinking bout. Near midnight an Englishman of the party named Buckwater went outside of the house, when he was confronted by the Italian with a drawn revolver, and who at once opened fire on him. The third shot took effect in the Englishman's leg inflicting a painful wound. As the Italian fired his last shot, one of the men in the smokehouse, in which all of the party was, aroused by the shooting going on the outside, came to the door, where he was met by the Italian, who had now drawn a murderous looking knife, and stabbed him through the left lung. On receiving a second stab near the heart, the man dropped to the ground dead. By this time a second man appeared at the door and was killed by a single blow of the knife. A third and then a fourth one of the drunken men met a like fate. The fifth man to come to the door also

received a fatal wound, each man having unconsciously walked to his death. A sixth man was badly wounded, but eventually recovered. The woman, Mrs. Stenx, was the first to make the discovery of the dreadful work going on outside of the house, and prevented the remaining three men from going out. The victims of this awful butchery were all young men. Their names were: John Halverson, a Swede, aged eighteen years; Gustave Greybert, aged nineteen years; Edward McCaulay, aged eighteen years; Samuel Snively, aged twenty-two years; Thomas Kipling, aged twenty-six years. In addition to these five, Herman George and Bryon Buckwalter were severely wounded. The Italian, on the completion of his bloody work, effected his escape and was never arrested.

Still another tragedy was reported from Windber on July 4, 1900. On that day the St. Stephen's Archangel Society of Greek Catholics, who were of the Slav race, were holding a picnic near Mine No. 32. The picnic was progressing very smoothly until a party of twelve Magyars, who were unbidden guests, made their appearance. These men wanted to run the picnic to suit themselves. Not satisfied with getting into the dances, without any particular protest on the part of the Slavs, they also attempted to change the musical programme to suit their own ideas. This the Slavs resented, and, as they were intruders, they were put off the dancing pavilion. The Magyars then drew revolvers and opened fire on the Slavs. Before the fusilade was over Simon Margo was fatally wounded and Andrew Secko was severely injured. These men were of the Slav party. Margo was at once sent to the Johnstown Hospital, but died before reaching it. The twelve Magyars were arrested and brought to trial at the September sessions following. The man who really appears to have been the one who shot Margo succeeded in escaping from the Sheriff's custody. While the trial was going on, late in the evening, he rose from his seat as if to get a drink of water from a spigot at the head of the stairs. No one went with him; in fact, it was not noticed at the time, and, taking advantage of his opportunity, he got away. Of the remaining eleven men, some were acquitted, but others were found guilty of different grades of crime, and some were sentenced to the penitentiary and others to jail.

Steve Sulack, a Pole, was barbarously murdered in his own home at the Bethel mine, near Benson borough, on November 19, 1903. Sulack, with his family, had on that day moved into a double house. Naturally, more or less noise was made in putting things in shape. In the adjoining house, occupied by a man named Baker, a christening was going on, and Baker seemed to have been disturbed by the noise made and asked that it cease. The Sulack family tried to be as quiet as

possible, but this was not satisfactory to Baker, who again demanded that the noise cease. Just then some one came around the corner of the house and cut Baker with a knife. Baker's assailant escaped. After this, a party of Slavs stormed the Sulack house, breaking down doors and smashing windows, and then they began shooting into the house. The Polish family retreated to an upstairs room. The Slavs followed and broke open the door of this room, and one of their number shot Sulack in cold blood, the bullet striking the man in the forehead. Not content with this, another of his assailants beat out his brains with a hammer. All this was done in the presence of the man's wife, who plead with the brutal crowd not to kill her husband. For this crime Mike Shundola, Andy Berish, John Loyco and George Baker were arrested. After trial, Berish and Shundola were sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years each, and John Loyco was given a two year sentence.

Samuel Snow, a prominent resident of Garrett, was shot and killed by an Italian on May 20, 1904, under the following circumstances: The miners in the employ of the Somerset Coal Company were on a strike. The company had brought in Italians and other foreigners to take the places of the men who had quit work. Many of the miners lived in the town of Garrett, and naturally had the sympathy of their fellow townspeople. The bringing in of new men was resented by the old men and their friends and a bitter state of feeling prevailed. There had been a reckless use of firearms, and the town council passed an ordinance prohibiting the carrying of them.

On the evening of the day in question, an Italian had gone into a meat market. Snow and others were also there at the same time. All accounts agree that the Italian had conducted himself peaceably, and had committed no breach of the peace, but it was claimed that the man had exposed a pistol in one of his hip pockets. This led Snow to seek for his arrest for violation of the borough ordinance. He appears to have called in the constable of the borough. At the approach of the officer the Italian started to run, and was pursued by the constable and Snow. The latter caught up with the man, and was about to seize him by the arm, when the man turned and shot him. Snow fell forward on his face and died without speaking a word. The Italian continued his flight toward the creek which separates the town from the coal company's property, upon reaching which he rushed into the water and, crossing the stream, effected his escape. As soon as possible the coal company's property was surrounded and guarded, Sheriff Coleman was summoned, and every effort was made to secure the murderer, but without success. Mr. Snow was about thirty-five years of age. He was a member of the town council, and fell

a victim to zeal in assisting the enforcement of the ordinances of the town.

A young man named Peter H. Shoemaker was stabbed to death in the town of Wellersburg, on December 24, 1903, by Orlando Battisto, an Italian. The murderer at once fled, and was never apprehended.

At the February sessions of 1906, Peter Windeck plead guilty to murder in the second degree for having killed John Kogood on August 19, 1905, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years in the penitentiary.

In the spring of 1904 several hundred foreigners, mostly Italians, had been brought into the Meyersdale region by the Somerset Coal Company to take the places of former employes who had gone out on a strike from their Elk Lick mines. These foreigners were domiciled in houses near the mines. A piece of the company's property had been leased to two brothers named Bill. There were also among these new comers several brothers named Lunti. All of these men had been in the country several years, and spoke English fairly well. On Sunday morning, May 22, 1905, one of the Lunti brothers went to the Bill place for the purpose of gathering dandelions, which are served as a salad. He was ordered off the place by a son of one of the Bills. Instead of departing peaceably, he turned on the lad and cursed him. The father of the boy, on learning of this, went to the boarding house of the Luntis and told them that while they were welcome to all the dandelions they wanted, they must not repeat the abusive epithets applied to the boy.

Later in the day, when Dominick Bill was riding past the boarding house of the Luntis, one of them fired a pistol at him and wounded him in the wrist. With a drawn stiletto, Bill made for his assailant, who by this time had also drawn a knife. After receiving several slashes from his opponent's knife, Bill drew a revolver and shot his antagonist dead. Bill then made his way to a boarding house kept by a man named Craig, where he was having his wounds dressed, when a brother of the Lunti he had killed appeared on the scene with a gun. Bill ran into the Craig house and took refuge in the kitchen, where he was found by his pursuer and killed in his tracks. Meanwhile Samuel Bill had appeared and begged Lunti to spare the life of his brother. For answer to this appeal, he received a shot in the leg. Being unarmed, he fled from the spot. Running to his home, he took refuge under the house. Here he was discovered by his infuriated countryman, who crawled under the house after him and, as it was said at the time, fired sixteen bullets into his body. Having completed his bloody work, Lunti went to his boarding house, gathered together a few of his belongings and disappeared. He was never arrested.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWNSHIPS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

BROTHERS VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Brothers Valley township was created by the court of Bedford county during its first session, April 16, 1771, and was the first township formed west of the crest of the Allegheny mountain in the province or state of Pennsylvania.

When first created it might well have been said that it was not a township, but a principality. Lying between the summit of the Allegheny mountain and the western foot of Laurel Hill, it extended from the Maryland line on the south to the ridge on the north that divides the waters of the Susquehanna river from those of the Allegheny river, and which is several miles north of Ebensburg, the county seat of Cambria county. Scattered over this wide expanse of country there might at that time have been found three or four hundred inhabitants. Now there is a population exceedings 100,000 souls. It only needs a glance at the map to see what its ancient limits were and what they now are, yet with all this loss of territory Brothers Valley is still one of the largest and wealthiest townships in the county.

The earliest settlement of the township as it now is has been referred to elsewhere. In 1870 an aged resident of Berlin, who had come there in 1800 as a ten-year-old boy, related to the late James Weigle, of the same town, some of his reminiscences of the township at that period, which are not without interest. It is to be noted that where he mentions present owners they are those of 1870:

"At the place known to the present generation as The White Horse tavern, George Keller kept a tavern in a log cabin in 1800. From there to Altfather's Mill was a wilderness. Besides running the mill, Altfather kept the Buck tavern, the sign being a buck. The Joel Berkley farm, one of the best in the township, was owned by Jacob Wingart, a Swiss. It was then looked upon as being a rather poor farm. It had a stone house and barn, which have long since disappeared. Walter Hoyle sold the farm to Jacob Wingart for a bushel of salt. On the Jacob Stoner farm, then owned by Jacob Blocher, there was a grist mill. The tract of land east of Berlin, where the Platt coal mine is, was owned by Valentine Keffer. The Jonathan Miller farm was owned by Michael Keefer. Nicholas Miller owned the Peter Zimmerman farm. The Herman Brubaker farm was owned by Jacob Weyand, grandfather of Daniel Weyand, of Somerset. Peter Sweitzer lived on the William Hay farm. Henry Weigle, who came from Hagerstown in 1798, owned a farm immediately east of Chickentown, which about 1810 he traded to George Johnson for thirty-seven dozen of hats. John Koontz built a log cabin on the Joseph Brubaker farm in 1800. Jacob Good, Sr., lived on the farm still known as the Good farm. The John Moyer farm was then owned by Casper Schrock, the Samuel Musser farm by John Brubaker, Sr., and the Aaron Kimmell farm

by Jacob Zook. Christian Miller was owner of the Peter Suder, Joseph Schrock and Dennis Hay farms. A man named Lout (no date given) fell from a building on the Annanias Miller farm and was killed. The Samuel Meyers farm was owned by Jacob Fisher, who also had a small gristmill, which was rebuilt by Christian Stoner in 1800. Francis Hay then lived on the present Henry Hay farm. The Jonathan Walker and Simon Hay farms were first improved by Jacob Keefer. The Samuel Philson farm was first improved by Nicholas Miller, Sr. The Valentine and William Fritz farms were owned by Adam Palm."

The construction of the Buffalo Valley railroad in 1874 was an enterprise undertaken by the citizens of Berlin and Brothers Valley township. The road connects with the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Garrett. Its length is eight and a quarter miles. The contractors, Yutzy & Scott, completed its grading within eighty days from the time of commencement.

Brothers Valley township is rich in mineral resources, yet while the construction of this short line of railroad brought them in touch with the outside world, their development has been rather slow, or was so up to 1902. So far as has been ascertained, the first mining in a commercial way began about 1875, when the Berlin mines were opened by Thomas Price, and the Standard or Adams mine about 1876. That neither these nor any other mines were operated very extensively may easily be seen from an examination of the figures of the several census reports since the completion of the railroad. From 1870 to 1880 the township gained but fifty-seven in population; from 1880 to 1890 the gain was only fifty. These figures alone would go to show that during this period the mining industry was so small a factor in the growth of Brothers Valley township that it barely sufficed to keep pace with the losses sustained by emigration. The decade between 1890 and 1900 makes a better showing. More mines were put in operation, either by individuals or by small companies that did not have sufficient capital for very extensive operations, but still the township made a gain of 227 in its population, showing that the dawn for a more extensive development had come. The real advance has been made since 1900. This has been treated more fully in the chapter devoted to the coal industry.

Berlin always has been the real business centre of Brothers Valley township. There are, however, other points that are central in a smaller way. Of these, Pine Hill has always been considered as a good business location, but it has never grown to be a village of more than eight or ten houses. Lewis A. Turner kept a store here fully fifty years ago. A postoffice was established about 1857, known as Turner's Store, until 1874, when the name was changed to Pine Hill. Judge Turner was the first postmaster. The place is somewhat off the railroad, which militates against much greater growth.

Hay's Mill is a scattered hamlet in the southwest corner of the township. Long before 1800, Simon Hay, one of the two pioneers of that family in Somerset county, built a gristmill here. It is on the old Cumberland road, over which there always was much travel in early days. The mill was built for Mr. Hay by Thomas Short, an Irish stonemason. A carding and fulling mill were also built here by Mr. Hay, and about these mills a small collection of houses has been built. It has had a postoffice for many years.

Jacob Glessner laid out a town called East Liberty, about one mile east of Berlin. The exact time we are not able to give, but it must have been nearly a hundred years ago. The attempt to start a town at this place proved a failure, as only a few houses were ever built in it. The place has become known by the somewhat euphonious name of Hinkelstadt, or Chickentown.

Beachdale is a railroad station on the Berlin branch road. It consists of a store and a couple of dwellings, but there has been a postoffice there since 1891, or perhaps earlier.

Althouse is a small mining village at the Althouse mines. Its postoffice was established about 1901.

McDonaldton is a new town near the old Altfather mill that promises to be of considerable importance. It was laid out on a rather large scale by the William K. Niver Coal Company in 1902. There are 484 lots in the plat of the town as it is recorded. One of the principal mines of the company is within the limits of the town. The Niver extension branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad also passes through the town.

BERLIN BOROUGH.

Berlin is the oldest town in Somerset county. It appears to have been founded in 1784. It is, however, to be understood that there were settlers in this locality as far back as 1769, and possibly even a little earlier. The town was laid out on a tract of land surveyed for Jacob Keffer, in trust, on a warrant dated July 27, 1784, and on which warrant and survey the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania on April 4, 1786, granted a patent unto Jacob Keffer and his heirs, in trust, to and for the use of the Lutheran and Calvinistic (Reformed) congregations of Brothers Valley township * * * and for the use of the schools of said societies, a certain tract of land called Pious Springs, situated on the head spring of Stony creek, containing forty and a half acres of land, and allowance of six per cent, etc. At this distant day it looks as though the male members of these congregations, or certain of them, had chosen this spot as a suitable place for founding a town and at the same time providing a perpetual source of revenue for their re-

spective churches, and that, acting under their instructions, Jacob Keffer had acquired and perfected the title for them. For the carrying out of these purposes they entered into a certain indenture, which they signed and in which they style themselves "the owners of the city of Berlin." This indenture antedates their survey somewhat, being under the date of June 2, 1784. It was, however, not acknowledged until March 21, 1788. It may be looked upon as being, first, an agreement among themselves as to certain things; second, an agreement with certain covenants and stipulations between the owners and the purchasers of the lots. This quaint and curious instrument of writing is here given as it has been copied from the Bedford county records:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That this indenture and instrument was made the 2nd day of June in the year of our Lord and Saviour One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, for a piece of land in Brothers Valley township, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, which was use by Jacob Keffer, Joseph Johnes and Jacob Gut (Good),* and was taken up by the following men, for church and school land and this land was afterward laid out by the owners into lots for the City of Berlin and the following articles shall be binding upon the owners, Lutherans and Reformed, namely between Jacob Glassner, Jacob Fischer, Jacob Keffer, Jacob Giebeler, Philip Wagerlein, Walter Heil, Peter Kober, Henrich Glassner, Valentine Laut, Franz Hay, Frederick Altfatter, Johannas Eideneier, Peter Schweitzer, Nicolaus Miller, Godfried Knepper, Nicolaus Faust, Michael Beiger, Peter Loeble and Peter Glassner, the several owners of the City of Berlin.

(1st) That both owners of the City of Berlin, Lutherans and Reformed, agreed to divide the lots and began with number One. Number one was apportioned to the Reformed and Number Two to the Lutherans and so forth, with the exception of the church lots. The money for the purchase of lots, or from lottery, or from lots still unsold shall be evenly divided by both owners.

(2) That three lots shall be laid out for every church and school for both parishes as numbers, 61, 62, 63 and numbers, 34, 35, 36. And numbers, 61, 62, 63, shall fall to the lot of the Lutheran parish and to the Reformed 34, 35, 36, or the old Church and school plot by the Spring. So is the old school house by the Spring by both owners, Lutheran and Reformed taxed to the amount of twenty pounds and shall be maintained by both sides. In the event of the parish separating, the Reformed must pay to the Lutherans Ten Pounds of the above mentioned twenty pounds and this money shall be paid from the first revenue that comes into the City of Berlin. It has seemed good to both communities to lay out a meadow to every church and to every school house.

(3) That each and every descendant of the undersigned owners of the City of Berlin, as Lutherans and Reformed, shall forever possess the right to church and school, if he depart not from his religion, but should one or the other depart from his religion, so has he lost his right to church and school, and it shall be forbidden him to sell his right.

(4) That each and every possessor of a lot in the City of Berlin shall build a house with a frontage of at least 22 feet which shall have a stone chimney so that there may be no danger from fire, and thereby must in every possible way, a city be covered with shingles—and each and every possessor or owner of a lot must pay to the owners One Spanish Dollar of Seven Schillings and Six Pence Ground Rent.

(5) That each and every lot, if the owners thereof abide not by the above written condition, shall be forfeited to the several owners of the City

*The reading at this place is obscure, it is supposed to refer to the adjoiners of the Pious Springs tract.

of Berlin for Church and School and the owners shall take the money from the forfeited lots and apply it to the Churches and Schools in the City of Berlin; so shall all the revenues of the city of Berlin from purchase and Quit Rents be applied to the same object as above mentioned forever and ever.

(6) It is agreed by the owners of the City of Berlin that no Tannery shall be built at the spring other than Martin Daubeles' (Diveleys') Tannery and no noxious trade shall be established.

(7) Each year, on a definitely set day, as the day before the New Year, shall the accounts (which shall consist of men of each side, so that each parish can conduct its own accounts) further each year upon the above mentioned day, before the New Year, render their accounts, and if necessary, elect others. The men who are elected as accountants are empowered to receive all purchase monies and ground rents from each and any possessor and owner of lots in the City of Berlin.

(8) The lots from Number 1 to 12 are eleven rods in length and Four Rods in Width, and from Number Thirteen to Number Twenty-four, are Ten Rods in length and Four Rods in Width, and from Number Twenty-five to Thirty-six Fourteen Rods in length and four in Width, and from Number Thirty-seven to Forty-eight Twelve Rods in Length and Four in Width; Forty-nine to Sixty, Twelve Rods in Length and Four in Width; From Sixty one to Seventy, Twelve Rods in Length and Four in Width.

(9) We, the owners, promise each and every one who draws or buys a lot, a lawful right thereto. We, the owners, of the City of Berlin, as Lutherans and Reformed, bind ourselves and our heirs, executors and administrators in the sum of One Thousand Pounds good and lawful money of Pennsylvania to keep the above written articles as they are set forth.

Witness Our Hands and Seals:

The above written,	Jacob Geibeler (S)	Walter Heil (his mark) (S)
dated, signed	Jacob Keffer (S)	Jacob Glassner (S)
and Sealed in	Johann Nickelhous (S)	Heinrich Glassner (S)
our Presence,	Peter Kober (S)	Peter Glassner (S)
JACOB HAETSHL	Valentine Laudt (S)	Friedrich Altfalthr (S)
GEORGE RAUCH	Peter Loeble (S)	Johannas Edynger (S)
	Jacob Fischer (S)	Peter Sweitzer (his
	Frantz Hay (S)	mark) (S)
	Godfried Knepper (S)	Michael Beyer (S)

BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., SS: Personally appeared the hole number of the subscribers within mentioned and signed before me one of the Justices of the Peace and Common Please for said county and one and all acknowledged the foregoing instrument in writing to be ther act and Deed and the all desiris that the same might be record as there act and Deed, as witness My hand and Seal the Twenty-first Day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight 1788.

ABRAHAM CABLE (Seal).

Recorded and compared with the original, the 26 day of March, A. D. 1788.

DAVID ESPY,
Recorder.

The first deed recorded in the Somerset county deed record is for lot 56, in the town of Berlin, sold to Adam Miller for fifteen shillings and an annual ground rent of one Spanish milled dollar. Among other things this deed recites that Jacob Keffer in 1789 conveyed to Jacob Glassner, in trust for Lutheran and Calvinistic churches, one-half of the tract of forty acres, and that they have laid out the town of Berlin on this half, and further that the deed is recorded in Book C, page 226, of the Bedford county records. As Jacob Keffer joined in the deed to Adam Miller, we must assume that he made the deed to Glassner as a co-trustee, who would represent the Reformed church. On this half are platted the seventy lots that are re-

ferred to in the indenture. There seem, however, to have been seventy-two lots. The indenture makes no reference to the lots on the eastern half of the Pious Springs tract.

That part of Berlin west of Division street, being the west end of the town, is on twenty-five acres of land that Jacob Keffer, John Fisher and Francis Hay bought from Joseph Johns and platted into fifty-five lots as the first addition to the town of Berlin. These lots were also subject to an annual ground rent of one Spanish milled dollar, but for the use of the Lutheran church only, with its school and the poor, as per an article of agreement made August 25, 1787, and recorded at Bedford. Here again is an agreement that antedates the deed for the land, which was not made by Joseph Johns until 1796. These ground rents appear to have been for the use of the Lutheran church only, but it is evident that there must have been a misunderstanding of some kind, and eventually there was both contention and litigation about them. In 1809 Francis Hay, Simon Hay and Jacob Keffer, as trustees of the Reformed church, executed a deed to the trustees of the Lutheran church for forty-five lots in the addition, specifying the numbers of the lots, or rather they convey the ground rents on the lots. The deed recites that in order to settle and determine for once and all the disputes and litigation that had arisen from this matter, a suit had been brought in the circuit court of Somerset county, in the name of John Kimmell, in the nature of a replevin, which had been decided in favor of the plaintiff. Such is the history of the founding of Berlin.

A third addition to the town was made by Jacob Kimmell, about 1838. This is outside of the borough limits, and is known as Vietersburg.

Stores were kept at Berlin as early as 1785, by John Hopkins, John Fletcher and Robert Philson; by John Kimmell and Adam Miller between 1790 and 1795. The earlier of these merchants received their goods by pack-horses. About 1790 wagons began to take the place of pack-horses. The first two-story house in the town is said to have been built on the northeast corner of the lower diamond. It was first occupied as a tavern. Afterwards a store was kept in it. From reminiscences of Henry J. Long, an aged man who lived in Berlin about 1870, we glean the following:

"I came into Somerset county in 1800, when ten years of age, as one of three children in the family of John Lamar. One of the other children was Sally Shepard, who in time became the wife of George Coleman, of Brothers Valley. Mr. Lamar rented the house now owned by Alexander Heffley, where we lived for two years. In the year 1800, Berlin had fifty-four houses and two churches. Rev. Frederick William Lange was pastor of the Lutheran church, and Rev. Henry Giesy of the Reformed church. The bell in use in the Lutheran church was cast in Amsterdam in 1753. There were three taverns in the town. Henry Glessner kept one at the house now owned by

Henry Fisher; William Fogel kept one on the lot where the brick house of John Anawalt now is, his sign was a swan; Dr. John Kimmell's sign was a black horse, and his hotel was where Henry Shomber's hotel now is. These were all log houses. Peter Heffley's store was on the northeast corner of the lower diamond. John Coffroth and Jacob Alt afterwards kept stores in the same building. Robert Philson and John Fletcher had a store on the Diamond, on the lot now owned by John G. Gardill. Major Solomon Baer afterwards kept a tavern in it. Jacob Swartz's store was where the Krissinger brick building now is, while George Swartz had his store on the lot where S. A. & J. C. Philson now have their store. It was a log house, and Aaron Kimmell kept a tavern in it in 1825. Dr. John Kimmell had a store in the same building that his hotel was. Adam Stull had a blacksmith shop where John C. Philson now lives, and Ludwick Baker had his on the Brallier Hotel lot. The manufacture of hats was carried on quite extensively in Berlin; besides supplying the local demand, they were shipped to points as far away and along the Ohio river. Henry Lohr had a hatter's shop on the lot now owned by Dr. William A. Garman. Later Jonathan Boger operated a buckskin manufactory at the same place. George Johnson, Sr., carried on the hatting trade where Anawalt and Meyers' store now is. Christian Ream's shop was on the place now owned by Samuel Heffley. In 1808, John Kennedy kept a tavern on this property, as did Thomas Glenn, ———— McCollum, William Witzell, and Samuel Heffley. Michael Ream carried on the hatting business on the property now owned by George Heffley. The hatting industry has died out in Berlin, long years since. John Lamar bought the lot, where the hotel built by Charles Stoner now is, from Michael Sanner, Sr., and built a log house there, in which he opened a tavern in 1805. John Lane, Sr., came to Berlin in 1802, and lived where Jacob Lane now lives. Adam Miller owned the property where George Reidt has his turning factory. During the Whiskey insurrection the whiskey boys made this building their barracks or headquarters.

"The log house in which Mr. Crofford resides was built when I came to Berlin, and was owned by Old Mr. Ferrell. James Ferrell was said to have been the first male child born in Berlin, and Mr. Ferrell, Sr., was the first person buried in the Reformed graveyard. The school house in which Spangenburg killed Glessner was a log house on the north bank of the Spring on the Reformed burying ground. It stood for many years. Rev. Henry Giesy taught a German school in it. George Weigle built the stone school house in 1824. Christian Evil and Charles Zorn carried on a pottery in the early days.

"In the year 1808, a fair was held in Berlin. Great crowds of people from all parts of the county were in attendance during its continuance of three days. There were no exhibits of any kind at this fair which was held on the Herman Brubaker farm. A race track, a mile around, was in front of where the present house now is. Four horses ran a race, which was won by a horse from Ligonier, called Ligonier pony. There was fiddling and dancing in all the taverns from morning until night, and from night till morning. Among the fiddlers were John Lane, Peter Lane, and Benjamin Troutman, from Southampton. Each of these fiddlers had his own place where he held forth. In short, in those days, horse racing and frolicking constituted a fair. This one wound up with a foot race, for the whiskey, between Ludwig Baer and Valentine Lout, who weighed 250 pounds apiece and were 70 years old. After a run of a couple of rods, Baer tripped Lout with his foot, both falling to the ground in a heap, to the great amusement of the spectators. Such were the amusements of our forefathers when they went out for the purpose of having a good time."

The reader will note that where the word "now" has been used in these reminiscences it refers back to about 1869.

The first heating stoves for coal came into use about 1832. The first ones were known as cannon stoves. The Hathaway cooking stove was introduced about 1835. This stove burned wood only. It was really a good stove, and for a wood-consuming stove it had no superior. It sold for fifty dollars and upwards. In 1842 Charles Stoner established a foundry in

Berlin, and for many years manufactured these Hathaway cooking stoves, which were by means of wagons distributed through Somerset, Bedford and Cambria counties, as well as through the western part of Allegany county, Maryland. Mr. Stoner also made a coal heating stove of an egg shape, that as a plain heating stove has no superior even to this day. He made stoves that we personally know gave fifty years of service.

Some time after 1850 the Berlin foundry also began the making of the William Penn cooking stove, a coal-consuming stove. Horse-power threshing machines were also manufactured here. The foundry was well equipped for its day, and the name Stoner was a household word all over Somerset county. Frederick Ohley and Josiah B. Lepley became owners of this foundry, and in 1869 it was removed to Salisbury. Some time after this, Charles Krissinger began operating a foundry in the southwest part of the town.

Martin Diveley is said to have first established his tannery by a large spring on the road leading toward Bittner's woolen factory, but if this is correct, he moved it into the town. It is expressly stipulated in the indenture that no tannery but his shall be built at the spring.

The first blacksmith shop in Berlin was probably that of Adam Stull, on the John C. Philson lot on the corner. Stull learned his trade with Philip Wegley, and was in business for himself as early as 1795. Ludwick Baker, a blacksmith of nearly the same period, had his shop on the Brallier hotel lot. There are some, however, who think that the first shop was that of Schmitbarnt, which was about the middle of the square, below the lower diamond, and that it was built long before 1800. If Schmitbarnt built this shop, it must have been between 1784 and 1795, as his name is not found on the assessments after 1795 nor before 1785.

The first brick house in the town was built by Jacob Lowry in 1823, on the lot at the northeast corner of Main and Division streets.

Henry Floto began the manufacture of cigars about 1845, in a barn belonging to Daniel Heffley. This is an industry that has been kept alive ever since. The Floto family, of Berlin, have always been identified with it from the time it was first started. The manufactory is now operated by Theodore H. Floto. The Berlin "toby" is known all over the country.

A steam grist mill was built in 1872 by Emanuel J. Meyers and Ephraim Cober. This was destroyed by fire, and in 1882 another mill of the same kind was built by Abraham Spangler. In the same year Achison & Pile built a planing mill.

Samuel Philson and Charles A. M. Krissinger established the banking house of S. Philson & Co. in 1866. In 1881 Mr. Phil-

son's sons, Robert and Horace B. Philson, became its owners, but retained the old name. This institution was always looked upon as being one of the substantial banking houses in the county, and it successfully weathered every storm that has swept over the financial world since it was founded. In 1902 it was merged in the Philson National Bank of Berlin, with a capital of $60,000. Its deposits exceed $300,000. Robert Philson is president, and Don M. Kimmell cashier.

The First National Bank of Berlin was organized in 1901, with a capital of $50,000 and deposits of $225,000. Dr. William A. Garman is president and J. B. Schrock cashier.

The Co-operative Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Berlin, was incorporated in March, 1898. It insures town and farm property on the premium note plan. It has been highly successful in giving its patrons cheap insurance. It has outstanding risks exceeding one and a third million of dollars. Its officers from the start have been William H. Ruppell, of Somerset, president; C. A. Floto, vice-president; Frederick Groff, treasurer, and Jacob J. Zorn, secretary.

The Farmers' Union Association and Fire Insurance Company of Somerset county is not exactly a Berlin institution. It was organized in 1867 at Pine Hill, in Brothers Valley township. It insures farm property only, and it is purely mutual, not requiring any premium note. When losses occur an assessment is made on the entire amount of insurance outstanding, in whichever class the loss has occurred, there being two classes—buildings, and contents. It has in force $3,346,000 in the building class, and over $1,000,000 in the contents class.

The Eureka Wood Pulley Company was incorporated in 1892, with a capital of $30,000, subscribed by the D. G. Reitz Company and citizens. D. G. Reitz is president. In its line it does a large business.

The Reitz Manufacturing Company, whose specialty is the building of roller mills and the manufacture of roller mill machinery, was incorporated in 1890 with a capital of $18,000. D. G. Reitz, president; Albert Heffley, secretary; Jacob J. Zorn, treasurer.

Like every other progressive town, Berlin is not without public utilities. Electric light was first introduced by William Scott Matthews, in 1899. In 1903 this plant was purchased by the borough and greatly enlarged. A public water supply is furnished by the Berlin Water Company. The plant was installed in 1904, and is a gravity system, deriving its source of supply from mountain streams.

Among the institutions of the town are the Berlin Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Mark Collins Post of the Grand Army of

the Republic. There are Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist and Brethren churches. Two well conducted newspapers are also published in the town.

Like every other town, Berlin has paid its share of tribute to the fire fiend. On April 6, 1845, a fire occurred that for a time threatened to destroy the town. It is said that upwards of forty buildings were on fire at one times, but by vigorous work on the part of the citizens all were saved but three. These were the dwelling and shop of Samuel Hofford, the dwelling and store of Samuel Philson, and the stable of Widow Fletcher. On a quiet Sunday, August 4, 1901, fire was discovered in the large stable belonging to the Mansion House. So swift was the fire in its work that a span of fine horses could not be rescued and were burned to death. A stable of Lewis J. Eskin and the Disciples' church were also destroyed. The hotel itself, belonging to James Trent, was also doomed to destruction. There was a world of reminiscence about that old hotel. Its successor, while more modern, cannot have the aroma of more than a half century's treasure of legend and romance intertwined with it that its predecessor had.

Another early Sunday morning blaze took place in 1903. This started in a stable belonging to Frank B. Collins. The fire could not be checked until it had destroyed the drug store, public hall and a brick residence belonging to Dr. Johns S. Garman, F. B. Collins' store building, a log house occupied by A. B. Cober as a clothing and men's furnishing store, the brick residence of F. B. Collins, the frame store building occupied by the dry goods store of A. C. Floto, the residence of Dr. W. A. Garman, and restaurant of W. C. Emery had all been destroyed. Some of the contents of the houses were saved; a part of others was got out of the buildings only to be consumed in the street. By the superhuman efforts of the bucket brigades the flames were confined to these buildings, but other buildings were badly scorched. The losses as estimated were: Dr. John S. Garman, $18,000, with no insurance; Frank B. Collins, loss $8,000, insurance $6,500; A. B. Cober, loss $8,000, insurance $5,000; A. C. Floto, loss $15,000, insurance $7,500; Dr. W. A. Garman, loss $5,000, insurance $1,000; W. C. Emery, $500. There were also other losses, from one hundred to one thousand dollars.

Bessie Bennett, aged twelve years, daughter of Frank Bennett, and Willie Millhouse, aged nine years, son of Daniel Millhouse, were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the house of Frank Bennett on the night of February 2, 1904.

From its earliest days Berlin was the natural business point for a wide scope of country. Its people have always been known as a thrifty and busy community. Its merchants

and business men have ever been alert and enterprising. It is true that the growth of the town has been slow, but it has also been permanent. With the building of the Berlin branch railroad in 1874 the town has been brought more in touch with the outside world, and has been making a marked advance in all lines.

No man ever connected with the business interests of Berlin did so much for the advancement and progress of the town as the late Samuel Philson. Born in 1812, he entered the store of James Platt as a clerk in 1829, and at the end of five years became a partner of Mr. Platt. The latter dying within two years, he continued the business alone until 1852, when he entered into a partnership with Daniel A. Brubaker, which continued until 1875, when Mr. Philson retired to give his attention to other enterprises. In 1857 he had purchased one or more farms in the Buffalo Valley, which with good tenants he successfully managed, making them at the same time model farms, on which he made a specialty of raising blooded cattle. In 1857 he acquired large holdings of timber lands in Northampton township, and for twenty-five years manufactured and shipped lumber from Philson's Station. In 1866, with his son-in-law, he established the banking house of S. Philson & Co., at Berlin, and in 1868, with another son-in-law, he founded the bank of Philson, Black & Co., at Meyersdale (then Dale City). This name was afterwards changed to the Citizens' Bank. In the construction of the Buffalo Valley railroad, now known as the Berlin branch, and which gave Berlin railroad connection with the outside world, he was the leading spirit. With unbounded faith in the wealth that Somerset county was to reap from its vast mineral wealth, and possessed of tireless energy, great executive ability and also the powers of leadership, Mr. Philson was easily the foremost citizen of Berlin and the adjacent country. His advice and judgment were eagerly sought and accepted by his friends and neighbors. A scholar in the Lutheran Sunday school of Berlin at its foundation in 1825, he was connected with it as scholar, teacher and superintendent for a period of over seventy-five years. In 1898, after an active and continuous business life of over seventy years, he retired. Mr. Philson died in 1902, in his ninetieth year. Notwithstanding his great age, he retained his erect carriage, quick, firm step and wonderful activity until within a few days of the end of his life.

In 1906 Berlin has four good hotels and thirty-one stores. It was incorporated as a borough in 1836. As early as 1820 a bill had been introduced in the assembly for this purpose, but there were remonstrances filed against it, and it did not pass at that time. We find no records of burgesses earlier

than 1853, since which time the following persons have filled the office:

A. H. Philson, Jacob Kimmel (three terms), Jonathan Knepper (two terms), Charles Heffley, John P. Philson (two terms), James Wigle (two terms), W. A. Garman, G. Heffley, Alex. Brubacker, Albert Heffley (two terms), Alex. Philson, Charles Krissinger, D. A. Brubacker, Albert Heffley, Charles Krissinger, Jacob Zorn, W. A. Garman, G. B. Heffley, J. C. Philson, Charles Krissinger, D. A. Garey, W. A. Garman, A. C. Floto (three terms); J. J. Zorn, Henry Garey (three terms), H. B. Philson (two terms), F. B. Collins, John S. Garman, R. C. Heffley, C. A. Floto (four terms), C. F. Swope, Fred Groff, B. B. Collins, E. B. Walker.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

Somerset township was formed in 1796, out of parts of Milford and Quemahoning townships, the part north of the old Glades road (the Pikes) being taken from Quemahoning. When first organized it contained 250 taxables, about thirty of whom lived in the town of Somerset.

There were in the township at that time three grist mills—Christian Ankeny's, Frederick Mostoller's and Henry Shaffer's; three sawmills, two stores and four taverns, exclusive of those in the town of Somerset. Almost from the start it was the most populous township in the county. Even after Jefferson township was taken from it in 1847, and Lincoln township in 1890, it still maintained its lead until 1900, when it was distanced by Paint township. This, however, was due to the abnormal growth of Paint, owing to the coal developments there. Now that the two boroughs of Paint and Windber have been created, it has probably again regained the lead it has always had.

The early history of the township has already been related in the account given of the Cox's Creek Glades, or the Somerset settlement. From the beginning most of its people were devoted to agriculture. There were, of course, the usual number of artisans to be found in every community, and except along the Somerset & Cambria railroad it is still a community of farmers. Along the railroad, while it cannot be said that there has been any diminution of the farming interest, the greater number of the people are engaged in the mining of coal. A large part of the township consists of good farming land, and it contains many fine farms in a high state of cultivation. But the southeastern part of the township, lying between Cox's Creek and the crest of the ridge, is one of the roughest and most broken sections that can be found anywhere in Somerset county. So thickly is the surface covered with

rocks in some parts, one may walk over many acres without his feet once touching the earth.

One of the wildest and most picturesque spots in Somerset county is the locality known as Break Neck, about a mile and a half southeast of Somerset. A stranger, after passing over the beautiful country to the north, south or west of Somerset, and seeing the many beautiful farms that dot the landscape, stands amazed at the view which on all sides meets his gaze within a half hour's walk of the town of Somerset. Here are

The Stepping Stones, Kimberly Run.

great ledges of rocks, high precipices and immense boulders of all sizes and shapes piled upon each other, making it a scene of wild beauty and grandeur. The Kimberly run, a stream sparkling in brightness, breaks its way through the ridge here, and, flowing down the narrow valley near the base of Break Neck, tumbles over the no less famed "stepping stones" before mingling its waters with those of the larger stream of which it is a tributary.

Break Neck is not without its stories and legends, from one of which it derives its name. The old Cumberland road, long since abandoned, passed near by. As the story runs, a

belated traveler passing over the road was overtaken by night, in the dense darkness of which his horse wandered from the road, and, plunging over one of these precipices, both rider and horse fell to death at its bottom. Found after some days, the body of the unfortunate traveler was interred on the spot where death overtook him.

In 1875 the large and well stocked barn of Philip H. Walker, about a mile and a half north of Lavansville, was consumed by fire. The fire was at night and the horses and cattle in it were burned to death. A man named William H. Miller was arrested on the charge of having set the barn on fire, was tried,

Break Neck, near Somerset, Somerset Co.

convicted and sent to the penitentiary, where he served his term of imprisonment. He returned and remained about the neighborhood for several years. On a Saturday night, date not remembered, Mr. Walker was alarmed by some one trying to enter his house through the front door, which was locked. Armed with a revolver, Mr. Walker was in the hall when the front door was violently forced opend. As it fell to the floor he fired on the intruders, who ran away, one of them being a very tall man. There was no further disturbance, nor was any investigation made, but in the morning William H. Miller was found lying dead in the yard, Mr. Walker's shot having taken

effect. At the inquest Mr. Walker was exonerated from all blame.

In 1877 the barn of Harrison Gohn was burned down at night. Seven horses and thirty head of cattle perished in this fire. A man living in the neighborhood was charged with the burning, but on trial was acquitted.

Some time about 1835 Isaac Husband put in operation a paper mill about two miles south of Somerset, but after a few years the business was abandoned. The mill was in a large stone house, which was afterward converted into a dwelling. Some twelve years ago, at a time that it was unoccupied, it was set on fire and destroyed. In 1880 a young man named William Terrell, from Orange county, Virginia, died in it from smallpox, Somerset borough having made a pesthouse out of it.

The Ankeny gristmill was a large log structure, built by Christian Ankeny, one mile south of Somerset. After passing through a number of owners it became the property of Conrad G. Lint, who equipped it with steam power. About 1876 it was destroyed by fire. Near the mill Mr. Ankeny built a fulling mill. In time a woolen factory was connected with this fulling mill. In 1842 the property passed into the ownership of John F. Kantner, who from 1836 until that time had operated the woolen factory at Kantner, near Stoyestown. His son, John H. Kantner, succeeded him and was in turn succeeded by his sons. The Kantners successfully operated this woolen factory until 1905, when they sold it to Cook, Emert & Co., of Somerset. The new owners have enlarged the plant to twice its capacity when they bought it, and it promises to be the most important plant of the kind in the county.

Lavansville is on the turnpike, four miles west of Somerset. The first building where the village now is was a hotel, built by John Tantlinger in 1803. About 1812 David Lavan, who was a blacksmith, built a dwelling and a shop. Mr. Lavan, becoming owner of a tract of land, laid out a part of it in lots, giving the place the name of Lavansville. It is not definitely known when he laid out the town. It is also said that a Mr. Ross, who owned some land here, laid out a part of it in lots several years after Mr. Lavan had laid out his land. About 1830 Isaac Friedline and Frederick Neff opened a store here. Samuel Walker kept a store here for some years after 1850. David Lavan began keeping a tavern in 1835. His tavern ranked among the best along the road, and he did a prosperous business while the travel remained on the turnpike. This tavern was at one time the relay house for the stage lines. A tannery was established by James McVicker in 1850. While the travel continued on the turnpike Lavansville was by no

means a dull town, but with the decadence of the road it lost much of its bustle and activity.

Listie is situated on the Somerset & Cambria railroad, five miles northeast of Somerset and near the Listie mines. The place was never regularly laid out, but has grown up since the opening of the Listie mines in 1893. There is a hotel, postoffice and four or five stores in what is known as Listie, which, of course, includes the miners' houses near the mines.

Friedens is in "the Chewink corner," about six miles northeast of Somerset. A Lutheran church had been built here long before 1800, and a few houses were built near it. As nearly as can be ascertained, Gabriel Walker laid out the town as it now is. It did not have a postoffice until 1864, when Harrison Casebeer was appointed postmaster. The first stores were kept by Eli Heiple and Josiah Snyder more than fifty years ago.

SOMERSET BOROUGH.

Somerset borough is the county seat of Somerset county. Its position, as determined by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1902, is 40 degrees .02 minutes north latitude and 79 degrees .05 minutes west of Greenwich. The magnetic declination is 4 degrees 36 minutes west.

The town as we now know it was laid out by Adam Schneider and Peter Ankeny, September 12, 1795. Josiah Espey was the surveyor. The town, however, was laid out on the site of an older town, that, when mentioned at all, is spoken of as Brunerstown. Its real name was Milfordtown. This older town was laid out by Woolerick Bruner and Peter Ankeny. Parts of three different surveys appear to be within the limits of the present town. Peter Ankeny owned all that part of the town on the south side of Main street, and from Rosina street west he owned it on both sides. Bruner owned the land on the north side of Main street as far west as West street, and probably also the north corner of the present borough, he having purchased 100 acres of the land covered by the agreement from Harmon Husband. Woolerick Bruner had purchased from George Bruner his rights in the survey of 300 acres warranted to George Bruner (probably his brother), that lay on both sides of what is now Main street, of Somerset borough, and the same had been patented to him. That part of it on the south side he sold to Jonathan Buck. In 1787 Woolerick Bruner entered into an agreement with Adam Snyder for the sale of such part of this land that he still owned. This agreement, which still exists, is now in possession of John Snyder, of Dayton, Ohio. As it throws much light on the earliest beginnings of Somerset, we here quote it:

Articles of Agreement made this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, between Woolrick

Bruner, of Milford Township, in Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania, of the one part, and Adam Snider, of Washington County in the State of Maryland, of the other part. Witnesseth: That the said Adam Snider had agreed with, bought and bargained with the said Woolrick Bruner, for a certain tract and parcel of land whereon the said Woolrick Bruner now lives, containing two hundred acres of land and upwards by estimation, be the same more or less; it being that part of the said Bruner's dwelling place which lays on the north side of a big road along the main street of a town which the said Bruner laid out in lots some years ago, which said whole land included about one hundred acres that the said Bruner bought of Harmon Husband, with another survey of about three hundred acres, warranted in the name of George Bruner, and patented to him the said Woolrick Bruner, that part of which whole land being before sold to one Jonathan Buck, which lays south of the said big road and Main Street of the said town lots; and for which said two hundred acres of land the said Adam Snider agrees to pay him the said Woolrick Bruner, the sum of one hundred pounds current money of the State of Pennsylvania, in money, and one house and lot in Baltimore town, on Howard street, joining the widow Bankles, and occupied by Jacob Reader; and pay the said sum of one hundred pounds in two payments, that is, fifty pounds on the first day of October next and fifty pounds more on the first day of May next.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties that the said Woolrick Bruner excepts and reserves to himself, out of the said two hundred acres, one of the said town lots, being the second lot in number on the plan in the said land, when it comes to be measured, should fall short of the said two hundred acres more than ten acres, that there shall be an abatement in the price in proportion to such want, but in case it shall measure more than two hundred acres, ever so much, then there is to be no addition to the price; and it is further agreed that the said Woolrick Bruner shall make over and convey the said two hundred acres of land, more or less, to him the said Adam Snider, his heirs and assigns forever, clear of all costs, by good and lawful deeds of conveyance, as soon and on payment of the last gale of fifty pounds, or give a sufficient bond of performance to complete the same as soon as the said Harmon Husband shall procure his patent to the said one hundred acres, according to the agreement made between the said Woolrick Bruner, and Harmon Husband, and when at the same time the said Snider shall make the like title of the aforesaid lot and house in Baltimore town to him, the said Woolrick Bruner, his heirs and assigns, forever, and for the due performance of the above agreement for parties above do bind themselves and each of their heirs, executors and administrators unto each other in the sum of two hundred pounds current money aforesaid, to be paid by the party failing. In witness whereof, the parties above said have put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

ULRICH BRUNER (L. S.)
ADAM SCHNEIDER (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of us:
HARMON HUSBAND
HENRY BRUNER.

It will be noted that the agreement makes explicit reference to a town which Bruner laid out some years before, and that he excepts from the sale of the land the second lot on the plan. Bruner nowhere gives any name to this town which he says he had laid out. The agreement sets forth that Harmon Husband is yet to make Bruner the deed for the hundred acres bought from him when he received his patent. Husband having complied with his part, Woolerick Bruner and his wife, Fanny, executed the deed to Snyder as called for, and it is recorded on page 270, book C, deed records of Bedford county. Filed in the prothonotary's office of Somerset county is a plat of lots, marked "A Plan of Milford Town, by Harmon Husband."

There are 144 lots and 36 blocks. Two streets are marked No and So streets (North and South), and two others E and W streets. There are twelve-foot alleys running east and west, one on each side of Main street. There is no date on this plat. But that it is the plat of the town laid out by Woolerick Bruner cannot well be doubted. Harmon Hsuband, whose name is on it, was a surveyor and simply wrote his name on it as having made the plat. Bruner, in the agreement, gives no name for the town. It is true that the place came to be known as Brunerstown. This can easily be explained. When it became known that Bruner had laid out a town the people naturally spoke of it as the town Bruner had laid out, or Bruner's Town. In many instances they probably did not know what name had really been given the place, and so the name given by the people prevailed. There are other towns in the county that got their names in the same way. The town now known as Summit Mills was laid out by "Axie" Yoder and given the name of Mechanicsburg, but one may still find old people in the south of the county who will readily tell where "Yotter Sthettle" is. Many people know Salisbury as Shirertown.

But to return to the plat. There are a few names written on some of the lots and a great many have a circle marked on them; whether this means that they were sold we do not know. If Bruner sold any of the lots himself we find no record of them in the recorder's office of Somerset county. Such deeds would have been recorded in Bedford county. We do find deeds on record for lots which Adam Schneider sold in the town of Milford, and one or more that Peter Ankeny sold in the same town.

When the site of Somerset was replatted in 1795 it was done differently from the plan of Milfordtown. On the east side it was extended from Spring alley; to Pleasant street on the west side it was extended from Water alley to Rosina street. The width of the lots was widened two feet and their length was increased eight feet, the alleys being taken out and wide streets laid out instead. All of the lots on both sides of Main street between Spring and Water alleys have the same numbers on the plan of 1795 that they had on the plan of Milfordtown, but on all others they are numbered differently, besides the other changes noted.

In 1793 Adam Schneider sold lot No. 6, on the north side of Main street, in the town of Milford, to Peter Ankeny. The house of James B. Holderbaum is now partly on the south end of this lot. In 1794 he sold lot No. 9 in the town of Milford to James Smith (the present Curtis K. Grove lot), and lots 101 and 103 to John Armstrong. In the same year he sold lot No. 108 in the town of Milford to Peter Bowers. The deed describes

the lot as being on the north side of Main street and as having a depth of 256 feet to an alley. In 1795 Peter Bower sells this same lot No. 108 to Jacob Schneider, but instead of the town of Milford the deed says it is in the town of Somerset, but in describing the lot it gives the same description as that given in the deed from Adam Schneider, "being on the north side of Main street and extending back 256 feet to an alley." There are no lots on Main street that extend to an alley, because there is no alley on the north side. They extend back to Union street. This lot can be traced from 1795 to the present time. It fronts on the Diamond, and the Somerset Trust Company's building is on the north end.

It is equally clear that Peter Ankeny was a partner in the laying out of the town of Milford, just as he was in laying out the town of Somerset on September 12, 1795. In January, 1795, he sold a lot of ground in the town of Milford to George Tedrow, the deed reciting that Abraham Miller's tanyard joins it on the east side. Abraham Miller's tanyard was the same as the old Cunningham tanyard at the corner of Main street and Water alley, where the house of David F. Brallier now is. We here have what seems to the writer to be conclusive evidence that the name of the town first laid out on the site of Somerset was Milford, which afterward was known to most of the people as Bruner's town, and that it was laid out about 1784 or 1785.

The second lot on the plat which Bruner had reserved for himself was the same lot on which the main part of the Hotel Arlington and the Commercial Hotel now are. Mrs. Susan Ferner was a daughter of Abraham Good and was reared on a farm within two miles of Somerset. She once informed David Husband that when she first remembered of having gone to Brunerstown there were but four cabins there. These were Armstrong's, Rickard's, Snyder's and Weimer's. These must have been the first dwellers in the place. While near by, Peter Ankeny did not live in the town. Mrs. Ferner's recollection could easily have been as far back as 1791 or 1792.

The act of assembly provided that until a courthouse and jail should be built the courts should be held at Brunerstown, thus making it the temporary seat of justice. After the commission appointed by the governor had fixed upon it as the permanent seat of justice, Peter Ankeny and Adam Schneider replatted the town on the lines on which we now know it and gave it the name of Somerset, after that of the new county.

Here is the proper place to refer to the laying out of the lots fronting on West Main street and west of Rosina street. Adam Schneider's land did not extend any further than Rosina street. Peter Ankeny alone laid out that part. The original

plan of this part is lost, but it is known that Ankeny took up the numbers of the lots where those on the joint plan ended. The lot on the northwest corner of Main and Rosina streets, where J. C. Lowry now lives, is No. 193. The lots were laid out in regular order on the north side of the street until No. 224 was reached. This is eight lots beyond Franklin street, the present borough line, and near the house of George H. Tayman. The pike is then crossed and the south side of the street is laid out until the Herr lot, on the southwest corner of Main and Rosina streets, the number of which is 254. The Herr lots, and probably the two below, are only half lots, as Ankeny's land then did not extend quite back to where Patriot street now is. This also accounts for Patriot street being only thirty-three feet wide for a distance of several hundred feet. The distance from Rosina street to Franklin street is about 1,800 feet. In laying out these lots Mr. Ankeny did not provide for a single cross street, there being nothing but a sixteen and a half foot alley between the squares--an unwise act on his part that will cause much future trouble and expense.

While the exact time is not known when this part was platted, it is supposed to have been done at the same time that the remaining part of the town was laid out. Ankeny certainly sold lots in it before 1800. As nearly as can be ascertained, the town contained perhaps fifteen or twenty houses late in 1795. In a journal of a missionary tour made to the west in 1797, Rev. Heckwelder, speaking of his return, says: "And several miles farther on we breakfasted at Snyder's inn, Somerset. New town, two years old, on a dry, elevated situation; twenty or thirty houses, mostly two story."

We are not able to say whether there was a postoffice at Milford or Brunerstown or not before its name was changed to Somerset, nor when a postoffice was first established here. Josiah Espy was appointed postmaster of Somerset October 1, 1797, which is the first appointment of record. It is known that James Clark was postmaster in 1807, and continued as such until about 1820. In 1819 he advertised 131 unclaimed letters, many of them living as far away as Salisbury and Draketown. It cost anywhere from six cents to a dollar for postage in those days, which is probably the reason so many were not lifted. Captain John B. Webster became postmaster about 1820.

After being made the county seat, Somerset for some years had a fairly rapid growth. In the fall of 1807 there were 61 houses and cabins, and 87 in 1820.

Somerset was incorporated as a borough by an act of assembly passed March 5, 1804, under the name of "the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset." The

act is recorded in Law Book No. IX, page 418. The pamphlet laws only give the substance of some of its sections. The second section defines the boundaries of the borough. It would be interesting to know what these original boundaries were. A supplementary act was passed April 7, 1807. It is recorded in Vol. XI, Book of Laws. Section 4 limits the taxing power to five mills on the dollar. Section 5 relates to the weekly market, and also requires that two fairs shall be held annually, on the first Monday of June and the fourth Monday of September. Whether these fairs were to be of the same kind as the one of which an account is given in the history of Berlin, we cannot say. A supplementary act of Assembly, approved February 8, 1816, defines the boundaries of the borough as follows: "Sec. 1. * * * That from and after the passing of this act, the boundaries of the borough of Somerset, in Somerset County, shall be as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of Franklin and Main streets, thence by Franklin street due south one hundred and eighteen perches, thence a due east course to Cox's creek, thence by the several meanders thereof until it intersects a line drawn sixty perches due north of and parallel with Catharine street, thence along the said line due west of Franklin street aforesaid, thence along the said street due south to the place of beginning." We have found no election return any earlier than that of 1809, at which Rudolph Urick was elected burgess, and is the first we know of. Mr. Urick was a silversmith by occupation. He died about 1831. An obituary in the *Somerset Herald* says that he was greatly respected by the people. The next election return found is that of 1812. James M. Riddle was elected burgess, receiving 28 votes, to 10 for Abraham Morrison and 8 scattered.

From the assessment lists we glean that in its early days the town was well supplied with the artisans and mechanics usually found in small country towns. There were also artisans in some of the finer trades. Rudolph Urick was a silversmith, and James Boyle a coppersmith. John L. Michael and Michael Hugus were clockmakers. They were more than clock menders; they made clocks, and some of their clocks are still doing duty, and where they can be bought at all, high prices are paid for them. E. Mermod was a watchmaker and jeweler of those days. Some of the men engaged in these lines of business were fine workmen, and able to turn out mathematical instruments, surveyor's compasses and the like, some of which may yet be found about the town. In addition to the Miller tanyard, there were also tanyards on the lots where Mrs. E. H. Parker and H. C. Beentts now live.

But few if any Pennsylvania towns have met with more disastrous fires than Somerset has been scourged with; but

Phœnix-like, she has every time arisen from her ashes. The great fire of October 16, 1833, is described in the *Somerset Patriot* of that day in the following words:

"(Somerset, October 16, 1833.) It unfortunately falls to our lot to record one of the greatest calamities that has ever occurred by FIRE in any village of the same size. This morning about half past two o'clock, the cry of FIRE was heard by the citizens of this town. It was discovered in the house of J. F. Cox, Esq., and occupied by several families, and by several mechanics as shops. (This was where Dr. J. M. Louther's Drug Store now is.) In a few moments it spread into an awful conflagration, second only to that which laid Cumberland in ruins a few months ago. With inconceivable rapidity it spread both east and west, and notwithstanding the most energetic exertions made by the citizens to subdue it, its progress was not sensibly arrested until every house between the street (West street) which crosses Main street at Judge Kurtz's and Main Cross street, were entirely consumed. About daylight Capt. Webster's hotel, off the side of Main street, and the house of J. Snyder, Esq., on the other side, were enveloped in flames. All chances of saving the remainder of the town was then seen to be desperate; but the citizens made one powerful effort of united strength, and consternation; and although they were without fire hooks or ladders, the white frame house on the northwest corner of the square was razed to the ground in a time unaccountably short. The engine was then brought to play upon the house of F. Gebhart, and all the appliances that could be beneficial were used upon it, as well as upon the house of Ross & Parker; finally those houses were saved and the progress of the flames arrested by the most vigorous exertions ever made in a case of this kind. It was stopped in the west without much trouble, owing to a steady breeze from that quarter. We have no means of knowing the loss—it must be great. Upwards of THIRTY FAMILIES are turned homeless into the streets. The part of the town which is now in ashes was the most business doing and populous, as well as the most valuable—stores, offices, shops, taverns—all have been consumed. Many of the Store Goods of Messrs. Neff & Stall, Mr. Michael's and Mr. Snyder, have been saved. Some private families have lost all. Some have saved much of their furniture. We would suppose the whole loss not less than EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"We are rejoiced, however, to add that no lives were lost, nor any serious bodily injury sustained. Toward morning many of the country people were on the ground, to whom much praise is due for their strong helping hand in checking the devouring element." The following Committee reported a list of the sufferers: Isaac Ankeny, Joseph Imhoff, Samuel G. Bailey, F. Gebhart and Henry Benford. From their report it appears that there were at least the following losses: Twenty dwelling houses; ten shops; nine stores and business houses, and six stables. Besides these there were some fifteen mechanics who lost their tools and finished work. At that day this fire brought as much loss and sorrow, in proportion to the size of the borough, as any of the subsequent conflagrations. Subscription papers were speedily circulated throughout the county and the farmers were liberal in doing what they could for those who were needing immediate help.

On May 4, 1872, Somerset was visited by a second great conflagration. The weather for some days previous had been very warm and dry. Almost every house in the town had a shingle roof at that time, and these were dry as tinder. On that particular day there was considerable wind from the west, which blew in fitful gusts, causing whirling eddies of dust on the streets. The alarm was given about three o'clock in the afternoon. The fire was found to be in the stable of Francis E. Weimer, on about the middle of lot No. 114 on the original plan of the town, and within a hundred feet of where the great

fire of 1833 had started. It is supposed to have originated from a spark that had blown into the stable from the Somerset Foundry, on West street. Mr. Weimer discovered the fire almost immediately in a bundle of rye straw, which he seized and tried to drag out. Mr. Weimer always claimed that if the band of the bundle had not broken he would have got it out and saved the stable, and along with it the town. Mr. Weimer was somewhat burned about the arms in endeavoring to put out the fire. In a moment more the stable was doomed, and the high wind carried and scattered the burning brands all over the eastern part of the town. The writer was an eye witness of the scenes that took place on that memorable day in the history of the town. It has always appeared to him that almost every house, at least on Main street, that was burned down, was on fire within fifteen or twenty minutes. It did not

East end of Diamond, Somerset, Penna., before the fire, 9th of May, 1872.

take long to see that a large part of the town was doomed to destruction, and people turned their attention to the saving of some of their belongings. What they did get out of their houses burned in the street. In advance of the fire were women and children rushing away from their burning homes. The sick and infirm were carried to places of safety, and providentially no lives were lost. All horses and cattle, except a cow in the stable of Samuel Hunsecker, were got out of the stables. Of swine, these being more securely shut up, many were burned to death. The buildings destroyed on the south side of Main street were the brick dwelling of Samuel Hunsecker, the stone dwelling of Solomon Baer, the three-story dwelling of William B. Coffroth, the three-story brick hotel of Eliza A. Flick, the frame hotel belonging to Samuel C. Pile and occupied by Daniel S. Knee, the brick dwelling and store of A. J. Casebeer, the brick hotel known as the Ross House, the

frame store and dwelling of Michael A. Sannon; also a brick house in which the postoffice was located, both these fronting on the public square. Then came the large frame dwelling house and banking house of M. A. Sanner. The next was the famous three-story Glade House, owned by William H. Picking. This house, of brick, had a front of ninety or more feet. Its site is now occupied by the residences of Captain Charles J. Harrison and William H. Ruppel, Esq. Here, somewhere, was a small office building once occupied by the village postoffice. Across Church alley were the frame dwellings of Henry F. Schell and Dr. E. M. Kimmell. Where Amos W. Knepper's brick house now is stood a two-story frame house that was once used as a printing office. On the corner of the street stood the frame dwelling belonging to Mrs. Wilson. This was the last house destroyed on the south side of the street. Returning to Church alley, on the north side of the street, the frame dwelling of Mrs. Dr. Chorpening and the brick dwelling of Jacob Neff were consumed. The fine large brick dwelling, one of the best in the town, belonging to Major George Chorpening, was next licked up by the flames. Where the Farmers' Bank building (the old Baer block) stands stood a large three-story brick business building belonging to William J. Baer. Fronting on the public square was a large frame building containing two stores and the banking house of Schell & Kimmell. This was owned by George Parker. From here the fire swept across the street, taking the frame drug store belonging to Joseph Cummins and the frame dwelling and store of Josiah H. Pisel, both of which fronted on the diamond. Next to these was the brick house of Major Alexander Stutzman. Adjoining this was the brick dwelling and store of Mrs. M. D. Hinchman. The next building was a very old log house belonging to Albert Recke. Then there were two brick houses belonging to the estate of Samuel Stahl and John O. Kimmell. Across the alley was a handsome Gothic brick cottage that had been built by Judge Kimmell and was owned by John Knable.

Where the handsome brick residence of Harry C. Beentts now is was, to the writer's eye, the still handsomer dwelling that had been built by General Coffroth, and was then owned by Cyrus Meyers. Across the street, where Curtis K. Grove now lives, was the brick dwelling of Mrs. Isaac Ankeny, and beyond, a wooden house owned by the Bricker estate. From this point the flames made a long leap and destroyed the historic smithy and dwelling of Jacob Finnessy, a stalwart veteran of Perry's victory in the war of 1812, the intervening houses escaping. This was situated about 200 feet east of Pleasant street. The Lutheran Church, which stood on the southeast corner of Main Cross and Union streets; the brick

residence of Hon. Isaac Hugus, on the opposite corner; the double frame building owned by Edward Scull and William H. Koontz, in which were the *Herald* printing office and the law office of Hon. William H. Koontz; the frame engine house belonging to the town; the brick Presbyterian church; the brick residence of Daniel Weyand, and a frame dwelling at the corner of East street, all of which were on the south side of Union street, also fell a prey to the flames. It is said that in the house of Mr. Weyand was a copy of every newspaper that had ever been printed in Somerset up to that time.

On the north side of Patriot street the dwellings of Edward Rhoads, John Casebeer and Francis J. Kooser were destroyed; on the south side, those of Isaac Simpson and Robert Laughton, Esq. Main Cross street, from Union to Patriot street, was swept clean of its buildings on the west side of the street. Between the diamond and Union street was a brick row, in which were the residence of George Parker, a number of law offices and the office of the *Somerset Democrat*. Opposite were the brick law office of Isaac Hugus, a small frame building belonging to Henry F. Schell, and a three-story frame building belonging to John H. Uhl, H. C. Beertts and the Masonic Lodge. In all, including stables, some ninety buildings were destroyed. In addition to these were the stocks of merchandise in twenty stores, as well as smaller losses sustained by the occupants of shops and offices. The value of the property destroyed must not have been very far short of $300,000. So rapid was the destruction of this large amount of property that four hours after the commencement of the fire, the writer walked through the central part of the burned district. Liberal contributions for the relief of the stricken people were sent in from other places. The total amount of contributions exceeded $32,000.

In the distribution of this money small losers, such as female domestics and others whose losses consisted chiefly of wearing apparel, were given the full amount of what they said their loss was. Perhaps a half-dozen others were allowed certain sums, and the remainder was then distributed pro rata, according to the loss as nearly as it could be ascertained, no account being taken of the resources they might have had left them. In addition to this, the Odd Fellows lodges of the state sent in contributions for the special relief of their brethren to the amount of $8,000. The insurance on the property destroyed was about $50,000. In most cases the people at once set to work to rebuild their homes and repair their shattered fortunes.

On May 9, 1876, the town was again visited by a disastrous fire. The fire started in the stable belonging to the Somerset

Foundry and the flames were speedily communicated to the foundry, which was a wooden building and of itself made a great fire. This soon crossed the street to the Somerset House, which soon fell before the devouring element, which in its course destroyed the frame dwelling house of Francis E. Weimer, the dwelling and store of J. M. Holderbaum, the brick dwelling of Herman L. Baer, the brick dwelling and store of George R. Parker and the dwelling of Mrs. Solomon Baer. This last house burned very slowly and was separated from the brick house then owned by William B. Coffroth by Church alley. On this building a great fight was waged and the further progress of the fire was stayed on that side of the street. The Holderbaum store was a wooden structure and threw out a great heat while it was burning. The residence of Dr. Henry Brubaker, on the opposite side, also was a wooden building. A vigorous fight was put up to save it, and so far as this source of danger was concerned it was a successful one, but the brick residence and storeroom of Henry A. Flick, at the corner of West street, had a shingle roof. While the Somerset House was burning a great wave of flame suddenly leaped across the street and, striking the eaves of this roof, ignited it. This doomed all of the north side of the street as far as the first building east of Church alley. Mr. Flick, the owner of the house, informed us afterward that a couple of buckets of water would have saved his house, as there was but this one sweep of the flames from the Somerset House which only lasted a moment. As it was, the brick residences of Valentine Hay and John H. Uhl and the frame house of Dr. Brubaker were soon in flames. It was hoped to save the large hotel of Barnet Picking, but efforts here availed nothing. The hotel was destroyed, as was a cheap wooden house on the other side of the alley, where the fire stopped on the north side of the street for want of anything to feed on. In the meantime the flames had reached the large stable belonging to the Barnet House, which extended to Union street, on the south side of which the frame houses of George Chorpening, John W. Patton and Barnet Picking and the brick dwelling and office building belonging to Valentine Hay, where the Trust company building now is, speedily followed the stable. Here the people, men and women, side by side, formed themselves into long bucket lines and finally succeeded in obtaining the mastery over the fire. But while this was going on the historic Ogle House, which was where the house of Judge Kooser now is, took fire and was also destroyed. The losses in this fire exceeded $125,000, on which there was an insurance of about $65,000.

There are several viewpoints to be taken of these conflagrations. Those who suffered from them in many cases saw most of the earnings of a lifetime dissipated in a few hours of the

figment that men call time. Some of them, as the sequel showed, were entirely ruined. On the other hand, while the buildings served the purposes of their owners and would have continued to do so for many years to come, they were mostly old houses, antiquated both in outward appearance and in their internal arrangements. Thus when the town did arise from its ashes it stood forth in more resplendent beauty than before. While such occurrences oftentimes bear heavily on individuals, they cannot at all times be set down as having been an unmixed evil.

In years following there has been much destruction of property by fire in Somerset, but at no time on such a scale as the conflagrations here related. The site of the Ross House, where the Hotel Van Near now is, remained vacant for a number of years, but finally the hotel was rebuilt by Josiah Brant, who gave it the name of the Glade House. One night in May, 1888, it was burned down while in the occupancy of John Winters. "'Squire" Cummins and a man named Kemp were charged with having set the house on fire. On trial Kemp was acquitted, but the 'squire was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for a long term, which he served. He has, however, at all times before and since denied his guilt.

In May, 1889, a fire, mysterious in its origin, was discovered late at night in the law office of Coffroth & Ruppel on Main Cross street. Before it was got under control it destroyed that building, the two-story brick building owned by Edward Scull and occupied by the book store of Charles H. Fisher, the store building owned by Samuel Hunsecker, and with it the dry goods store of John B. Snyder and the Odd Fellows Hall, the loss being about $25,000.

In February, 1893, the Park Hotel on West Patriot street, owned by Charles S. Vannear, was destroyed by a fire in the night time. A number of its occupants made narrow escapes with their lives. This was a historic building. It was built in 1838 by Moses Hampton, who then resided in Somerset, but who later removed to Pittsburg, where he was elevated to the bench of Allegheny county. It afterward became the residence of Judge Jeremiah S. Black.

The next fire of importance resulted in the destruction of the roller flouring mill of William H. Reitz, in August, 1903. This mill was built by Judge William J. Baer about 1873. Mr. Reitz became its owner in 1883 and fitted the mill with up-to-date machinery. It has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day and the plant was worth about $18,000. Mr. Reitz did not rebuild the mill.

The plant of the Union Provision Company was destroyed by fire on March 30, 1904. This plant had its origin in a cream-

ery established here in 1876 by E. A. Sage, a resident of the state of New York. Others were at the same time started at Jenner's, Shanksville, Frieden's, Lavansville and other places. After operating them for several years Mr. Sage sold out to George H. Lone, who concentrated some of them at Somerset. Others were discontinued. The plant was enlarged later on and the name was changed from the Somerset Dairy Company to that of the Union Provision Company. While the creamery business was still carried on, that of packing was added.

The first banking house in Somerset was established about 1853 by John T. Hogg, of Uniontown. This was also the first institution of the kind in Somerset county. William Roddy, Esq., was manager of this bank, which was discontinued after some five or six years and without loss.

In 1859 or 1860 George Ross & Co. opened a banking house. About 1862 Michael A. Sanner & Co. became the owners of it. Later Mr. Sanner became sole owner and continued the business until some time in 1876, when he failed. Mr. Sanner sustained some very heavy losses in the business. It looks as though his loans were not as well distributed as they should have been. He also lost considerable property in the fire of 1872. Besides all this, the stringency of the times following the panic of 1873 also had a share in the causes that led to this failure.

Miller Tredwell and Henry F. Schell also started a bank about 1860, but Mr. Schell soon after disposed of his interest to Mr. Tredwell. In 1866 this bank was robbed of a large sum of money and negotiable government bonds, the amount being from $15,000 to $20,000. With such a loss as this Mr. Tredwell was compelled to make an assignment.

In 1866 Henry F. Schell and John O. Kimmell opened a banking house under the firm name of Schell & Kimmell. About 1876 this firm was succeeded by John O. Kimmell & Sons. This house also met with reverses and failed in 1878.

On October 11, 1877, Charles J. Harrison, son-in-law of Michael A. Sanner, in connection with parties residing at Cumberland, Maryland, established the Somerset County Bank. It started in a very modest way, and Mr. Harrison as president managed it for a time alone. Milton J. Pritts became connected with the bank as cashier in 1882. In 1890 it became the Somerset County National Bank, with a capital of $50,000. Its officers are: Charles J. Harrison, president, who has always devoted his entire time to the affairs of the bank; Hon. William H. Koontz, vice-president; Milton J. Pritts, cashier. As a national bank the institution has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Its deposits and loans each will aggregate about $780,000. Its surplus and undivided profits reach $125,000.

The First National Bank of Somerset was organized in 1889 with a capital of $50,000. Hon. Edward Scull was the first president, and upon his death in 1901 he was succeeded by his son, George R. Scull. James L. Pugh is vice-president. Andrew Parker was the first cashier. His successor was Harvey M. Berkley, who remained with the bank until 1906, when he was succeeded by E. K. Gallagher. The deposits and loans are each about $425,000. The surplus and undivided profits are $140,000.

The Farmers' National Bank was organized in 1900 with a capital of $50,000. Its officers are: Henry L. Sipe, president; A. L. G. Hay, vice-president; and Henry F. Barron, cashier. Its deposits and loans each exceed $400,000. Its surplus and undivided profits are $30,000.

The Somerset Trust Company began business in 1901 on a capital of $125,000. In addition to the usual business of a trust company it also does a general banking business. Its officers are: George R. Scull, president; H. C. Beentts, vice-president; George J. Krebs, second vice-president; Josiah Swank, secretary and treasurer. Its loans and securities are over $500,000 and its deposits over $400,000.

The lighting of the streets of Somerset borough was inaugurated in 1875. William Gilbert was the first lamplighter. The light used was oil lamps. These were used until 1893. The Somerset Electric Light, Heat and Power Company went into business in 1892, and in the following year the borough entered into a contract with this company, under which a system of arc lights was installed for street lighting. This company has a capital of $36,000. The value of the plant is much higher, as a part of its earnings has been invested in betterments. It is a home company. Its power house is on West Sanner street and the plant is thoroughly equipped and strictly up-to-date, both for public and commercial service. Dr. James M. Louther is president of the company.

A more or less disastrous fire usually made the need of having a better water supply a theme for discussion among the citizens of the town, but the matter always ended with talk. But in 1891, at the instance of Burgess William H. Welfley, a meeting of representative citizens met at the office of William H. Ruppel, Esq., at which it was recommended that the town council investigate the feasibility of obtaining a desirable water supply.

On December 19, 1891, an election was held to determine whether the borough should issue bonds to the amount of $25,300 for the purpose of installing waterworks. When the people were brought face to face with this proposition and it was seen that it was not to end in talk, a strong opposition to the

project at once developed itself. The election was the most hotly contested one that up to that time had ever been held in the town, but the bond proposition carried by a vote of 179 to 118. This was supposed to have settled the matter, but such was not the case. At the succeeding spring election the opposition endeavored to secure the election of a town council that would be hostile to the project, but in this they did not succeed. The borough officers, while fully committed to the project, moved slowly. They did not wish to make any mistake. Nothing was done in 1892. It had been expected to draw the supply of water from Kimberly run, but before the end of the summer of 1893 it was seen that the volume of this stream in dry weather would be inadequate, and the town council determined to resort to drilled wells. A suitable piece of ground was purchased within the borough and a test well with a diameter of nine inches was put down, with a satisfactory result. A second well was then put down, and steps taken to let a contract for the construction of a complete system of waterworks. But during all this time those opposed to the project had not given up their opposition. Defeated at the several elections in which it was made an issue, they finally resorted to injunction proceedings in the courts, by which means the matter was kept tied up until March 1, 1894. The regularity and legality of their proceedings having been sustained, the town council at once proceeded to put the work under contract, making a separate contract for the iron pipe, the contract for digging the trenches and laying the pipe being awarded to Malone & Brothers, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. The work was completed by September 4, 1894, according to the plans which had been made by Burgess William H. Welfley. On that day a preliminary test was made in the presence of a great crowd of people who had assembled on the public square. Up to this time there were still many people who contended that the waterworks would prove a costly failure. But when two strong streams of water were thrown at the same time high over the roofs of the three-story buildings about the square the delight of the people present knew no bounds. The first cost of the waterworks was $25,000, but with the extensions that have since been made it is a matter for doubt whether it could be duplicated for $40,000. From time to time additional wells have been put down as needed.

It is not to be doubted that those opposed to the waterworks were honest in their opposition. Some were against the project because they feared that it would prove a costly failure and the town be burdened with a debt that it could never pay. Still others thought that such a thing should be brought in, if at all, by private enterprise, and that it could not be successfully operated under borough control. But these people are now sat-

isfied and are free to say that the right thing was done and that the water supply of a town should only be under the control of the municipality itself. The carrying of their opposition into the courts, while no one saw it at the time, in the end was the means of about two thousand dollars being saved to the town. While the litigation was pending there was a heavy decline in the price of cast iron pipe and the cost of that necessary article was fully that much less than it would have been at an earlier date.

Waterworks having been installed, the next problem to be dealt with was that of sewerage. At the November election, 1898, a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000 to put in a system of sewerage, and another to issue $4,000 worth of bonds for a municipal building were submitted to a vote of the people. Of course, there was some opposition, but not a few persons who had strongly opposed bonding the town for waterworks changed front on the question of municipal improvement, and supported both propositions, which were carried by the following votes: For a sewerage system, 187 votes; against a sewerage system, 128 votes. For a municipal building, 186 votes; against a municipal building, 139 votes. Later on it was found that $20,000 would not complete the sewerage system, and additional bonds to the amount of $8,000 were voted at an election held July 14, 1900, the vote being 184 for and 75 votes against.

The sewerage system was designed in 1899 by James S. Haring, civil engineer, of Crafton, Pennsylvania. In the fall of the same year a contract was entered into with Ott Brothers, of Pittsburg, to do a certain part of the work for $19,000. They sublet this contract to Simon Harold & Son, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. Work was not commenced until the spring of 1900. The first ground was broken at the south end of East street, by Burgess William H. Welfley, July 26, 1900. Many difficulties were encountered. Among others, the contractors abandoned the work when it was about half completed, and the borough was under the necessity of completing it, which was not done until May, 1901. The entire cost so far, as it is now in operation, was $43,883.43, but it will yet require about $6,000 to give all parts of the town the sewerage they are entitled to.

The municipal building was completed in 1903, at a cost of about $5,000. Franklin B. Granger was the contractor. The public square was paved with brick in 1906, this being the commencement of street paving.

The Somerset Mechanical Works were established by William J. Baer, in 1873, on South West street. They ceased operations about 1903. The Somerset Iron Works were established on the east side of Pleasant street in 1890. They were

operated by George Snyder, William N. Barrett and others until 1903, when they went out of business. A new company has been carrying on the business in the same building since 1904. The first planing mill in the town was started by Cunningham & Granger, in 1886. Some years afterwards Mr. Granger started a mill on the lower end of Main Cross street on his own account. Early in 1892 there was a boiler explosion in this mill, by which Samuel Houpt was instantly killed. The Somerset Lumber Company and Seibert & Fox have been also operating extensive planing mills since 1903. The Somerset Column Company was organized in 1893. All of these plants are actively engaged and give employment to a considerable number of men.

The one hundredth anniversary of the formation of Somerset county was duly celebrated in the town of Somerset, July 4-6, 1895. Never before was the town so handsomely decorated as on these three red letter days in its history. An elaborately prepared historical address was delivered by Hon. William H. Koontz. Other addresses on special topics were delivered by Hon. George F. Baer, John G. Ogle, Esq., Hon. Oliver P. Shaver, John O. Kimmell and Samuel Philson, Esqrs. An anniversary poem, written by Alexander B. Groff, was recited by Miss Nellie Rutter, of Meyersdale. The grand parade was the most magnificent pageant ever witnessed in the town. Conservative estimates placed the number of visitors at 12,000 persons. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is known to have sold more than 6,000 excursion tickets.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S VISIT TO SOMERSET.

Notable events in the history of Somerset were three visits to the town by President William McKinley. The first of these was made September 7, 18—; and covered a period of six days. A great crowd of people greeted the president and his party upon their arrival at the railroad station. While the president stayed at the residence of his brother, Abner McKinley, he was looked upon as being the guest of the town. The president was taking a rest from his official cares, but incidentally this rest included shaking hands with three or four thousand people in a day, who had called to pay their respects, and also walking to the front gate at irregular intervals to meet, half way, some who were too bashful to come into the house. Thousands of people from all parts of Somerset county came to catch a glimpse of the chief magistrate of the nation. Many notable persons were in Somerset during the six days' stay of the president, among whom may be mentioned Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, Attorney General Charles F. McKenna,

Governor Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, General Ruggles, Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, George M. Pullman, and others. While on this visit President McKinley pressed the button that set in motion the electrical exhibit at the Cleveland Exposition.

A second visit was made by the president on August 27, when he spent several days in the town. His third and last visit to Somerset was made in 1900, on the occasion of the marriage of his niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, to Dr. Hermanus L. Baer.

No complete list of burgesses can be given that reaches farther back than 1815. Beginning with 1816 the list is as follows, with year of election: Jacob Schneider, 1816; John Kurtz, 1817; Jacob Glessner, 1818; Alexander Ogle, Jr., 1819; Chauncey Forward, 1820; Abraham Morrison, 1821; Norman M. Bruce, 1822; George Ross, 1823; Alexander Ogle, Jr., 1824; Abraham Morrison, 1825; Alexander Ogle, Sr., 1826; Joseph Williams, 1827; Abraham Morrison, 1828; Frederick Gebhart, 1829; Alexander Cummins, 1830; George Chorpeninge, 1831-32; Emanuel Shaffer, 1833; Charles Ogle, 1834; Robert Fletcher, 1835; Charles Ogle, 1836-37; Joshua F. Cox, 1838; Miller Tredwell, 1839; George Mowry, 1840; Joseph Imhoff, 1841; Samuel Elder, 1842; Michael A. Sanner, 1843; Andrew J. Ogle, 1844; Jeremiah S. Black, 1845; John L. Synder, 1846; Samuel Gaither, 1847; Isaac Hugus, 1848; Henry Chorpening, 1849; John Cunningham, 1850; Robert P. Cummins, 1851; Isaac Hugus, 1852; Ross Forward, 1853-54; Charles A. Kimmell, 1855-56; Henry F. Schell, 1857; John Knable, 1858; Jacob Mier, 1859; Perry Walker, 1860; William H. Picking, 1861; Edward Bevins, 1862; Joseph Cummins, 1863; Josiah Keller, 1864; Curtis Kooser, 1865; Samuel Gaither, 1866; Andrew J. Colborn, 1867; John W. Patton, 1868; Andrew J. Colborn, 1869; Joseph Cummins, 1870; Andrew J. Colborn, 1871-72; George W. Benford, 1873; Harrison Trent, 1874; William H. Welfley, 1875-76-77-78; Alexander Stutzman, 1879; William H. Welfley, 1880-81-82; Lewis C. Colborn, 1883-84; William H. Welfley, 1885-86-87; Aaron C. Holbert, 1888; William H. Welfley, 1889-90-91-92-93. The following were elected for three-year terms: William H. Welfley, 1894; Josiah H. Pisel, 1897; William H. Welfley, 1900; Jacob D. Swank, 1903; William H. Welfley, 1906.

Somerset borough has spread out somewhat beyond its corporate limits. In 1906 a conservative estimate places a population of three hundred persons living close around the town, and to all intents and purposes a part of it.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln township was formed in 1890, out of the northern part of Somerset township. As a part of the Somerset settlement, its early history is about the same. There were a few scattered settlers in this part who came about the same time that those near Somerset did. Among those who came later were Christopher Beam, a native of York county, who came about 1793 and settled in the vicinity of Beam's church. Two of his sons, Abram and Hiram, served as county commissioners. John Bell, a native of Lancaster county, came some years earlier than Beam, and settled on a farm near Sipesville. One of his sons, also named John, was sheriff of Somerset county.

Michael Sipe, whose father was Peter Sipe, was born at or near Meyersdale in 1795. In 1816 he settled in Somerset township. A carpenter by trade, he bought a tract of land from Henry Geiger and also followed farming. In 1843 he opened a store. This was the beginning of the little village of Sipesville, which gradually grew up about his store. Being on the Johnstown turnpike, it was for many years the chief business point of what is now Lincoln township. About 1853, Peter Sipe, a son of Michael, became owner of the store, which up to the present time has always remained in the hands of some member of the Sipe family. A postoffice was established here about 1851, of which Levi Hoffman was the first postmaster. The village only contains about a dozen houses.

Edie is another small village, about two miles southwest of Sipesville, that has been built up around a store started by John A. Friedline about 1888. It has about the same number of dwellings as Sipesville, including a church and school house.

Up to the present time there have been no developments of the Lincoln township coal field in a commercial way, but as a considerable area of coal land has passed into the hands of capitalists, this is speedily to be looked for.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township was formed in 1847 out of a part of Somerset township. Its earliest history is practically that of the Somerset settlement, of which it was a part. Among the Somerset settlers who lived in what is now Jefferson township were James Allen, Adam Flick, Nicholas Barron, Peter and George Bucher. These were all here in 1783, some of them a half dozen years earlier. In 1784 their families numbered twenty-four persons.

It is quite certain that some of the Bruners lived here also. The wife of Nicholas Barron was Rachel Houser. Her parents lived near Morrison's Cove, in Bedford county, and had taken refuge there on account of an Indian alarm. When

harvest time came, a party of men, women and young people went back to the farms to harvest some grain, but on their way were attacked by Indians, who shot down all the men of the party and made prisoners of all the rest, excepting Mrs. Houser, who escaped. The girl Rachel and an older brother were among the captives, and were taken to Logstown, an Indian village, on the Ohio river. After some years her brother escaped, but the girl remained a captive until a general release of prisoners was effected. After her return to civilization she became the wife of Nicholas Barron. Numerous descendants of hers may still be found in the county.

Peter Bucher, a noted hunter, lived on one of the Morrison farms. Conrad Shaullis was also a very early settler. As we do not find his name on the assessments prior to 1785, it is the writer's opinion that he did not come here until some time after the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he served, although it is claimed that he was here much earlier. It is also a question whether the Shaullis family of Somerset county may not be descendants of Sebastian Shaullis, who was one of the first settlers in the present township of Brothers Valley, or at least of the same stock. The Gardners were also early settlers, but not much earlier than 1790, even if so early as that.

A man named Jones built a grist mill on Jones run about 1778, which was the first mill built anywhere in the ancient Somerset settlement. This mill, long since disappeared, was on the old Putnam place. It was operated by William Jones, one of his sons, who necessarily would also have been one of Jefferson's earliest settlers. The Scotts came into the township before 1800, and the Barclays about 1803. Henry Baker, born in Somerset county, settled in Jefferson township in 1813, on a farm of 160 acres. On this farm he built a grist mill, and for those days a large distillery, which he operated for many years. The mill is still in use. Baker whisky acquired a wide celebrity, and its name at least has never been permitted to die out. It must be said, however, that this is one of the very few (perhaps the only one) of the oldest distilleries that has never entirely gone out of business. Henry Baker also kept a good tavern, prospered, and grew rich. About his mill and tavern grew up the straggling village of Bakersville, which has always been the business center and postoffice of the township. Not believing in race suicide, Henry Baker reared a family of fourteen children, and was gathered to his fathers in 1863.

In 1847, when the township was organized, there were 101 taxables. Much of the township is mountain land, and the township has not made the same rapid advance in population

that other parts of the county have. There are a Lutheran and a German Baptist church in the township, and nine schools.

Much work was done in Jefferson township, on the South Penn railroad, and its abandonment was a great disappointment to its people. The township is rich in coal, and as the newly completed Pittsburg, Westmoreland & Somerset railroad passes through its northern part, it is only awaiting the magic touch of capital to become a scene of bustle and activity.

TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP (UPPER TURKEYFOOT).

Turkeyfoot township was formed by the Bedford County Court out of a part of Brothers Valley township at its July sessions of 1773. Its original metes and bounds were described as follows: "Beginning where the Chestnut ridge (the Negro mountain) crosses the line dividing this province from Maryland, thence along the summit of the said Chestnut ridge to where it crosses the Great road (Forbes), leading from Bedford to Fort Pitt; thence along the said road to where it crosses the Quemahoning creek; thence down the said creek to its junction with Stony creek, to the mouth of Little Conemaugh; thence down Conemaugh to where the line dividing Bedford county from Westmoreland county crosses it; thence along said line to the provincial line; thence along the provincial line to the place of beginning."

This included all of the present townships of Addison, Middle Creek, Milford, Somerset, Black, Jefferson, Lincoln, Jenner, Conemaugh and nearly all of Quemahoning township, as well as the southwest corner of Cambria county. By the creation of these townships it was in time reduced to the present limits of Upper and Lower Turkeyfoot townships. The Castleman's river forms the southeastern boundary of Upper Turkeyfoot township, which extends in a southwest direction to the summit of Laurel Hill. The Laurel Hill creek flows through the middle of the township.

Among the early settlers in the township were John Cunningham, a native of Ireland; Frederick Weimer, John Weimer, Jacob Younkin, Frederick Younkin, Henry Whipkey and Henry Grove. Some of these were here as early as 1779. Peter Gary and James Knight settled here about 1800.

A number of the early settlers were Irish, and from this circumstance we have the name of Paddytown, which is more a locality than a village. A postoffice has been here since about 1820, but under the name of Turkeyfoot. John K. McMillen is said to have been the first postmaster. David King was the postmaster in 1832. The first and probably the only tanyard in the township was operated here by John K. McMillen about 1820. The first grist mill in the township is supposed to have

been built by Matthew Pinkerton, but we have no date. About 1840 it became notorious as the haunt of a gang of counterfeiters, some of whom were brought to justice.

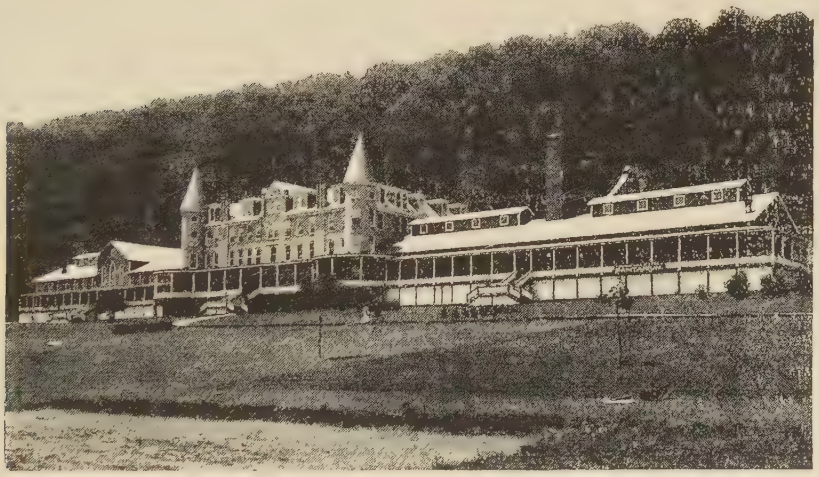
Among other incidents in the history of the township was the drowning of four men in the Castleman's river, near Fort Hill, some time about 1837. John Heinbaugh, Jacob Vought, John Case, and two others named Baer and Lindeman were at a sale somewhere in the township. The men were all young, and remained at night to attend some gathering of the young people of the neighborhood. There was a deep snow on the ground, and the day being warm it melted very rapidly. The parties lived in Addison township, and had crossed the river in the morning in a canoe. When they came to the river on the following morning, on their return home, they found it a raging flood. Some of their friends at the river attempted to dissuade them from attempting to cross the river when the water was so high, but they were strong and fearless, and made the attempt in their boat. When they were about three-fourths of the way across the boat was caught in an eddy, and the five men were thrown into the water. All of them were drowned except Lindeman, who was fortunate enough to reach the shore. The bodies of the unfortunate young men were recovered miles below, and buried on the Addison side of the river.

In 1855 a young man named Levi Wilkins, living on the famous Fort Hill farm, while attempting to cross the river on horseback from the Turkeyfoot side, after night, was swept from his horse and drowned. The horse, whose bridle had caught on a bush about a mile further down, was found in a starving condition some days afterwards, and the body of his rider was found still further down. A year later a Mrs. Bird and two children were drowned near the same place. When found the unfortunate woman had her babe clasped to her breast in death's embrace.

Kingwood is a small village of perhaps a dozen houses, that up to the time of the completion of the railroad along the river was the business center of the township, and in a certain sense it is so yet. The first dwelling house was built by Alexander W. Walter, in 1854. Two years later he erected a store building, and in time the village grew up around it. A. J. Shultz opened the first blacksmith shop about 1868. Jacob Kregar succeeded Mr. Walter in the store. The village has been a post town for about fifty years, and has two churches.

The village of Markleton is a small village on the railroad, seven miles west of Rockwood. It probably derives its name from the Markle pulp works, which were established near by in 1880, and which promised to develop into a great industry,

but was abandoned at the end of two years. This little village nestles between the hills in one of the most picturesque spots along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It owes its chief importance to a large sanitarium. This institution is probably the second largest building of any kind in Somerset county. It is thoroughly equipped for its intended purpose, and certainly is a place where the invalid and seeker after health may find rest and quiet. This sanitarium has from its first opening, in 1890, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. There is an electric light plant attached. This, on the night of November



Markleton Sanitarium.

21, 1903, was destroyed by a fire in which M. O'Brien, wife and child were burned to death.

Little has thus far been done toward development of the coal lands of the township.

Casselman borough was laid out in 1869 by L. L. Wolfersberger and David J. Phillippi, who owned the site of the town. The town was platted on a large scale, there being 385 lots, besides twenty-eight large outlots between the railroad and the river, intended for manufacturing sites. A public sale of lots was held, and a considerable number were disposed of, but the town has been very slow in building up. The first house was built by Levi L. Wolfersberger in 1869. The first store was

opened by John R. Weimer in the same year. The town is a point from which considerable lumber, railroad ties, bark and charcoal are shipped. The land about it is also underlaid with coal. A mine was opened four or five years ago, miners' houses were built, and it looked as though the town would at last take a start. But the work suddenly stopped. The present population is estimated at 200. Casselman was incorporated as a borough in 1891. Charles Barnes was the first burgess. His successors have been: H. H. Wilt, William D. Zufall, C. C. Wilmot, L. L. Weimer, Charles Barnes, J. C. Liphart, William D. Zufall.

LOWER TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP.

When Turkeyfoot township was divided in 1848, the southern part took the name of Lower Turkeyfoot. It is the central part of what in the early history of the county was known as the Turkeyfoot region. Its early history has already been dealt with elsewhere. The township is separated from Addison township by the Castleman's river. The flourishing boroughs of Confluence and Ursina are within its limits. The other villages are Draketown, Harnedsville and the new town of Humbert.

Draketown is situated about two and a half miles north of Confluence, and grew up about a grist mill that Oliver Drake, a pioneer settler, had built on the waters of Drake's run, about the close of the Revolutionary war. This mill was rebuilt by his son, Jonathan Drake, in 1812. It was destroyed by fire a few years later, and rebuilt in 1819. From Drake the mill passed to Thomas Ream, who was killed by a falling tree. A fulling and carding mill was also built here by Jonathan Drake at a very early period. About 1815 it was operated by John McCartney. These were the first industrial establishments in the township. The only other one the village ever had was a tannery established in 1854 by Hendrickson and Welsh. The Jersey church, the first Baptist church west of the Allegheny mountains, is less than two miles west of the village.

Harnedsville, in the southern part of the township, was laid out by Samuel Harned about 1847. Its location is in a beautiful valley and near the point where the first Jersey settlers are supposed to have crossed the river as they entered what to them was "the promised land." The original plat of the town shows that fifty-three lots were laid out, of which about twenty-five up to the present time have been built on. The village nurseries, which lie just outside of the town, were first started by Harrison H. Kemp in 1857. Under the management of his sons, who were brought up in the business from childhood, they have grown to be of considerable importance.

Over sixty acres of land are set out and are stocked with upward of a million and a half of all sorts of trees.

At Kutztown, a small village near Ursina, the house of a man named Lytle was destroyed by fire March 20, 1902, and two children were burned to death.

The site of Ursina is a farm that was improved by Andrew Ream, one of the first Jersey settlers. Arrows and spearheads and other evidences of Indian occupation are found here to this day. There is also evidence that a stockade for defense against the Indians was built on this farm.

The town was laid out in 1868 by Hon. William J. Baer. The surveyor was R. J. Botzer, a civil engineer. Its name is a derivative of the word "bear" in Latin. The town is located in the narrow valley of the Laurel Hill creek, about two miles above its junction with Castleman's river. The town was platted on both sides of the stream, and on the original plat there are 1,464 lots and out-lots—enough for a fair-sized city. The town, however, never attained the size its projector had hoped for, although while the railroad was building and for several years thereafter the town grow quite rapidly.

The first house was built in 1868 by Ephraim S. Kregar as a hotel, known as the Sycamore House. The first store was also built and opened in 1868 by Isaac A. Jenkins. An extensive foundry was also built by Alexander Stutzman and Noah G. Keim, but was only operated a few years. A gristmill was built in 1871, and the same year a stave factory was put in operation by Norman B. Lichtiler; this was afterward converted into a keg or barrel factory. A railroad was built along the North Fork in 1872 for the purpose of reaching coal lands along that stream, but the enterprise was abandoned and the track torn up. It was rebuilt in 1902 and a second attempt is being made to develop this coal field, which lies partly in Upper and partly in Lower Turkeyfoot townships.

A two-story brick schoolhouse was built in 1872 at a cost of $7,000, which at that time was probably the best in the county. The place has a thriving Odd Fellows' lodge and a Grand Army post. There are also two churches and one hotel. The town in recent years has had a very slow growth; its present population is estimated at 450.

The present residence of Noah Scott, in the northern outskirts of the borough, was the scene of the famous battle between Major Alexander Hanna and five of the McClintock boys, which took place at a mustering in 1828. Major Hanna was a man of prodigious strength. His assailants, all powerful men, but knowing they could not cope with him single-handed, all attacked him at the same time. During the fight John McClintock cut Hanna across the abdomen with a knife. With his

bowels protruding so that he had to hold them in with one hand, he still beat off his five assailants until rescued by his friends, and eventually recovered from his injuries. Some of the McClintocks were arrested and imprisoned, while others fled the country.

Ursina was incorporated as a borough in 1872. The first burgess elected was Abraham S. Levy. His successors have been A. S. Levy, M. L. Keim, W. H. Berger, William Shaw, S. Bockman, B. F. Boyd, A. Holliday (three terms), B. F. Boyd, J. B. Jennings, P. H. Sellers, William Shaw, J. B. Jennings, C. F. Robinson, Andrew Holliday, J. B. Jennings (two terms), M. Andrews, J. B. Jennings, G. W. Anderson, J. B. Jennings (two terms), M. King, J. M. Marshall, J. B. Levy, B. F. Firestone, H. B. Altfather, . C. Cunningham.

CONFLUENCE BOROUGH.

This thriving town is located at the confluence or junction of the Laurel Hill creek and Castleman's river with the Youghiogheny river. It is the historic Turkeyfoot of the county's early history. That part of the townsite between the North Fork and the Castleman's river was the survey of James Spencer, one of the earliest settlers in the Turkeyfoot, who sold it to William Tissue about 1798. The smaller part of the town, between the Castleman's and Youghiogheny rivers, was the farm of Henry Abrahams, who so far as documentary goes to show was the first settler in this region, although James Spencer can at most be only a year or two later.

Washington visited this locality October 20, 1754, and remained here over night. In his diary he speaks of it as a suitable place for a fort. It is a well authenticated fact that it was also the site of an Indian village.

William Tissue, who owned the Spencer tract, platted the town of New Boston thereon in 1800. His charter to the prospective purchasers of lots, which is on record, indicates that he proposed selling the lots at public sale. A "Coal Bank" on the west side of the north fork was granted to the use of the inhabitants. The charter was not placed on record until 1815. It is not known that Tissue ever sold any lots, and it may be looked upon as being a paper town.

In 1869 A. Newlon Tissue, the then owner, sold 103 acres to Peter Meyers, from whom it passed to the Confluence Land Company, who laid out the town of Confluence in 1870. A large number of the lots were sold at public sale, others at private sale. Hon. William H. Koontz and Cyrus Meyers were the attorneys of the land company, and as such signed the deeds for all the lots sold, Mr. Koontz alone signing them after the death of Mr. Meyers. The first house in the new town was

built by Andrew Bowlin. The first store was opened by Van Horn & Liston in 1870. A. G. Black established an extensive pottery in 1872. Another early industry was a tannery, operated by Joseph Cummins. The town had a healthy growth from the start, and soon became an important shipping point. It is also the northern terminus of the Oakland & Confluence railroad. It was incorporated as a borough in 1873.

The greatest industry that the town has ever had, and the one that has contributed most to its prosperity, is the tannery, established in 1894, by T. G. Beggs, of Woburn, Massachusetts (now of Confluence), and W. S. Cobb, of Malden, Massachusetts. The cost of this tannery and its equipment was $50,000. It has a daily output of four hundred cow-hides, and gives employment to a large number of men.

A fine electric light plant, owned by the municipality, was completed July 29, 1904, and is in successful operation. The capacity is 1,200 incandescent lights, besides the arc lights needed for street lighting. The municipal officers who carried the installation of this plant to a successful conclusion were Earle Beggs, burgess; D. H. Brown, Elisha S. Bowlin, George E. Cunningham, William Heinbaugh, Thomas Flannigan, J. M. Dodds and Orville M. Fike, town council. In 1905 a good system of water works was installed by a private corporation. The town at present has twenty-nine stores and business houses, and four hotels. There are also three churches, a large five-room school house, and a public hall with a seating capacity of 600. The First National Bank of Confluence, of which George R. Scull is president, and D. L. Miller cashier, was incorporated in 1900, with a capital of $25,000. It has loans of $125,000, and deposits of $120,000. The first burgess of Confluence was D. W. Patton; his successors have been: G. G. Groff, Daniel Mickey, two terms; J. E. McNut, Daniel Mickey, four terms; Simon Groff, two terms; A. R. Humbert, W. R. Mountain, A. R. Humbert, two terms; R. R. Sanner, J. A. Bradley, J. W. Brown, three terms; M. Henry, A. N. Atchell, Earl R. Beggs, Ross Bowman.

ADDISON TOWNSHIP.

Addison township, which was formed from a part of Turkeyfoot township in 1800, was the third township created after the organization of Somerset county. It is, however, the eighth township in point of age as the county is now constituted. It was named after Hon. Alexander Addison, the first judge of the courts of Somerset county.

Its northern boundary is the Castleman's river and the Black township line between the river and the summit of the Negro mountain. On its eastern side it is bounded by Elk

Lick township, on the south by Mason and Dixon's line, while Youghiogheny river washes its western border. It is rich in the historic associations of the Turkeyfoot region, of which it is a part. Its northwestern corner is a part of the far-famed Turkeyfoot itself. The eastern side of the Great Crossing, of which mention is made in every history of our country that has ever been written, is in Addison township. George Washington passed through it in 1753, when on his mission to the French fort at Venango. In the following year, under his direction, the first road cut through any part of Somerset county was opened through the southwest part of the township. This road, which was the forerunner of the great National road or turnpike, was traversed by Gen. Braddock when on his ill-fated march to Fort Duquesne in 1755. Braddock's army encamped on the eastern or Addison side of the river. There is reason for believing that Braddock's preceding encampment was also in Addison township. The line of the province is not marked on Orme's map but the encampment is marked on the map so near where this line should be marked that it could easily have been on the Somerset county side.

Along the two rivers and their tributaries were the hunting grounds of the Indians for ages before the coming of the white man; the evidences of the aboriginal occupation may be found to this day. After the defeat of Braddock, during the remaining period of the French occupation war parties of French and Indians traversed the township on their way to to harrass the settlements east of Fort Cumberland, both in Pennsylvania and Virginia. The entire region was embraced in the claims of the French. When French explorers discovered the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, in the name of the king of France they took possession of all the country bordering on the waters of their remotest tributaries, this necessarily included all of Somerset county west of the Allegheny mountain.

With the ending of the French occupation, one of the only two roads from the eastern part of the county to the Ohio river passed through Addison township. Of course, this highway, the Braddock road, was a military road, and under military control. While the country was not open to legal settlement, still it is known that some persons were permitted to settle along the road under that authority. This being so, there can be no reasonable doubt but that there were some such settlers in what is now Addison township. If there were any here, there can also be no doubt but that they had to flee from the country during the time of Pontiac's war, but when that was over they must certainly have returned, or others taken their places.

Henry Abrahams, the first settler in the county, of whom there is any documentary evidence showing a time when he was already in the county, settled between the junction of the Youghiogheny and the Castleman's rivers, in Addison township in 1764 as a permanent settler. He is also one of the trespassing settlers mentioned in Capt. Steele's report, as is also Benjamin Pursley, who also appears to have settled in this township, and has given his name to a mountain stream tributary to White's creek. The man Sharpe, by whom Steele sent the proclamations to the Turkeyfoot settlers, also probably lived somewhere about the Great Crossing, where Steele found him. While this name can be connected with Addison township at a later period, no such a name can be connected with any other part of the Turkeyfoot region.

Richard Hoagland lived on land lying on both sides of the Braddock road, and in 1772 had seventy-one acres of improved land, which of itself indicates a residence of some years, because the bringing of such an amount of land under cultivation could not at that time have been accomplished in much less than a half dozen years. Richard Hoagland was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1773, being the second one in what is now Somerset county. Thomas Green was also in the township as a settler in 1772. Jacob Rupel was in the township as early as 1774; Jacob Hartzell and James Mitchell in 1778; John Mitchell some years earlier. The Enlows were already settled here in 1768, being among the trespassing settlers. Enough has been said to justify the claim that the settlement of Addison township as we now know it began as early as that of any other township in the county.

Vachel White, who lived in the township many years, was in it in 1783, as a single freeman. It is not exactly known when John, Robert and Alexander McClintock, Joseph Ringer, James Campbell, John Liston, John McLean, Conrad Silbaugh, Peter Augustine, Sr., the Hilemans and Kemps, settled here, but they were all living in the township in 1795. Peter Augustine appears to have first settled in Brothers valley township, where he was living in 1782. His family in 1784 was composed of five persons. The first assessment of Addison township, in 1801, shows that there were 125 resident taxpayers.

About seven miles of the National road pass through the southwestern part of the township. It is safe to say that during the period of the best days of that great highway, there was more stir and bustle seen along these seven miles of road than over twice that distance on any other road in the county.

Petersburg was laid out in 1817, by Peter Augustine, but whether this was the older or the younger Peter Augustine the writer is not able to say. The place takes its name from

the first name of the founder, with the suffix "burg." The name of the post office is Addison, and away from the immediate vicinity of the pike the place has come to be more generally known by that name than by that of Petersburg. Henry Stuller built the first house on the Augustine lots about 1819. Gabriel Adams kept the first tavern in a house on the south side of the road, a short distance west of the toll gate. There is good authority for saying this, but if it is correct it must have been before 1816, as the name of Gabriel Abrahams is not found on the Addison township assessment list after that year. At a much later period William Reynolds did keep a tavern there in a large frame house that enjoyed a remarkable patronage. Thirty-six six-horse teams were seen in its yards on one occasion. The brick house known as the Central Hotel was built by Zel Hagans, who died very soon after moving into it. This was about 1831. Robert Hunter may be said to have been the first landlord who really opened this house, which, except for one or two short intervals has always been used as a hotel. One of the early lines of stages stopped at this house. Somewhat earlier, about 1820, Henry Wentling erected a large frame house (now used as a dwelling) on the north side of the street, which he occupied as a tavern until 1829. Among his successors in the tavern were John Rissler, James Connelly, Matthias Fry and Col. Samuel Elder. While on the subject of taverns, it may be said that Henry Myers kept a tavern in the township in 1803; Jacob Welsh a tavern and store from 1805 to 1810; Conrad Show, who was probably the father of Daniel Show, who built the Temple of Juno, also kept a tavern in 1805. In 1807 John J. Buch, and in 1809 John Liston and Peter Lenhart, kept taverns in the township, but we are not able to locate them. They all belong to the period before the turnpike.

Thomas J. and Nathan Cooper established a foundry in Petersburg in 1844, which was operated under various owners until 1882. Richard Brooke began operating a tannery in 1825. This in late years has been known as the Dean tannery. Another tannery was operated by A. Jeffries. Both, as we are informed, have been discontinued. A tanyard was operated in Addison township, as early as 1800, by Frederick Diveley.

The first store in the village was probably kept by Andrew Mitchell and Henry Wentling. General Moses A. Ross commenced his mercantile life as a clerk in the store of John C. Darrell, of Somerfield. From this store he went into business on his own account at Selbysport, Md., but only for a short time. In 1829 he opened a store in Petersburg and conducted a successful business for more than sixty-five years. Thorough and methodical, with good judgment, and, with these, enjoying the confidence of the community to the fullest extent, he acquired

a competency. But not all of General Ross' time was given to money making. In all matters relating to the public welfare he was ever ready to give his time and perform his part of the needed work. As a member of the first board of school directors of Addison township he was active in securing the acceptance of the common school law, and in all he served for thirty years in the office of school director. He was postmaster for fifteen years and for seventeen years acted as clerk of the township. Except perhaps the office of township supervisor, there was probably no official position in the township that he was not called upon to fill. Twice honored by the people of Somerset county as their representative in the general assembly; in his second term he served as chairman of the committee on education. General Ross closed his long and useful life in 1894, in his eighty-fourth year.

Among the institutions of Petersburg is an Odd Fellows' Lodge, and a division of the Sons of Temperance, which has held its charter for almost sixty years—the only one out of a half dozen or more in the county at one time that has continued to do so. The First National Bank of Addison was established in 1903. Its capital is $25,000, with deposits of $50,000, which is a very good showing considering the size of the place. William M. Watson is president. Within the last few years the town has awakened from the lethargy into which it had fallen after the decadence of the pike, and there are now eight or ten retail stores doing business. Dr. William F. Mitchell has been the only practicing physician in the town for many years. He is in all the lines of his ancestry a descendant of the oldest pioneer families of the Turkeyfoot region, and there is no one so well versed in the lore and legends of the Pike as he is.

Listonburg, on White's Creek, about two miles northeast of Petersburg, had its origin in a tannery that was put in operation by John Liston about 1790. There was also an oil mill connected with it which was destroyed by fire in 1834. It may be said of all these old oil mills (of which there were many at one time scattered over the county) that their output was linseed oil manufactured from flax seed that came from nearly every farm. A woolen mill in a stone building was operated as early as 1810 by Thomas Lingle. Thomas Liston built the present woolen mill in 1844. Later it was operated by his son, Jesse and Jeremiah Liston. Including custom work, their mill manufactured about thirty thousand pounds of wool into goods of various kinds. For years the Liston brothers were the active business men of the neighborhood. They ran a store, a saw mill, a local coal mine, besides taking care of one of the largest farms in the township. The woolen mill was

purchased in 1904 by Cook, Emert & Co., of Somerset. They have since enlarged it, adding ten thousand feet of floor space, and have also added much improved machinery. A grist mill was built here in 1864 by J. Gregg. The first blacksmith was Ephraim Stuck, who came in 1849.

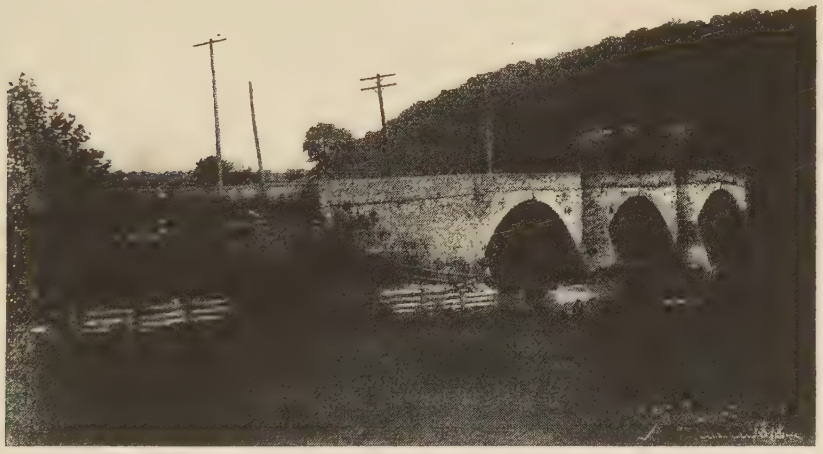
Always something of a business place, Listonburg, during the past few years, has became of enough importance to have four retail stores. There has also been a postoffice there for a number of years. Listonburg was for half a century the residence of Alfred S. Mitchell, who died in 1901. Mr. Mitchell, a descendant of the old pioneers, was a noted surveyor. It is said that in his lifetime he surveyed every farm in his native township of Addison, which is really a very large one, besides thousands of others outside of it, and in hundreds of cases he was called on to give testimony in court on disputed lines. His work in his line was so accurate that it was seldom questioned. He also served his township for many years as a justice of the peace. As such he was one of a class that is rapidly disappearing.

The railroad of the Drony Lumber Company passes Listonburg and some distance further up Whites Creek is the small village of Unamis, which has grown up within the past three or four years. There is a postoffice store, as there is also at Strahn, near by.

Somerfield borough was laid out by Philip D. Smyth, in 1818, as the town of Smythfield. Its situation is where the National road crosses the Youghiogheny river. It was laid out on land warranted to Jacob Spears, April 17, 1769, fourteen days after the land office at Philadelphia was opened for the sale of lands west of the Allegheny mountains. There is a strong probability that Jacob Spears was the same Spears by whom Capt. Steele sent the proclamations to the trespassing Turkeyfoot settlers in 1768, and that he, himself, was one of the trespassers. Spears sold the land to Smyth in 1816. Smyth already kept a tavern somewhere in Addison township, and this probably was the place, although he also owned the Richard Hoagland lands, which were farther away from the river. The famous stone bridge was completed July 4, 1818, when it was turned over to the government. The occasion was made a gala day such as had never been seen before in these mountains. President Monroe, with several members of his cabinet and other officials, were present, and all the countryside turned out in honor of the occasion. The Endsley stone house, built in 1818 by Kinkaid, Beck and Evans, the bridge builders, was always a noted tavern. Its walls and foundations are as firm to-day as when first laid. Its first landlord was James Kinkaid, who was followed by John Campbell, Capt.

Thomas Endsley, and others. Capt. Endsley taking it for the third time in 1847, since which time it has remained in the Endsley family.

There was an old log tavern, built by John Campbell about 1823, and first occupied by him. In 1823, Kinkaid, the bridge builder, built a brick tavern on the south side of the street. That also became famous as a tavern. It was the relay house of the Good Intent Stage Company, the Endsley House being the same for the older Stockton lines. In the palmy days of the pike, Somerfield was essentially a stage town. At its taverns were kept the relay stations for the teams of the different stage companies, and their patronage was more largely from the



The Stone Bridge at Somerfield, Pa., on the National Road, Built in 1818.

traveling public than from what was known as the road traffic. Most of the drivers of the many stages also lived here, and the town, along with its neighbor, Petersburg, was the scene of more bustle and activity than any other town in the county.

We are not able to say just when the name of the town was changed from Smythfield to Somerfield, but it must have been before 1830. Dr. William Fry was then postmaster of Somerfield. He was probably the first physician who located there, living there to the end of his life. He is still remembered not only as an able medical adviser, but as a gentleman in all the relations of life. With the decay of the pike, the prosperity of the place vanished, and as time passed, the town took on a dilap-

idated appearance. With the building of the Confluence and Oakland railroad, which passes through it, the business life of the place was quickened, and it entered on a new era of prosperity with a largely increased population. At this time there are five stores in the town. Somerfield was incorporated as a borough in 1893. John W. Endsley was the first burgess. His successors have been: J. B. Jordon, John Close, H. R. Watson, Robert C. Campbell, John Close.

QUEMAHONING TOWNSHIP.

According to Rev. John Heckwelder, the Moravian missionary, the name Quemahoning is derived from the Indian word "Cunni-Mahoni," "Cunni" meaning a pine grove, and "Mahoni," water from a lick—the two words taken together meaning water issuing from a lick.

Quemahoning township was formed out of a part of Brothers valley and Turkeyfoot township by the Bedford county court at its April session, 1775. Its lines ran as follows: "Beginning where the Great road which is laid out through the glades crosses the Allegheny mountains near Burd's Gap, thence along said road to where it crosses the Laurel Hill at Mathias Ditche's Gap, thence along the Laurel Hill by the West Moreland county line to the head of Little Conemaugh, and from thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Susquehanna and Little Conemaugh to the Allegheny mountain and by the same mountain to the place of beginning." There must be some mistake in this description of the original boundaries of Quemahoning township. As it reads, it would be an impossible boundary, because the head of the Little Conemaugh is in the Allegheny mountain, and cannot be reached from the Laurel Hill except by crossing the county. It must mean the head of the streams flowing into it from the north which have their source in the ridge that separates them from the mountain streams that flow into the Susquehanna river. So understood, it would give the old Huntingdon county line as it existed when Somerset county was formed, and would include the region between the Glade road and that line, all of which belonged to Somerset county.

Quemahoning was the third township of the county in the order in which they were organized. Its northern boundary was what afterwards became the first Huntingdon county line, its southern boundary about where the Bedford and Mount Pleasant turnpikes now are. As new townships were formed to the north of the old Glade road, it continued to grow smaller until about 1811, when it reached its present dimensions. Its surface is somewhat hilly.

As the Forbes road crosses the township, it was settled about as early as any other part of the county. Among the early

settlers were the Stoys, Millers, Custers, Berkeys, Bowmans, Shaffers, Zimmermans and Kimmells. George Kimmell, who lived in the township as early as 1776, is said to have built the first grist mill, one mile east of Stoyestown and probably long before 1800. This is at the place known for many years as Sprucetown, changed to Kantner, after the building of the railroad in 1880. Kimmell also built a fulling mill and a saw mill at the same place. There was also a tannery built there, probably by Kimmell also. In October, 1873, the mill and tannery were destroyed by fire. David Specht, who then owned the property, rebuilt the mill. On the night of December 11, 1893, the mill was again destroyed by fire, and with it a large general store, two warehouses and a large barn, a blacksmith shop, the post office and the large bridge across Stony creek. In short, the place was practically wiped out. Josiah Specht, the then owner, promptly rebuilt most of the property. The fulling mill has become a well-equipped woolen mill. Joseph H. Kantner operated it for many years, as did his father, John F. Kantner, before him. The property has been owned by William L. Rininger since 1884, who has greatly improved it. Kantner is a large shipping point on the railroad, and has always been something of a business place. The post office was established in 1892. William Suter was the first postmaster.

Landstreet is a mining town about three miles north of Hooversville, founded by the Stuart Coal company, about 1900. It is now owned by the Somerset Coal company, which employs fifty men in its mine. There is a post office and a population of about 100.

Blough, formerly Dull's Station, is a small village about two miles north of Hooversville. It has a post office, store, church, school, and a population of about 75.

The Lincoln Oil and Gas company, of which Oliver P. Shaver was president, was formed in 1904 for the purpose of making a thorough search for oil and gas in Quemahoning and Lincoln townships. It was a local organization. In 1904 and 1905 three wells were drilled. The first well was drilled on the Daniel E. Long farm and was sunk to a depth of 3660 feet. No oil was found, but a flow of gas comes from the well that on a ten-minute test showed a pressure of 28 pounds. Mr. Shaver, the president of the company, estimates that the well could furnish about 150 dwellings with light and heat. Mr. Long has piped the gas into his residence and claims that there is no diminution in the flow of the gas.

The second well was drilled in Lincoln township, to a depth of about 2,700 feet; the third well was put down to about the same depth on the farm of Samuel Bowman, in Quemahoning township. No results were obtained from either well. In addi-

tion to these three wells at least six other wells have been sunk to a great depth in the southern and eastern part of Somerset county, in a vain search for oil and gas. This has been done at a cost of many thousands of dollars. While a slight show of oil was obtained at two of them, these tests should settle it that Somerset county is not on the oil belt.

Stoyestown is one of the oldest villages in the county. It was founded by Daniel Stoy, who is said to have owned a part of the land on which the town is laid out. The exact time when Stoy had the town platted is not known, but it was probably not long after the laying out of the Pennsylvania or Great road, which passes through the town. This was in 1790.

The assessment for Quemahoning township for 1796 shows that 46 lots are owned by different persons. This proves that the lots had already been sold in 1796. The earliest deed on record for any lots was made in 1797, and is for three lots, Nos. 14, 3, and one number illegible, which Stoy sold to R. Hunter for six dollars. The place is spoken of as a settlement as early as 1798, and the most considerable one between Bedford and Greensburg. There was probably an earlier plat, but in 1803 Stoy had a plan made and recorded. There are forty-seven lots on it and the record contains a description of each lot, which is something unusual. Below lot No. 27 is a note that 26 and 27 are Clark's numbers, which indicates that the lower part of the town may have been platted by one of the Clark family. The plan also recites that the land on which the town was built was warranted to Philip German (probably Garman) in 1788, and it was sold to William Hunter in 1789, to Henry Bitel in 1799, and to Stoy in 1800. The survey is called Mayfield. The town is built on a hill.

Stoyestown is the center of a good agricultural region, and until the travel over the turnpike had been diverted to the railroads it was a thriving and bustling village. Local tradition says that the first store was kept by Joseph Buck. If correct, it must have been very early. It is certain that General Alexander Ogle kept a store in the township in 1796, and it is also said that he lived in Stoyestown before coming to Somerset. George Graham kept the first tavern in the town, but this could not have been earlier than 1799, as in the preceding year he was living in a cabin. Joseph Pisel, whose name is marked on Stoy's plan of 1803 as a lot owner, also kept a tavern in 1799, and probably in the town. It is not known when Stoyestown became a post office, but it must have been at a very early day. The first postmaster that we know of was John S. Statler in 1817. John Kennedy is said to have carried the first mail into the town.

Stoyestown was incorporated as a borough March 29,

1819, but through some neglect its charter was forfeited. In 1838 it was again incorporated. Roger Marshall was the first burgess. In 1832 there were forty dwellings, four taverns and four stores. In 1839 there were ten stage drivers living in the town, which would make it seem that Stoyestown was a station for the stage companies. Stoyestown was visited by a disastrous fire in 1879, which for a time threatened to destroy a large part of the town. Peter J. Cover's large general store, Odd Fellows' Hall and several other buildings were consumed.

While no coal mines are being operated very near to Stoyestown, nevertheless those that are being operated in Quemahoning township have quickened the business life of the town, and a spirit of improvement has arisen that promises well for the future. Within the last two years a public water supply has been provided by a chartered company, and the matter of sewerage is also receiving attention. Among the institutions of the town are a prosperous Odd Fellows lodge, a Grand Army post, and the First National Bank, which was organized in 1901, with a capital of $25,000. Its deposits reach $125,000. Frank Taylor and John H. Bowman, its first president and cashier, are still at the head of it. There are also Reformed, Lutheran and Methodist churches. There are sixteen stores in the town, and its two hotels, the Hite and Custer, are both landmarks, and excelled by those of no other country town in the county.

While Stoyestown was incorporated in 1838, there is no record of its burgesses that goes any further back than 1853. Since that time they have been as follows: W. A. Garman, R. H. Patterson, David Clark, Adam Grimm, John F. Rainey, John H. Hite (two terms), Wesley M. Young, George Brubacker (two terms), John B. Kuhn—John F. Rainey (tie), J. W. Rainey, Fred Groff, George Brubaker, John H. Hite, John Cole—C. W. Pugh (tie), J. F. Rainey (two terms), Jacob Thompson, John H. Snyder (three terms), John Cole, Noah Bowman, John H. Hite, Benj. F. Bowman, Fred Grof, John H. Snyder, John C. Snyder (two terms), W. B. Tice, Adam Grimm, John H. Gardner (two terms), M. V. Sorber, J. H. Custer (two terms), C. W. Pugh (three terms) M. V. Sorber, Ed Smith, John A. Young, B. F. Bowman.

Hooversville is situated in the northern part of Quemahoning township, in the midst of a fertile agricultural country, and one that is also rich in coal and other minerals. The first settler of the land on which the town was afterwards laid out was Caspar Ripple, to whom the land was surveyed in 1794. John Clark built a grist mill here in 1834. The first house in the town was built in 1850, by George Lohr, who occupied it as a store and dwelling. Aaron Crissey started blacksmithing

in 1855. The founder of the town was Jonas Hoover, who platted the first lots, and the town takes its name from him. A postoffice was established in 1876, and George Hoover, who was a storekeeper, was the first postmaster. Up to 1881, when the railroad was completed, the town was only a quiet country village. After 1881 the town took on a more rapid growth. But it was not until after 1896, about which time outside capital began to take interest in the coal fields of the northern part of the county, that the town became of the importance that it now is. The town was incorporated as a borough in 1896, and A. B. Clark was the first burgess. His successors have been: A. B. Clark, S. V. Hanna, W. E. Rodgers, J. W. Nestor, Irwin Hoover.

Dr. John Howard was the first physician who located in the town.

The Somerset Coal Company has been operating a mine since 1902, right in the town, that employs 130 men and has a daily output of 600 tons. The Knickerbocker Smokeless Coal Company has two mines near by, that employ 200 men and have a daily capacity of 900 tons. The Federal Coal Company also has two mines near the town that employ 150 men, with a daily output of 700 tons. In other industries the town has a flouring mill, saw mill, machine shop, two planing mills, paving and cement block works, two hotels, eight stores; also Lutheran, Reformed, Christian, German Baptist and United Brethren churches. There is also a prosperous Odd Fellows' Lodge. The First National Bank of Hooversville was organized in 1902, capital $25,000; deposits $125,000. The present population of the town is estimated at 1,200 as against 465 in 1900.

JENNER TOWNSHIP.

Jenner township was formed out of a part of Quemahoning township, in 1811. At the time that it was formed there were 150 taxables, showing that for those days it was pretty well settled. There is, like almost everywhere else, more or less uncertainty as to who the earliest settlers were. James McMullen's land joined the James Wells survey (Jennertown) in 1772. He had nine acres of cleared land, a horse and a cow, and seems to have been on both sides of the great road. Alexander McMullen's surveys joins this, and is called "Wells' Escape," referring to Wells escape from the Indians before the survey was made. James Wells settled on the farm that is now the site of Jennertown. He lived there before 1777. There is a tradition of an epidemic of smallpox having prevailed in the township at an early day, but no names are connected with it. But the family record of James Wells shows that three of his children died within a few weeks of each

other, and the traditions of the family are that they died of smallpox. This was in 1783.

Isaac Miller and George Lohr were settled here in 1779. Jacob Hoffman and Samuel Spiker were probably also settlers here in 1784. It is claimed that Robert Smiley settled in what is now Jenner township, about a mile and a half northeast of Morgan's woolen factory, in Quemahoning, as its postoffice is named. This was in 1780. Their nearest neighbor at first was eight miles away, and three miles beyond Jenner's. The neighbor was killed by the Indians, and the Smileys fled eastward. Returning the following summer, they were again driven away. Smiley's wife was Rhoda Boyd, who had been an Indian captive for many years when a girl. Her mother and a smaller child were killed. This brings us to the Quemahoning massacre, of which there are dim traditions yet extant. So far as the killing of Mrs. Boyd having taken place anywhere in Somerset county is concerned, that is erroneous. It took place somewhere near Carlisle. It is well known that the settlers were driven off as stated in the traditions of the Smiley family, but no where else have we any account of any Indian massacre anywhere along the Quemahoning. The statement about the neighbor having been killed would indicate that this must have taken place not more than ten or twelve miles north of Somerset. Yet the Husband Annals are silent on that subject. All that can be said is, that according to tradition an Indian massacre occurred about 1782, somewhere along the valley of the Quemahoning, all details of which are lost.

Moses Fream came into the township about 1791, from Hagerstown, Maryland. He married Agnes, the eldest daughter of Robert Smiley, and settled one mile north of Quemahoning, on a large tract of land heavily timbered. In 1813 he built a sawmill and cabin on the creek. William Daly, Fream's son-in-law, in 1817 built a small log building in which he established a carding and fulling mill. This, in 1827, was replaced by a three-story woolen mill, well equipped for that time. This factory was destroyed by fire in May, 1882. The owner, William S. Morgan, rebuilt it on a larger scale by November 1, following. The first gristmill in the township was built near Jenner's, probably about 1790. This was done through contributing on the part of citizens. Thomas Faith was the first individual owner.

At the time that the township was formed there were three gristmills in it, known as Dennison's, Wilson's and Reid's mills. So far as is known the first store in the township was kept by Samuel Elder, sometime between 1830 and 1836. Col.

Samuel Elder attained the great age of 94 years, dying in 1906.

The village of Jenners, formerly known as Jenner Cross Roads, does not seem to have been laid out in any regular plan. A draft of the town as it now is would indicate that lots and parcels of ground were sold in such sizes and shapes as purchasers desired. As far back as as 1825 a hotel is said to have been kept here. There was also a store started here by Samuel Elder about 1836, and there may have been a couple of dwellings. In time this grew into a village. A church was built on its outskirts by the United Brethren in 1849. For many years the place was the chief business center of Jenner township. That it was so was largely due to the energy and business ability of one man. Edmund Kiernan began his business career as a clerk in the store of Samuel Elder. With a natural inclination for a mercantile life, and possessed of latent business qualifications of the highest order, which only wanted an opportunity for their development, he soon mastered the details of the business. Within a couple of years he became the sole owner of the store, which he successfully conducted for a period of nearly forty years, during which time he enjoyed in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. Mr. Kiernan disposed of his mercantile interests to Silas J. Cover in 1875, and removed to Somerset, where he continued to reside until his death in 1883. Retiring with a competency, his success is a lesson teaching what may be accomplished by a man making use of the opportunities about him, even if his lines have been cast in a country village.

Since 1901, great changes have taken place in Jenner township. From being a purely agricultural community it has since that time become one in which mining interests predominate. It is too soon to tell what effect the propinquity of the new town of Boswell, called into being by these interests, will have upon Jenners as a business center but there are still those who continue to pin their faith on its fortunes.

According to the records of Jennertown it was laid out in 1822, under the name of Jennerville, by John Dennison. On the recorded plat there are ninety-six numbered lots; two other lots are marked church and school house free gift; four lots on Pitt street, beginning at the corner of Pitt and Jenner streets, are marked public free gift; one other is marked "public." The town, however, must be several years older, for in the *Somerset Whig* of April 2, 1818, Joseph Hanes advertises a public sale of a lot of hardware, and also offers for sale ten lots in the town of Jennerville. There is said to have been a post office here about as early as the founding of the town. If this is correct, it was under the name of Laurel Hill, of which Elijah

Dennison was postmaster in 1832. In that year there were only seven or eight houses in the village, among them a tavern and a store. The site of the town is on a part of the farm on which James Wells settled before the Revolutionary war, during which a party of Indians attempted to capture him in one of his fields. Being situated at the intersection of the Greensburg and Johnstown turnpikes, the village enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity so long as the traffic on these thoroughfares kept up. Whether the village will profit from the coal development going on in the township remains to be seen. There are at present some thirty houses in the village, including Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed churches. The place was incorporated under the name of Jennertown borough in 1874. John A. Sipe was the first burgess. Since 1874 the following persons have filled the office: John A. Sipe, W. S. Matthews, two terms; Lewis Craver, A. B. Kautz, H. Markle, Alex. Markle, A. B. Kautz, Frank Kipple, a tie; P. Frank Berkley, J. F. Kautz, J. J. Griffith, A. B. Kautz, two terms; John O. Ranch, Forest Ranch, H. W. Maurer, two terms, Charles Barnes, D. L. Witt, P. S. Pile, four terms; D. C. Wiand, two terms; J. J. Griffith, two terms; P. L. Berkey.

Boswell, a progressive and rapidly growing borough about one mile north of Jenners, was platted by the Boswell Improvement company in 1901. It takes its name from the president of the improvement company, Thomas T. Boswell. The mines and improvements of the Merchants' Coal company are located here, and are on a magnificent scale, making it one of the best equipped coal plants in the country. The town grew rapidly, and was incorporated as a borough in 1904. It owes its prosperity entirely to the mining industry. There is an estimated population of 1,500. The town has four hotels and twenty-five stores. The First National Bank was incorporated in 1902, with a capital of $30,000. The town was the scene of a bloody riot in February, 1905. Its history as a town is yet in the future. Ralphton is a village of one hundred dwellings. It has a good hotel, and one general store. It was laid out by the Quemahoning Coal Company in 1903.

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.

Conemaugh township was formed during the February sessions of 1801. The name is derived from an Indian village that was located where Johnstown now is. The court ordered "that all those parts of Quemahoning township included within the following bounds, viz.: Beginning at the Bedford county line due east of the head spring of the north branch of Shade creek, thence to the head spring thereof, thence down said north branch to where it empties into Stony creek, thence north sixty-four degrees west to the Westmoreland county line, thence along

the Westmoreland county line to the river Conemaugh, thence a straight line to the junction of the north and south branches of the Little Conemaugh river, thence up the south branch thereof to the head spring thereof, thence due east to the Bedford county line, and thence along the Bedford county line to the place of beginning, and that the same hereafter be known as Conemaugh township.'' These boundaries included nearly all of the present townships of Ogle and Paint. They also included a wide strip that is now a part of Cambria county, including the present city of Johnstown. The line on the south side at a later period was changed to a point about two miles higher up the Stony creek.

There were ninety taxables living in the township when it was formed, but not all of these lived within its present limits. Among the early settlers were Joseph Buck, Joseph and Peter Blough, Henry Hershberger, Philip Croyle, Christian Miller and John Miller. We have no information as to when they came. Nicholas Keim settled on Joseph Buck's farm before 1796. Buck was a noted hunter, of whom many stories are still extant. The improvement of Buck in more recent years has been known as the Adam Anstead farm.

The township in its earlier years was not settled very rapidly. Most of the people were of German origin, and among them the Amish and Mennonite element predominated. Even at the present day they are very numerous in the township, and everywhere the evidences of their thrift and industry are plainly visible in the many highly cultivated farms that meet the view. A noted family among these people are the Kauffmans. Jacob Kauffman came into the township from Berks county in 1807. His son, Isaac, born in 1806, became the wealthiest man in Somerset county. He owned farms aggregating 1,600 acres of land in one body, that probably are the best in the township. His estate was worth fully $250,000. Yet with all this wealth he lived the simple life of an Amish farmer, adhering closely to the dress and customs of his church. Almost to the end of his life he labored on his farms, hauling their produce to Johnstown. The Conemaugh Yoders, another prominent Amish family, came there about 1809, from Brothers valley.

The first grist mill was built by Philip Croyle, in the northern part of the township, about 1800. Somewhat later John Horner and Peter Berkey built or at least owned grist mills. The Berkey mill dam, across the Stony creek, was the scene of a tragic event on May 16, 1819. The water was high that day, when Daniel Chrisman, George Varner, who was twenty-four years old, and Rachel Shaffer, a married daughter of Peter Berkey, about seventeen years old, attempted to cross the dam in a canoe, which was swept over the breast of the

dam and all three were drowned. One of the bodies was carried nine miles down the stream. It is said that if the men had permitted Mrs. Shaffer to manage the canoe, the accident might not have happened, as she had some skill in rowing which they did not have. The Berkey mill has long since disappeared.

The village of Davidsville was laid out in 1831, by David Stutzman. Thomas Gaghegan was the surveyor. The place takes its name from the first name of its founder. The first house was built by Joseph Schell and Peter Levy, in the same year. This house was used as a hotel and store for many years. The first blacksmith shop was built by Tobias Mishler and Samuel Livingston in 1835. The first school house was a log building, erected in 1835. Josiah Swank operated an extensive tannery from 1862 until 1882, when it was destroyed by fire. Davidsville has been a post town for perhaps sixty years, and up to the last year or two it always was the business center of the township.

Conemaugh was the last township in the county to accept the Common School law, doing so in 1869. It now has fourteen schools. There are also six churches.

Conemaugh township, in the earlier years of its existence, was not as rapidly settled as were some other parts of the county, but during the past thirty-five years, considering that it was a purely agricultural community, there has been quite a large increase in its population. The township, like its neighbors, has a share of the vast mineral treasures of Somerset county, and since 1902 these have been undergoing development. Mining operations are being carried on by the Hawes, the Kelso Smokeless, the Jenner & Quemahoning and the Berwind White Coal companies. That there is a leaven at work is emphasized by the fact that there are now twenty-two retail stores in the township, when there formerly were but two or three.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The sixth and last township of Somerset county created by the Bedford County Court was formed in 1792, out of a part of Quemahoning township. We have no record of its original boundaries, but it is said to have at one time included almost one-sixth of the present county. Shade and Paint townships were a part of it, and when a part of Londonderry township was annexed to Somerset county, that part of the present township of Allegheny, north of the Glade road, was attached to Stony Creek township.

The township takes its name from the Stony creek (should we not call it river?) which for a part of its course

flows through it and then becomes its western boundary. As a stream it takes its name from the rocky bed over which it flows in a great part of its course. Its Indian name was Sinne-Hanne or Achsin-Hanne. Hanne meaning a stream and especially a swift mountain stream. A good part of the township as it now exists consisted of Glades, "The Stony Creek Glades," by which name the entire region was for a long time known in the eastern part of the state. The present northern boundary of the township is the Bedford and Greensburg turnpike. The southern boundary is the Somerset and Bedford pike. The area of the township is about 50,000 acres. As a whole the soil is fertile, and there are many fine farms.

The township was settled at a very early day. If the traditions of the German Baptist Church (referred to elsewhere) are correct even within a couple of years, there were settlers already here before this region was open to legal settlement. In addition to the names of early settlers that have been mentioned in other chapters, Israel Burket, John Rhoads, Martin Suter and Christopher (or Christian) Yoder and his sons were here as early as 1775, or perhaps even earlier. Christopher and Abraham Miller, Godfrey Raymon, Christopher Spiker, Samuel Spiker, Jacob Smith, John Yoder, James Ross, James Black, Henry Hess and Jacob Lambert were all here in 1783, and in that year the families of these and others known to have been here numbered 116 persons. When Somerset county was formed in 1795, the township, particularly the central and southern portions, may be looked upon as having been already quite well settled. The assessment records for 1796 on file in the commissioner's office show the names of 126 taxables. In connection with this matter of earlier settlers, there are claims made not only in this but in almost every other township in the county, that this or that person had settled in the township at or about a given time, that are not borne out by the tax records of that period, and in some instances their names do not appear for long years thereafter. Everyone who owned land is presumed to have paid taxes on it, and there was no more chance of a farm having escaped the notice of the assessor than there is now.

The first voting place in Somerset county was at the house of James Black. There being but one in the entire county.

In 1798, Henry Brant, Conrad Hite, David Kimmell, John Statler, William McDermitt and Cornelius Martenus were tavern keepers, presumably on the Pennsylvania and Glade roads. James Black had a tanyard. Stony Creek township claims the honor of having been the birthplace of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, one of the most eminent men of his time.

The village of Shanksville had its beginning as early as

1798. At that time Christian Shank had his dwelling here, and also owned two saw mills. About the same time Mr. Shank built a grist mill. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1830, and it was rebuilt by Jacob Shank on the same site. Christian Shank also built a woolen and carding mill. This, however, has long since ceased operation. The only other mill of this kind in the township is the one known as Hill's factory, on Calender's run. Christian Shank laid out the village of Shanksville in 1829. There had, however, been a few houses built here before that time. Emanuel Shafer opened a store in 1828. A store, however, had been opened in the township about one mile southeast of Shanksville as early as 1820, by Augustus Coffroth. The first hotel in the village was kept by Daniel Brant. The post office was established in 1847, with Josiah Brant as the first postmaster.

The village was visited by a disastrous fire on August 24, 1889, which started on the second floor of Floto & Baltzer's store. This building, the store, residence and warehouse of Chauncey A. Brant, the dwelling house and an office building of Charles Shank, two dwellings belonging to Josiah J. Walker, and the county bridge over Stony creek, were all destroyed, causing a loss of upwards of $20,000. The Lutheran church was struck by lightning July 4, 1903, and destroyed. With all this, the place is thriving and prosperous. There are upwards of fifty dwellings, three churches, seven stores, two planing mills, and a flouring mill.

Lambertsville is a small village in the northwest part of the township. Abraham Lambert built the first house about 1855, and he also owned the land on which the village has since grown up. There has been a post office here since 1885. The Lambert family has numerous representatives in this part of the county. They are the descendants of three brothers—John, George and Jacob—who were among the pioneer settlers. The early Lamberts were noted hunters, and many stories of their prowess are still extant.

The south side of the village of Buckstown is also in Stony Creek township. Downey is a small village, with three stores, about two miles southeast of Shanksville. Coleman, Kimmelton and Mostoller are stations and post offices on the Somerset and Cambria railroad. Boone and Stony Creek are country post offices.

The township has sixteen schools. Except that the Somerset and Cambria railroad skirts the township along the Stony creek, it has not yet been penetrated by railroads. But as there are many thousands of acres of good coal lands that have already been sold to capitalists, the day when it will be cannot be far distant.

SHADE TOWNSHIP.

Shade township was formed out of a part of Stony Creek, in 1816. As first created, it included the present township of Paint. The township, therefore, extended from the old turnpike north to the Cambria county line on the north. While the Forbes road skirted its present southern border, and some of the first settlers in the county located along it, yet as a whole, the township was very slow in being settled. Even those who came in as late as 1810 are looked upon as being early settlers. Aside from Casper Statler, Jacob Moses, Daniel Gibler and George Lambert are counted as being among the earliest. Michael Wagner came about 1791.

The most of the township was heavily timbered, and even within the past twenty-five years a large part of it was looked upon as a wilderness. The first grist mill in the township was built by Christian Brollier, before 1800. This mill must have been on Oven run, perhaps two miles from Kantner. It has long since gone to ruin. It is not known that any other grist mill was built in the township until 1822, when the Shade Furnace company built one. William Oldham settled in the northeastern part of Shade township in 1828. In 1830 he built the first sawmill in that part of the township, working out all of the timber and stuff used in its construction with a broad axe. In 1833 he built a grist mill, which later was changed to a wood turning factory, and he also built the Rockingham furnace.

William Oldham, when he moved into this wilderness, purchased eight hundred acres of land. It is said that he mostly paid for the land with money received from the scalps of wolves killed by him. This may readily be believed, for land was cheap, wolves were plenty, and a good bounty was paid for their scalps. On one occasion he and his son William discovered a den of wolves on Ogle's Ridge. The son entered the den and brought out nine young wolves, for which they received forty-five dollars in bounty. The nearest neighbor and school house were six or seven miles away.

The beautiful Lewis valley begins on the head waters of Dark Shade creek, near where Jeptha Potts used to live, and takes its name from its having been the haunt at one time of the noted robber, David Lewis. There is also a cave somewhere in this region in which he is said to have harbored. The underground railroad had a line through and a station in this Lewis valley. A family of colored people by the name of Smith were the station. There were mysterious visitors, mostly men, but sometimes women. Sometimes they stayed several days, and assisted the agent Smith in his fields, and then disappeared as mysteriously as they came. It was noticed that if any remained

over Sunday they never stayed in the house, but in the woods back of the fields, and were always watchful.

In 1791 a hurricane swept over a part of Shade township. At a place on Shade creek where the forest was very dense, trees and brush were so twisted and matted together that the best way of clearing the ground seemed to be to burn the fallen timber as it lay, but in doing this the ground was baked so hard that scarcely anything will grow there, and this has given origin to the name "Fire Bake," as applied to this particular part of Shade township.

In some parts of Shade township iron ores are quite abundant, and several furnaces and forges were built and operated at different times, but apparently never to anyone's profit. But while they were operated they gave employment to a considerable number of men. The first school is said to have been taught on the Casper Statler farm, by William Newell. When Shade township was formed in 1816 there were 112 taxables, including single freemen. Much of Shade township is underlaid with good coal, but so far, nothing has been done toward development in this line, although there have been numerous transfers of coal lands within the last ten years.

Buckstown is a quiet little hamlet of fifteen or twenty houses on "The Pike." It is usually associated with Shade township, but as a matter of fact the north side only of its single street is in this township, the south side being in Stony Creek township. The village, which is about six miles east of Stoyestown, dates from about 1824, perhaps earlier. John Lambert, a frugal farmer, built a house here. After the turnpike was opened, Lambert built houses and shops for several mechanics. William Small was the first blacksmith, and a man named Buck was a wagon maker. A store was built and leased to John Statler, who gave the name Buckstown in honor of his friend, the wagon maker, and there is a tradition that he received a sound thrashing for having done so. While the travel kept up on the pike the place enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. There is a post office and a single church. It is to be noted that William Reel, John B. Richardson, Charles W. Williamson and David E. Wagner, all of whom reside or did reside within a mile and a half of the village, have held the office of county commissioner, Mr. Reel serving two terms. There are post offices at Forward, Mock, Reitz, Daley, Crumb and Anna. The township has fourteen schools.

The city of Germany, a paper town, was laid out by Dr. Samuel F. Conover, of Philadelphia, in 1810. Its site is about six miles northeast of Buckstown, in the Sand Spring school district, somewhere about the junction of the two streams that form the Beaver dam run. The locality is sometimes also referred to

as being in the forks of Conover's run. Here in what must have been a wilderness, off from the main lines of travel, in 1810 Dr. Conover laid out a pretentious town, calling it the City of Germany. Its streets were named after the principal cities of Germany. There used to be a finely engraved plan of it on file at the court house, which cannot now be found. At this day it is difficult to see how this man could contrive to sell lots laid out in a wilderness. That he did so is fully evidenced by more than a hundred of his deeds that were placed on record, and for many of them he received considerable prices.

The victims, for such they certainly were, lived mostly in the city of Philadelphia and adjacent parts of New Jersey. No names of any of these purchasers can be identified as being residents of Somerset county, nor is it known that any houses were ever built in this paper city on the mountain. Dr. Conover appears to have owned large bodies of land in this section, and effected sales of them at prices of five or six dollars an acre a hundred years ago. Unless it would be known that they were underlaid with coal, it would be difficult to secure such prices even now for unimproved lands.

While the old Pennsylvania road was still the great thoroughfare of the township, the decomposed body of a woman was found about a mile west of Buckstown, near the road, covered by brush. No woman was missing from the neighborhood, and she was supposed to have been one of some party of emigrants who were passing over the road. Whether it was a case of murder or whether the woman had died a natural death and her body disposed of in that way, was never known.

The store of Anthony Earl, at Shade Furnace, was robbed of a large quantity of goods one night in November, 1819.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

Milford, the fourth township of what is now Somerset county, is supposed to have been formed by the Bedford County Court out of a part of Turkeyfoot township, about 1780, but neither the exact time or its original boundaries are known. It must, however, have included in addition to its present limits all those parts of Somerset and Jefferson townships that lie south of the old Glades road, or the pike, and also the present townships of Middle Creek and Black. Even after Middle Creek township had been detached in 1853, Milford was still a large township. But with the division of the township in 1886, when Black township was created, it has lost its place as a large township both in area and population. But, while it has been greatly reduced in size, it still retains most of the fine farms for which the township has always been noted. Milford was settled almost as early as

the present township of Somerset. In fact, it was considered as being a part of that settlement.

Among the early settlers of Milford township were John Weimer, who lived on the Peter Putnam farm as early as 1772, Francis Phillippi, John Chorpening, Casper Pile, ——Wable, Frederick Weimer, John Dull, Michael Walter, Adam Flicke and Adam Hoover, all of whom were here before 1782. The first blacksmith in the township was a man named Kitzmiller, whose shop was on the John Weimer (Putnam) farm.

Prior to the construction of the railroad, the village of Gebhartsburg and the adjacent borough of New Centreville were the business center of Milford township, even before its final division. The village takes its name from George Gebhart, a blacksmith, who opened his shop here and was the pioneer settler; later he kept a tavern in a log house on the east side of the single street of the village. In 1822 he built a brick tavern on the opposite side of the street, which is still standing. The brick were from the first kiln ever burnt in the township. Gebhart's postoffice, the first in Milford township, was established in 1808. John and George Gebhart were the first postmasters. John Webster was postmaster in 1832. In 1834, Gebhart laid out a few lots. The first house on any of these lots was built by Henry Walter, which has since been used as a store and dwelling. A cheese factory was built in 1877 by Charles A. Walter.

This village of New Centreville was laid out by Michael Frease, in 1834, John Witt of Somerset being the surveyor. John Frease built the first house, known in later years as the McMillan property. Michael Frease built a hotel in 1836, and Francis Phillippi erected the first store in 1835. Michael Frease, the founder, was a blacksmith and operated the only shop in the town for many years. Josiah Miller established a tannery in 1843, which he and his son William operated for more than forty-five years, after which it was abandoned. Dr. William S. Harrah was the first physician, located here in 1847. A log school house with slab seats was built within the town as early as 1800, with Henry Weimer as its first teacher. There are three church edifices, two of which (the Lutheran and Reformed) are among the finest in the county. The town owed much of its early prosperity to the fact that its location was on the clay or mud pike, which was laid out about the same time that the town was. Since 1870 the town has not held its own.

New Centreville was incorporated as a borough March 6, 1854. Its first burgess was Aaron Will, Esq., his successors are as follows: Aaron Will, Isaac Philippi, Wm. S. Harrah, Isaac Miller—William Flick (tie), William Flick, Samuel H.

Dull (two terms), William Scott, William M. Schrock, Isaac Miller, William Scott, Michael Frease, Daniel Dull, F. B. Long, Jesse C. Sweitzer, Isaac Miller, John Stahl, Josiah Miller, Jacob Sipe, Josiah Miller, John Stahl, George Brant, W. H. Gardner, Aaron Miller, George Knepper, Daniel W. Will, Josiah Miller, Jacob Sipe, Aaron Will, W. H. Walter, Aaron Will, D. W. Will, W. H. Gardner, W. W. McMillan, R. McMillan, William Flick, D. W. Will, R. McMillan, John H. Hay, Peter Pile, S. P. Tedrow, J. W. Hanna, John H. Benford. H. S. Boucher.

MIDDLE CREEK.

Middle Creek township was created in 1853 from a part of Milford township. The township takes its name from the stream of the same name, which in its turn seems to owe its appellation to the circumstance that its course is near the middle of Milford township as it first existed. Coal, limestone and iron ore are known to abound in the township, but thus far there has been no development of them other than for local use. The clay or mud pike, at one time a highway of considerable importance, passes through the township.

Among the early settlers in this township were Casper Harbaugh and Andrew Putnam, who settled on adjoining farms in the northeastern part about 1790. Elijah Lyons and Daniel Moore were also early settlers. It is claimed that Philip King built the first grist and saw mills on Middle Creek, in this township, not long after the close of the Revolutionary war. John Kooser built a grist mill in 1806, on the same site now occupied by Barron's mill. Peter Kooser began operating a carding mill in 1808. A woolen mill was established at a later day and rebuilt by Jacob Baker in 1876.

The village of New Lexington, in the southeastern part of the township, was platted by David Tedrow, September 14, 1824. The site of the town is on the lands that were surveyed to James Wells and Richard Brown, in 1792, and included Brown's camp. The lands were patented to John Wells. After several transfers the title became vested in Michael Tedrow, who was probably the father of David Tedrow, in 1808. The first store in the village was opened by Elias Stahl, about 1840, who sold it to Henry F. Schell about 1854. Horace Ludington established a tannery about 1844, which he sold to Jacob R. McMillan in 1847, who operated it for more than thirty years, when he turned it over to his sons. The first physician to locate in the village was Dr. Harmer D. Moore, who is still in practice.

There are three postoffices in the township—New Lexington, Trent and Barron Vale. The Laural Hill creek flows

through the middle of the township, and nearly all the lesser streams are tributary to it. About half a mile north of Bald Knob is Ice Spring; its temperature is 43 degrees.

BLACK TOWNSHIP.

When Milford township was divided in 1886, that part of it lying east of Coxe's creek and east of Castleman's river below Rockwood was given the name of Black, in honor of Judge Jeremiah S. Black. It embraces the larger but not the better part of Milford as it was before the division took place. All of Black township may be said to lie on the eastern flank of the Negro mountain, and there is considerable rough and poor land. The township, however, is rich in coal, and when it is once fully developed will show up well.

As early as 1774 or '75, James Wilson built a cabin about two and a half miles northeast of the present town of Rockwood, and probably was the first settler in the township. He also built the first saw mill in the township. A house used as a church and school house was built on or near the Jacob Critchfield farm as early as 1800, or perhaps earlier.

Michael Sanner, the ancestor of the Sanner family, kept the first store in Black township, on the Wable farm. He had settled on this farm and commenced its improvement, but seeing his opportunity in the needs of the settlers, he brought goods from the east into the settlement on pack horses, which he sold, or exchanged for furs and skins. It is not known when Mr. Sanner began this business, but he is known to have been here already in 1795—it may have been even earlier. It certainly was before the time that the wagon superseded the pack horse. A store was kept here until 1827, about which time it was sold to John Walter, and removed to Petersburg.

The village of Milford Station, on the northern edge of Black township, dates from the construction of the railroad in 1871. A small store was opened about that time by a Mr. Long, about which a cluster of houses was presently built. It has always been a shipping point for lumber and railroad ties. One of the principal industries of Black township is at the Bare Rock quarries of the Somerset Stone company, about four miles east of Milford Station. A branch road connects the quarries with the Somerset and Cambria railroad. The company was incorporated in 1891. Its product is split building stone. Steady employment is given to about one hundred men. The road to the quarries is of a very steep grade, and a terrible accident happened on it April 24, 1893. A locomotive in charge of Engineer Jacob Neff was bringing several carloads of stone to the station. A number of Italian laborers were on the cars. John E. Pile, wife and daughter, had seats in the cab of the engine, and

also Russel Neff, a son of the engineer. The train became unmanageable and ran down the steep grade at a terrific speed until near the station, where it jumped the track. In the wreck that followed, Mr. Pile, his wife and daughter, were crushed to death. The boy Neff was so badly scalded that he died the following night. Several of the laborers were scalded to death. Mr. Neff, the engineer, and a number of the laborers were severely injured.

The Somerset Coal company is operating a mine at Wilson's creek. There is also a mine being operated at the mining village of Moro, and one other near by. These mines date back to 1902.

The prosperous borough of Rockwood is situated at the junction of Coxe's creek with the Castlemans river. The Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes through the town which is also the southern terminus of the Somerset & Cambria branch of that road. The country all about it is underlaid by the lower productive coal measures, and there can be little doubt but that the town has a future before it.

The town is laid out on a part of a tract of 405¼ acres of land that was warranted to Moses Rambeau, November 25, 1773. As Rambeau's name appears on the assessment list for 1776, he must certainly have lived on the tract, but perhaps not within that part of it that is the site of the town. There was no survey before 1785, when it was made to John Shoaff, in right of Moses Rambeau. Shoaff, who acquired Rambeau's rights, appears to have been the central figure of this locality all his life. He and his neighbors carried their grain on pack horses to Hagerstown, Maryland, to have it ground into flour. The mill was of small capacity and each had to wait his turn. On one occasion Shoaff and those with him had to wait six weeks before his turn came. Tradition says one of his sisters was made captive by the Indians and remained with them for twelve years. He operated a still in an old log house near the town that up to within a few years was, and may still be standing. Shoaff died in 1816.

A bridge was built across the river in 1816. Seven hundred dollars was raised by subscription, and the remainder was paid by the county. This bridge was rebuilt in 1843. From the time of the building of the first bridge the locality has been known as Shoaff's bridge, and this was the first name of Rockwood. In 1856 Philip Wolfersberger became owner of the land about Shoaff's bridge, and in 1857 laid out a town, giving it the name of Mineral Point, on account of the minerals abounding in its vicinity. The place, however, was more generally known by its first name. Martin L. Meyers, of Stony Creek, was the surveyor. The first house was built near the bridge in 1856, by Philip and David Wolfersberger and used by them as a store and a dwell-

ing. The first blacksmith was Solomon Bechtel. Benjamin De Haven, a shoemaker, certainly built a house in 1857 or '58. John Poister built a house near the bridge in 1860, that was used as a hotel for a number of years. The post office was established in 1868, under the name of Shoaff's Bridge. Franklin B. Long was the first postmaster.

Aside from this, the town had little or no growth, until the completion of the railroad in 1871, when Mineral Point at once became a scene of bustle and activity,—houses began to be built, stores were opened, and the town has had a steady growth from that day to this. A necessity for a change of name both of town and post office, soon became apparent,—that of the post office, because it no longer represented anything but a bridge. There being already a Mineral Point post office in the state, the town could not take that name. After prolonged discussion, it was decided to name the town after about the only thing then in sight —rocks and woods—hence the name, Rockwood. The woods have about disappeared. The rocks still remain. A tannery was established by Henry Weimer in 1869. A. Growall & Sons built a planing mill in 1872, which is still operated on an extensive scale. A boiler explosion, in this mill in 1900, killed Frank Growall, a son of one of the proprietors.

Edward H. Werner, of Somerset, installed an electric light plant in 1895. A dam was built across the river which furnished the power. This plant has been superseded by a better one. A fine two-story brick school house was built in 1905, and at the present writing (1906), water works are about completed by a corporation, of which James C. McSpadden, a prominent business man of the town is the head. The town has a good newspaper, *The Leader*, founded in 1905. There are four churches, an Odd Fellows' Lodge, four hotels, one of which, the Rockwood House, has been successfully conducted by David H. Wolfersberger for upwards of thirty-five years, without the sale of liquor. The First National Bank of Rockwood, was organized in 1900, with a capital of $25,000. Its deposits are $150,000. Penrose Wolf is president, and H. F. Berkeybile, cashier. Since the completion of the railroad the town has always been a trading point for a large scope of territory, and at the present time it has twenty-nine stores. Rockwood was incorporated as a borough in 1885. Philip Smith was the first burgess. Succeeding burgesses have been: Philip Smith, Chauncey Forward, Henry Weimer, S. Haines, C. W. Beck, two terms; M. H. Hartzell, S. A. Haines, Albert G. Will, W. E. Baker, E. L. Milliron, D. S. Devere.

ELK LICK TOWNSHIP.

Elk Lick township, the fifth township in order of formation, was formed by the Bedford county court out of the

southern part of Brothers Valley, about 1785. The exact time cannot be told on account of defective records. Neither are its ancient boundaries known. After the formation of Greenville township, in 1811, its eastern and western boundaries were the summits of the Allegheny and Negro mountains. Its northern boundary was Flaugherty run, and the Castlemans river, from the mouth of Flaugherty to the present Black township line. The formation of Summit township, in 1842, reduced its area. The township line was so changed about 1895 as to add the Peck School district of Addison to Elk Lick township. In connection with the early boundaries of the township, the reader is referred to Greenville township.

The names of the first settlers have been given in the history of the first settlements. Well supported tradition says that a small grist mill of the tub-mill pattern was built by William Tissue, on Tub Mill run, somewhere between its mouth and the Cox farm, about the close of the Revolutionary war. One of the millstones may still be seen on the Beachey farm. The stream must take its name from this early mill. The old Hochstetler mill was built by Ebenezer Griffith, probably before 1790. It stood until 1868, when it was rebuilt by Samuel Compton. Livengood's mill, now abandoned, was built by John Fike about 1800. Engle's mill was built by Clement Engle in 1807. As early as 1802, and perhaps even earlier, there was a grist mill on Laurel run, in the southwest corner of the township, owned by Adam Weaver. Christian Forney built a fulling and carding mill at Livengood's mill in 1813. Jacob Livengood was the last to operate it. It was, for its day, a well equipped mill. Thomas McCloskey built the fulling mill that is yet in operation on the upper waters of Tub Mill run. David Sweitzer built a mill of this kind in 1854, on a small stream that empties into the river a short distance above the Moser bridge. In 1812 there were not less than eighteen stills operated in Elk Lick township. All of them have been abandoned many years ago, and there is not one in the township.

In 1799 the Yost Zook farm (the old Jacob Lichty farm), had eighty acres of cleared land, the largest amount in the township. The first bridge across the Castleman's river is the West Salisbury bridge, built in 1819, and rebuilt in 1833 and in 1860. The bridge at Livengood's mill, built by John Ming, contractor, in 1836, stood sixty-six years without the county having to expend any money in its repair more than once. Such bridges are no longer built.

The barn of Joseph Fike was struck by lightning and burned on August 14, 1844, as was also the barn of Jacob Keim, near St. Paul's church, August 20, 1853. Peter Beachey, the ancestor of the well known Beachey family, was found dead

in the road near where William C. Livengood now lives. This was about 1815. On a cold winter morning in 1804, Francis Wagner, a saddler by trade, and probably the first in the township, was found frozen to death in the road, not far from Springs, by George and Jacob Folk, two boys on their way to mill. In 1827 Abraham Harshberger, a well known farmer, was killed by a falling tree on the road near the old Beachey mill, on Laurel run. The noted preacher, Doctor Muckenhoupt, was riding with him, but his horse, a higher-spirited animal than the one Harshberger rode, startled by the crash of the breaking tree, jumped forward and cleared it.

Philip Hofford froze to death on the Negro mountain during winter of 1837 (as near as can be ascertained). His disappearance was known, but in the deep snow he could not be found at the time, but when found, some two months later, and his pockets examined, a bottle of whiskey was found. Peter Shoemaker, one of the party who discovered the body, said that he could not see that the finding of the whiskey on the body of a dead man had in any way injured its flavor, and proposed to those with him that they drink it, which was accordingly done.

On the night of Janary 1st, 1836, the house of George Folk took fire and was destroyed. A son and a daughter perished in the flames. In 1837 ——— Baker, a son of Douglas Baker, was killed by a runaway team on the road across the mountain, east of Engle's mill. About the same time Martin Engle was killed at the raising of a barn on the farm of Jeremiah Glotfelty. In 1853 Jacob Wagner had his arm torn off in a threshing machine at the barn of Jacob S. Livengood, and died the next day. In or about 1856, a small house on the farm of Lewis Bockes took fire at night, and Mrs. Bockes, his aged mother, perished in the fire. In 1866 the cabin of a colored man known as Blue Bill, who lived by himself in a lonely place on the present Ross Sechler farm, was burned to the ground, and in it the unfortunate owner. In 1893 the house of John Haines, near the Tub Mill run bridge, in West Salisbury, burned down, and with it two small children lost their lives. Before day on the morning of January 5, 1900, a house burned at Coal Run. Three brothers, Charles Stott, aged 14 years; Allen Stott, aged 16 years; and Thomas Stott aged 19 years, were burned to death while asleep. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp. A girl named Lydia Shultz, about ten years old, on being sent to the woods on the Negro mountain, one day in 1830, to hunt the cows, lost herself and was not found for several months. It was in the late spring and summer. While in the woods she subsisted on berries, and had

become quite wild, even concealing herself from the searching parties who were looking for her.

In 1849 Dr. William Collins built a draw kiln on the Flog Hill farm, and burnt in it the first lime used for fertilizing purposes. Jonas Keim was the first farmer to use lime in this way. The well-known tannery, on the old Josiah Diveley farm, was first put in operation by George Newman, probably as far back as 1825.

It was generally known that Jonathan Hochstetler, an Amish farmer, kept a considerable amount of money about his house. There were no banking facilities in those days, and in his dealings he always refused paper money if it could be avoided, demanding gold and silver in all transactions, which was carefully hoarded. One night in 1863, when gold was at a high premium, three or four men in masks entered his house and robbed the old man of all his money, amounting to about $4,000. Several years afterwards a woman from the vicinity of Grantsville, Maryland, came to his house and told him who had taken his money, implicating a man named David Johnson, and several well-known men who lived at Grantsville. She was present at the division of the spoil. Johnson fled from the county, but Mr. Hochstetler did not prosecute the other men.

In 1889 a party of four or five masked men, from Fayette county, entered the house of Christian Yoder, also an aged Amish farmer, and robbed him of such money as he had about the house, also taking him to his barn and brutally torturing him. These men were followed to their harboring place, arrested, and brought to Somerset, where they were tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for long terms.

With the building of the railroad, in 1876, there came a rapid increase in population, and from an agricultural, it became largely a mining community. Many changes have been wrought upon the face of the country, and a number of villages have since sprung up. The long meadow belonging to the David Livengood farm, on the west side of the river, was platted into the town of West Salisbury, in 1871, by the Salisbury & Baltimore railroad company. The part above the river bridge was platted by others. A number of lots were sold, but little building was done until after 1877. A steam gristmill was built about 1870, on the river bank near the bridge. After being operated, perhaps a dozen of years, it burned down and was never rebuilt. Since the completion of the railroad, the town has grown to be a village of about 75 houses. The business part of the village has always been up about the bridge, where the hotel, stores and other business houses were built. The first hotel was built by Thomas Williams; it was burned, and was re-

built by John R. Fair. West Salisbury became a post office about 1904. Joseph Patton was the first postmaster.

Probably the greatest industry the township ever had, aside from coal mining, was the Standard Extract works, built in West Salisbury, in 1888. The plant cost upwards of $60,000. Their business was the extraction of certain properties from chestnut wood, that are used in tanning. It was a thoroughly equipped plant for its business, and gave employment to a large number of men, both in the works and in cutting and hauling the chestnut timber used. The works were destroyed by fire in 1892, and were never rebuilt.

Boynton, on the old Douglas Boyd farm, dates from 1880, when Dill Watson & Co. located a large steam saw mill near the old sugar camp of this farm. Some lots were sold, and fifteen or twenty houses were built. The mill has long since been abandoned, but the town is there to stay. The Maust Lumber Company has a sawmill, but it is not the large plant that the first one was. A plant for the manufacture of traction engines has been operated in the village by a company of local capitalists, of which Harvey Maust is president. A post office, store, church and school house are in the village. The post office was established in 1884, with George S. Young as the first postmaster.

Coal Run is a mining village on the old Samuel C. Lichty farm, and grew up with the mines that were opened along Grassy Run. It was made a post office in 1894, with Samuel R. Hare as postmaster. In 1880 a post office was established at Savage, with Solomon Harshberger as postmaster. The post office at Tub (now known as Springs) was established about the same time. Keim post office was also established at St. Paul's church, but with Rural free delivery, it has been discontinued. The Coal Run post office has also been discontinued for the same reason.

A test well for oil was drilled to a depth of about 2,500 feet in the meadow of the Frank Livengood farm, near Boynton. The tools dropped to the bottom and could not be recovered. Necessarily this made the well a failure. Samuel P. Maust, the president of the company, which was composed of citizens of the township, made a report of this venture in which he said that sand bearing some oil was struck at a depth of 1,870 feet. A second sand also bearing a small quantity of oil was struck at a depth of 1,960 feet. At 1,150 feet two four-foot veins of good coal, with eight feet of rock, were passed through. The mountain limestone was found at 1,500 feet. We cannot give the exact time, but it was about 1892. In 1890, the Standard Oil Company laid a pipe line through the township. It may be said that this pipe line passes through the entire tier of southern townships, on its way to the seaboard. It skirts Mason and Dixon's

line, keeping a uniform distance of about two rods to the north. A second line was laid in 1904.

The town of Salisbury was founded April 15, 1796, by Joseph Markley, on a part of tract of land known as "John's Fancy." This tract was surveyed to John Markley, father of Joseph Markley, and was the first farm in Elk Lick township that was settled on. As Markley platted the town, there were 56 quarter-acre lots, laid out in a somewhat singular manner. His main street is now Ord street. On the south side of the street are four blocks of ten lots each; four lots of each block front on the street, and four on the rear. If they front on anything, it is on an alley that was never opened. On the north side is a single tier of sixteen lots, in blocks of four lots. These extend back eight rods to an alley 28 feet wide, that he calls Middle alley. According to the deeds, Markley sold fifteen of the lots, in 1798, at the uniform price of three pounds per lot, without regard to their situation. Two lots belonging to the Simpkins estate were sold for three pounds and eleven shillings, and the old Brewer lot for three pounds, seven shillings and six pence. Although the town has grown to have a thousand inhabitants, twenty-four of the original fifty-six lots have never been built on. An examination of all the Markley deeds on record shows that the highest price he received for any one lot was ten dollars. This was for the present Jere J. Livengood lot. The Markley plan provided for three streets extending north and south. These are now known as Gay and Grant streets, and Smith avenue. It is said that the road from Berlin to the Maryland line was not then located, and that Markley, not knowing where this would be, provided these streets to meet the road on any route that might be chosen. The road entered the town on Market (now Grant) street, and became the main thoroughfare. Peter Shirer built the first house on lot No. 32, on the corner of Grant and Ord streets, where Michael Hay afterwards built the brick house. Mathias Markley built on the old Brewer lot; Adam Glotfelty on lot No. 33 (Silas A. Wagner, present owner), and Martin Weimer, Jr., on the Simpkins lot. All of them were built from 1798 to 1801. The Brewer house is still standing. The house owned by Jere J. Livengood was built by Samuel Farner, perhaps, almost as early as the others. Peter Shirer, who had carried a peddler's pack, opened the first store. John Welsh probably kept the first tavern. Peter Shirer also kept a tavern at one time. The Brewer and Martin Weimer houses were also taverns at one time.

In 1823 the store of Peter Shirer was entered by boring out a part of a window shutter, and robbed of about $350, a large sum for those days. Shirer offered a reward of one hundred

dollars. The thief proved to be one Halderman, his son-in-law. It then became a family affair.

In 1815 Peter Welfley and Peter Shirer platted an addition of 46 lots on the north side of Middle, or Broad Alley. Douglas Baker was the surveyor. He probably also surveyed the Markley lots. In 1826 Christian Shockey laid out a small addition from the Leochel property north to the borough line. In 1849 John Smith platted the lots in what is known as Jerusalem. His name was given to that part of the town by Lizzie Brewer. In 1869 the remaining ground between Union street and the old Markley farm and down to the river was platted into lots by Silas C. Keim and Jacob D. Livengood. In 1869 John W. and Abraham P. Beachey platted seventy lots south of the Markley plan. These lots were sold at private sale at a very reasonable price, and many of them were improved within the next two or three years. The lots on the north side of Ord street, between the last lots of the Markley plan and the river, were platted later by William Smith and the estate of Dr. Stutzman. Those on the south side of the street, opposite the Brewer or Smith meadow, as it used to be called, were laid out by Michael Hay, John W. and Abraham P. Beachey about 1876, but it is only within the last ten years that any number of them have been sold.

The first tinner in the town was Phineas Compton, who was also able to make a first-class squirrel rifle. His shop was where the Reformed parsonage now is. Peter Welfley's pottery was established in 1809 on the present Milton Glotfelty lot. He also built a good log house upon the corner where the Elk Lick Supply Company's store now is. A postoffice was established under the name of Elk Lick in 1812, and Peter Welfley was the first postmaster. An old account-book of his shows that the charges for postage on letters in those days ranged from 5½ cents to $1.26. Peter Shirer was the second postmaster. The first church was built up at the old graveyard by the Lutherans and Reformed in 1809. The brick church now owned by the Brethren was built in 1853. On its site was once an old log building, in which Peter Markley kept a store. Afterward a farmers' store was kept here. The stone house was built by John Keagey about 1820. Keagey was one of the most prominent citizens of the village and well-to-do. In 1823 he became involved in the celebrated Boring robbery, for which he and Peter Markley were arrested. Both entered bail for court. Keagey immediately took to drinking, and is said to have died within a week. While his death may have been due to excessive drinking, the prevailing opinion was that he had taken poison. In those days people looked on suicide as such an abhorrent crime that they would not permit the body

of a suicide to be buried in a graveyard, so Keagey was buried in a field of his in the rear of his house. Peter Markley, on trial, was found guilty and then, being still at liberty on bail, he fled from the country. Keagey and Markley were partners in a store, and they, with a man named Kreider, had, through collusion with a wagoner who was hauling a load of goods from Baltimore to the Ohio river for Abraham Boring, a merchant living smewhere in Ohio, diverted them from their destination and stocked their store with them, and on the goods being found in their possession their arrest followed. Kreider fled before arrest.

The Samuel Glotfelty house, at the corner of Grant street and the Broad alley, was built by Jacob Fuller, who kept a tavern in it. It was kept as a tavern until 1850, William De Haven being the last landlord. The first brick house was built by Benjamin De Haven in 1849. Tunison Glotfelty has rebuilt it. The second one was built by Elijah Wagner, who kept a store in it. This house, which was opposite Leochel's hotel, has been torn down.

In 1838 a large bear came into the town and walked leisurely down Union street to the river. David Steele and other noted hunters organized an immediate pursuit, but bruin got away. No other bear was ever seen in the vicinity until the one which figured in the famous bear hunt of 1851.

In 1868 the Berlin Foundry was removed to Salisbury by Ohley & Lepley, its owners, they having associated themselves with a stock company formed by a number of citizens. Its site was on the west side of Grant street, opposite the large spring in the Beachey addition. While it has gone out of business long years ago, its being brought here was the beginning of the prosperity that Salisbury has enjoyed for the last thirty-five years. A planing mill, which Tunison Glotfelty and Edward Durst established about the same time, is still in operation. An ancient tannery was at one time operated by Peter Deal on the foundry site. This was about 1815.

In 1871 Silas C. Keim and Jacob D. Livengood began a private banking business, which was carried on until 1878 or 1879, when it was discontinued, being no longer profitable on account of the long continuance of the hard times following the panic of 1873. The First National Bank of Salisbury was organized in 1902, with a capital of $50,000. Its deposits at this time reach about $150,000. John L. Barchus is president.

The first dwelling house known to have been destroyed by fire was a new frame house belonging to Benjamin De Haven, which burned down in December, 1848. It stood on the lot where Tunison Glotfelty now lives. About two years later the dwelling house of Jonathan Kelso and two carpenter shops

belonging to Mr. Kelso and John Rosenbaum were burned. This was where Samuel J. Lichty now lives. In 1851 a hotel belonging to Benjamin De Haven, but occupied by Leonard Berkey, was destroyed by fire. In 1868 the dwelling houses of Peter S. Hay, Ambrose Breig and Peter Welfley, together with what probably then was the best equipped carpenter shop in Somerest county, were burned down. This fire had its origin at night in the Breig dwelling. On the night of March 18, 1895, a wide swath was cut in the business blocks of Salisbury by a fire which originated in the printing office of Peter L. Livengood. Henry Leochel's hotel, Beachey's hardware store and opera house, the Stutzman brick house, Livengood & Saylor's store, on the west side of the street; Dr. Speicher's fine dwelling and also his drug store, a dwelling, barber shop and harness shop owned by Mrs. O. W. Boyer, on the east side, were all destroyed, with a property loss of nearly $25,000.

On April 8, 1895, the large hotel owned by Drusilla Hay was destroyed by fire, and with it the wagonmaking shop of Samuel Koontz and the meat market of Casper Wahl, the Hay block, besides the hotel, containing the general store of George Walker, and a large hall for public meetings. The large hotel of Dennis Wagner was also destroyed by fire, but some years earlier, about 1884.

In the summer and fall of 1848 an alarming epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in and about Salisbury. The present writer, then a small boy, remembers of thirteen deaths as having taken place in the village or within a half mile of it. This, for a population of probably less than two hundred, was a high rate of mortality. In the fall and winter of 1861 an epidemic of diphtheria prevailed, both in the town and township, with an unusual number of fatal cases, both of children and adults. Of a family by name of Yowler, with seven children, every child died. For a time funerals were of almost daily occurrence, and the writer remembers three open graves at one time. Adam Caton, a citizen of the town, was instantly killed in January, 1862, by a falling tree.

While it will be seen that a full share of hard luck has come to individuals, still the town has prospered greatly, as any thrifty and enterprising community deserves. There are two hotels, two restaurants and twenty-one stores. One of the finest schoolhouses in the county was built in 1903. There are six churches, an Odd Fellows lodge, also a Knights of Pythias lodge.

According to the best information a Union Sunday school was started about 1838. John Lowry was the first superintendent. It has been said that John Smith was very active in its organization. In the writer's own time, as a boy, the most

active workers were Gabriel Miller, Arthur McKinley, Martin Welfley and Michael Diveley.

Salisbury was incorporated as a borough in 1862. Elijah Wagner was the first burgess. The list of his successors is as follows: Elijah Wagner, Samuel D. Livengood, Peter S. Hay, M. A. R. F. Carr, E. Wagner, Henry Wagner, Jeremiah J. Livengood (four terms), Levi Lichliter (two terms), John J. Livengood, C. C. Livengood, Joseph Dively, D. O. McKinley (two terms), Emauel Statler, Samuel Lowry, John J. Livengood (two terms), Walt. Boucher, H. De Lozier, Henry Loechel, S. A. McKinley (four terms), Samuel Mier, J. J. Livengood (four terms), L. C. Boyer, J. J. Livengood, M. C. Lowry, S. R. McKinley.

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

A close examination of the records shows that Shade township as first formed contained within its limits all of the present townships of Paint and Ogle, it thereby taking in a part of what had belonged to Conemaugh when first created. Petitions for the division of Shade into two townships were filed as early as 1828, but in various ways action was delayed until 1836, when Paint township was finally organized.

In the beginning of the settlement of the county this section did not attract the same attention that was bestowed on many other parts of the county, and it was, therefore, very backward in being settled, and when settled it was mostly in the western part. Even when organized, in 1837, there were but eighty-four taxables. John Fyock is supposed to have been the first settler. Joseph and David Troyer were also in the township at a very early day. Melchoir Seese, Christian Kauffman and Philip Hoffman came only a little later. No dates can be assigned for any of them except Philip Hoffman, who came from Maryland between 1790 and 1795. He was a weaver by occupation. His wife was Barbara Miller.

A gristmill was built by David Livingston at the mouth of Shade creek in 1812. There were also a sawmill and a carding mill at the same place in 1837. When the township was formed there were two gristmills in it, the second one being owned by William Moore. A fulling and carding mill were owned by Frederick Reininger. It is said that no still was ever operated in Paint township. Until 1895 Paint was purely an agricultural township, its people depending on the products of the soil for a living. Little account was taken of the vast stores of wealth lying beneath the surface of almost every farm. By 1895 the western and northern parts of the township, as we now know them, had become fairly well settled. Much of the advance of the township up to this time was due to the growth

and prosperity of Johnstown. As that place grew in population it afforded a ready market for all kinds of farm produce, both in Paint and Conemaugh townships, and this was an inducement to persons who wished to engage in farming to settle here. The first store in the township was opened by Jacob Berkeybile, in 1848, at Hillsboro, near Shade Furnace. The first brick house in the township was built by Daniel Berkey.

Since 1898 a great change has taken place in Paint township. From a purely agricultural district it has become the center of some of the most extensive mining operations in the state of Pennsylvania. Millions of tons of coal are mined and shipped each year. Two large and flourishing towns, Windber and Paint, have sprung into existence on its northern edge. In 1839 the total valuation of the township was $27,241, and it is no stretch of the imagination to say that $60,000 would have bought up the entire township. Today it would take millions of dollars to do it.

Benson borough is one of the three boroughs of Paint township and is located in a bend of the Stony creek. It was laid out by Emanuel Eash, in 1880, as the town of Bethel. A United Brethren church had been built here in 1874. The first dwelling house was built in 1880 by Hiram H. Boyts. The first store was opened by Tobias Mishler, who was also the first postmaster, a postoffice having been established in 1881 under the name of Holsoppel. J. W. Whisler succeeded Mr. Mishler, both in the mercantile business and the postoffice. John Hoover built a gristmill in 1881. A large steam flouring mill was built some years later by the Farmers' Milling Company. A plant for the manufacture of fertilizers was operated by J. A. Boyer for some years in the earlier history of the town. He also operated a steam sawmill in the town. Such were the beginnings of the village of Benson, which, all things being considered, has had quite a rapid growth. In 1900 it had a population of two hundred and fifty.

In January, 1903, almost every business house in the place was destroyed by a fire, which started in the Farmers' Milling Company's mill at an hour when the entire town was still wrapped in slumber. The mill was destroyed. Three horses belonging to the milling company were burned to death. There was no fire department and the bucket lines could do nothing toward stopping the spread of the flames. Two dwelling houses and the general store of A. E. Cassler, in which the postoffice was located, quickly shared the fate of the mill. Two dwelling houses belonging to Leon Holsoppel; the Kautz Hotel, belonging to Mrs. Sue S. Holsoppel, and the large general store of Lewis Helsel all fell a prey to the flames. The losses reached fully $50,000, somewhat less than one-half of which was cov-

ered by insurance. The gristmill, a three-story building, one hundred by eighty feet and well equipped, was not rebuilt. Another large mill has, however, been built since by the White Oak Mill and Elevator Company.

On April 14, 1898, a steam sawmill in Paint township, belonging to Charles Holsoppel, was wrecked by a boiler explosion, in which Sidney Holsoppel was killed and Charles Holsoppel so badly injured that he died within a day. Three others were badly injured. The Holsoppels were cousins and residents of Benson.

Benson always has been a good business point, and, notwithstanding the disaster that overtook it, has two hotels and eleven stores. It is also a shipping point on the railroad for a considerable territory. The First National Bank began business in 1905. The town was incorporated as Benson borough in 1892. William W. Wiand was the first burgess. He served two terms, and his successors have been W. H. Casler (two terms), Korah Kaufman, N. W. McAndrew, D. W. Border, James Casler (two terms).

Paint Borough.—Scalp Level is, or was, the name of an ancient village that was partly in Somerset county and partly in Cambria county. It is said that Jacob Eash was its founder, but we have never heard of any date ever having been assigned for the time when he did so, neither can we tell whether he laid his town out in Somerset or in Cambria county, or in both. As to the odd-sounding name, years ago it was said by the oldest citizens in this part of Paint township that Jacob Eash lived here in a log cabin, and, desiring to have a piece of land cleared off, he invited his neighbors to a log rolling. Of course they responded to the call, and while they were cutting down trees, rolling logs and clearing off the ground from the underbrush, Mr. Eash passed among them with a bottle of Mountain dew and told the grubbers to scalp it level. His using the words so often took the fancy of those who heard them and they clung to the locality.

A country store, a tannery, the postoffice and a few houses made up a quiet little village, whose denizens lived at peace with all the world. The location of the village was amidst scenes of great natural beauty, and years ago it became a resort through the summer and fall seasons for not a few noted artists, who drew inspirations from its picturesque surroundings. But all this is now changed. With the coming of the great coal company many acres of trees have been "scalped level." The sound from the solitary blacksmith's anvil has been drowned in the greater sounds of the railroad locomotive, the blowing of steam whistles and the tread of miners passing to and fro from their work. The stores and shops and many

other evidences of stir and bustle have given a different tone to the old life of the village. The railroad between the mines and the South Fork Branch passes through the village. While locomotives drawing freight cars had passed through it, the first one drawing a passenger car came into the village on August 3, 1897. It was given a noisy welcome by the large crowd present to witness its arrival. Lots were laid out, houses were built and the future prosperity of the town became an assured fact. Most of the growth of the town was on the Somerset county side, although it did not keep pace with Windber, which had been laid out near by.

In 1900 the necessary steps were taken to have the town incorporated as a borough. This, under existing laws, could only include that part of the town that was in Somerset county. The same, or perhaps even a greater, need existed for the incorporation of Windber, and certain interests there desired only one borough. There were no natural obstacles in the way of having it so. But at that time the greater and most influential part of the citizens of Scalp Level, on the Somerset county side, were old residents, either of the village or of Paint township, while those of Windber were more largely made up of strangers, and for this reason they were unwilling to become a part of Windber and filed their application for a charter as a separate borough. They also decided to adopt a new name for the borough, and chose that of the township. There was some opposition from Windber when their application came before the court for a hearing, but as it had been filed first the court finally granted the application and the town was incorporated under the name of Paint borough. The Cambria county part of Scalp Level has also been incorporated as a borough, but there the old name of Scalp Level was retained. While not having had the phenomenal growth of Windber, it still has become a respectable sized town. At this time there are two hotels and nine stores in the town.

The name of Windber borough is a transposition of the name of Berwind. The town was laid out in 1897 by the Wilmere Coal Company, which was the holding company of the Berwind-White Coal Company, on lands that had mostly been the farm of David Shaffer. The coal company had acquired a vast acreage of coal lands in Paint township, and the laying out of the town was a part of the scheme in the development of their property. At almost every mining plant it is necessary for the owners to build a greater or less number of houses for the use of their miners, these being usually in blocks or rows of a well known type. As the Berwind-White company desired to begin their operations on a large scale, it was necessary to create a new town from the start. But in creating this

new town it was not made the jumble of cabins and shanties that, collectively, make up the ordinary mining town. The town was laid out on systematic lines. Lots were sold to any one who wished to buy them, and at reasonable prices. The company built hundreds of four and six-room houses—substantial frame buildings, each with its own plat or lot of ground. Most of these were single houses, but there were also some double houses, each of which was a six-room house. These houses were sold at the actual cost of building, with a fair valuation for the lot added, on monthly payments, or they were rented. These houses were mostly built for their miners, but, being built in a way to give tone and a thrifty appearance to the place, also served to attract others who wished to engage in other occupations than that of mining.

Under such conditions as these the growth of the town was phenomenal. Within two years there was a population of fully four thousand people, perhaps even more. The ancient country road had become a well-paved street. There were large and handsome stores, four or five churches and two schoolhouses; five large hotels offered welcome to the stranger. The houses were supplied with electric light. A water supply had been brought into the town, long-distance telephone and telegraphic communication had been opened, and there was that in the very air that whispered of prosperity. All this had been wrought where but two years before the only thing in sight was a country farmhouse. The population of the town is of a very cosmopolitan character. Besides those of American birth, about every nationality in Europe is represented among its people.

The Windber Electric Company was incorporated in 1889. The Windber Water and Power Company, which draws its water supply from Paint creek, was incorporated in 1900. Neither of these is a home company. The first planing mill in the town was that of the Windber Lumber Company. The Windber Brewing Company was incorporated in 1903.

The hospital of the Windber Hospital Association was opened in 1905. Its building was erected by E. J. Berwind at a cost said to have exceeded $50,000. Windber has two national banks. The Windber National Bank was incorporated in 1900 with a capital of $50,000. W. A. Crist is president and B. L. Simpson is casher. Its loans are $395,000 and its deposits $425,000. The Citizens' National Bank of Windber was organized in 1903 with a capital of $50,000. J. P. Statler is president and J. W. Snyder is cashier.

A branch railroad connects the town with the Pennsylvania railroad. An electric road passes through from Johnstown to the mouth of Paint creek, on the Somerset & Cambria branch

of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The first store opened in the town was the Eureka Supply Company's store. At the present time the number of retail stores exceeds one hundred. There are nine hotels in the town.

In its earlier days Windber was the scene of much disorder and lawlessness. This was largely due to the want of a municipal government. Much of this, however, was outside of the town proper, but it was all laid up against the town. With the incorporation of the town as a borough, July 3, 1900, an improvement in this respect was speedily brought about. There was a general strike on among the miners in the spring of 1906, and a bloody riot took place on April 17, in which three persons were killed, besides a number who were wounded. Herrick Thomas, elected in 1900, was the first burgess of Windber. His successors have been S. H. Mills and Thomas Delehunty.

OGLE TOWNSHIP.

Ogle township was formed in 1886 from a part of Paint township, taking with it nearly one-half of the area of the parent township. It cannot well be described as being anything but a dense forest, in which the first assessor found 618 acres of cleared land, owned by thirty freeholding taxables.

Just what the real causes were that led to this dismemberment of Paint township are not exactly known, but it is by no means improbable that there was some dissatisfaction about the schools. It is recalled that at the time there was some discussion as to how these people would raise enough money to keep their schools open. That, however, proved to be an easy problem for the seceders. There were thousands of acres of unseated timber lands in the new township that belonged to non-resident owners and assessed at merely nominal rates. The first assessor gave these timber lands a raise in valuation that threw almost the entire burden of the taxation for school and road purposes upon the non-resident owners. It cannot well be said that there was any particular injustice in the assessor doing this, because his valuation was only a tithe of the actual value of the lands.

Necessarily, the first and only industry in a region such as this is would be lumbering. The first attempt at development on this line was made at the old Ashtola mills, about 1848, by George D. Wolf, D. B. Ernst and others. This, after eight or ten years, was abandoned. In about 1901 the old Ashtola plant passed into the hands of the E. V. Babcock Lumber Company, as did many thousands of acres of other timber lands. Three large sawmills were put in operation, making it one of the largest lumber plants in the county. This, of course, brought in quite an increase of population, which in 1900 was 618, a gain

of more than 400 per cent over the census of 1890. This population, like that of all lumber camps, is largely of a floating character. If coal or other minerals exist they have not yet been developed. The two postoffices in the township are Felix and Arrow.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

Summit township was formed in 1843 from parts of Brothers Valley and Elk Lick townships. Its present area is somewhat larger than when it was first formed, a small part of Elk Lick having been taken in by a change of the township line about 1884. Some of the finest farming lands in the county may be found in this township, but there is also a good amount of poor mountain land to be found, as the township extends from the summit of the Allegheny to that of the Negro mountain. The township is rich in coal; except the rider over the great Pittsburg seam, every bed in the coal measures underlies at least a part of it.

The township was settled nearly as early as the rest of this part of Somerset county. Its early history, however, has already been given in another chapter. Up to the time of the completion of the railroad, in 1871, the people were mostly devoted to agriculture. As soon as the Salisbury and Berlin branches of the railroad were constructed, in 1876 and 1874, the work of developing the mineral resources of the township began in good earnest. Mines were opened and villages sprang up along the railroads, and the township became a scene of busy industry and its population has much more than doubled.

The village of Summit Mills was laid out in 1830 by Joseph J. Joder, the famous axmaker. Only seventeen lots are on the original plat. John Witt, of Somerset, was the surveyor. Near by were a gristmill and a woolen mill owned and operated by William Miller. The only other industry was Joder's blacksmith shop. The founder bestowed the name of Mechanicsburg on his new town, but it soon became known as "Yottersthettle." When the postoffice was established it took the name of Summit Mills, by which name it is now known.

The first store was kept by McCleary & Arkley in 1844. Andrew Arkley was the first postmaster. The store and postoffice later on passed to Ephraim Miller. Mr. Miller, and after him his son, U. M. Miller, carried on the business here for upward of fifty years. In April, 1839, a company was formed among the farmers and others of Summit and Elk Lick townships for the purpose of boring for salt water. From the old books, shown the writer by the late Ephraim Miller, there appears to have been $2,150 worth of stock subscribed. Joel B. Miller, of Elk Lick township, was president of the company. A

well was drilled in the bottomland of Elk Lick run to a depth of nearly 700 feet, but proved a failure so far as obtaining salt water was concerned. There is a flow of water from the well that, so far as our information goes, has continued to flow ever since. The water is impregnated with minerals of some sort and is not fit for domestic use. It is not known that any analysis was ever made to determine its properties. This well may be said to have been the cause of great loss to a number of persons long years after it was first drilled. One Dr. W. J. Radcliffe and William D. Humbert undertook to build a large hotel here as a summer resort, to be exploited on the strength of the virtues of the mineral water flowing from this well. Much of the money they expended was borrowed, with other persons as surety. But they were never able to complete their undertaking. They themselves were ruined financially, as were a number of their friends, and the hopes of the village to become a summer resort went glimmering. The time that this occurred was about 1873.

Joseph J. Joder, or "Axie Yoder," as he was more generally known, was in many respects a remarkable man. He was of Amish parentage and also a member of that church all of his life. He was born about 1790 on the farm on which Yoder Station now is. Having learned the blacksmith trade, he thoroughly mastered the art of tempering steel. An expert workman, he was able to make edged tools, such as were in use in those days, equal to the best that could be procured anywhere. But his special work was the making of axes. So good was the product of his smithy that it became famous, not only in Somerset county, but in the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania and Maryland. His books show that up to 1857, when he was compelled to quit work on account of failing eyesight, he himself made 4,550 axes. Off and on he had a dozen of apprentices. After they were able to forge an ax he gave it the final tempering. Some of these apprentices, even after they had gone elsewhere and set up shops of their own, were in the habit of taking their axes to him to temper. In all he tempered 7,805 axes for his apprentices. The highest number (2,200) were tempered for Michael Koontz. All his axes had his name and number stamped on them. It is to be remembered that all this work was done by hand, in a country blacksmith shop, and most of it while he was still a comparatively young man. He had inherited some property from his father's estate, and may be looked upon as having been fairly well off for those days. Believing that gold and silver must exist among our mountains, he spent much time and about all he had in a vain search for these metals, but not for buried money, as some of the legendary stories about him have it. Al-

though reared in the primitive days of the county, and of a good German-speaking family, he had a fair English education and was an intelligent man and far in advance of his day and generation. He was something of a chemist and had a tolerably well equipped laboratory. Naturally this was kept under lock and key, and his researches were prosecuted in seclusion. This is what gave rise to the legends that became current among the more ignorant of his neighbors that he dealt in the black art and had entered into a league with the evil one. In 1816 Mr. Joder spent a year in Philadelphia, learning the art of watchmaking and repairing. On his return he brought with him a quantity of fancy goods, which he sold and peddled over the county. An old account book shows that he sold goods on credit to 132 persons living in Somerset township, all of which accounts were paid save two. These, living somewhat out of the way, were never asked to pay. This is certainly a tribute to the integrity of our ancestors. Doctors were few in those days, and for a long time he kept a stock of simple family medicines. He invented a nail-feeding machine that probably revolutionized that business. But, being of a confiding nature, he exhibited the working of his machine to several nailmakers at Pittsburg, and when he came to take out his patent found himself forestalled. Such is a brief sketch of a man who, notwithstanding his plain garb, so far as his education and natural abilities were concerned, was a superior man, of more than ordinary intelligence. Mr. Joder died in Conemaugh township in 1863.

The little village of Romania, on the Salisbury railroad, near the Shaw mines, was laid out by Peter Meyers some years in advance of the building of the railroad.

The mining village of Keystone, in which there are perhaps fifty houses, is about one mile further up the river, where the first mine was opened, and dates back to 1872.

Berkley is a small hamlet about four miles north of Meyersdale. John Berkley built a fulling mill here before 1820. Jacob Berkley built a gristmill about 1821, and about it grew up a little village of a dozen dwellings, which took its name from the owners of the mills. There has been a postoffice here for probably sixty years, and most of the time a store. The most notable event in the history of the town was the burning of the grist and woolen mills about 1868. The gristmill was rebuilt, but the other was not.

The site of Meyersdale borough is on land that was originally included in the surveys of Andrew Burntrager, John Olinger and John Berger, or Burger. The Burntrager survey lies on the north side of the Flaugherty run, the Berger survey on the south side of it, while the Olinger survey lies between the Burntrager survey and the river. It will thus be seen that the

Flaugherty run divides the town into two parts, which are known as the north and south sides. According to David Husband, the run takes its name from an early hunter who had his camp somewhere along it. The same authority says that the run had the earlier name of Wolf creek, or run, and, further, that there were land surveys which described the lands covered by them as lying on Wolf creek, and that afterward there were other surveys of the same lands as being on the waters of Flaugherty run.

When lawsuits were finally brought to settle the conflicting claims, no one then living in the vicinity had ever known or heard of any other name for the stream than Flaugherty run, and the second survey stood. Of these three, Olinger was already settled here in 1779. He is assessed with two horses and two cows, or, rather, cattle. There is no acreage given of his land, and the word "concealed" is written after his name. Burntrager and Berger were certainly on the ground in 1782. In 1784 there were in Burntrager's family five persons, in Berger's six and in Olinger's family seven persons. About 1785 Burntrager sold his improvement, or land, to Jacob Meyers, Sr., of Lebanon county. John Berger sold his farm to Abraham Beachley in 1814. The Olinger farm remained in the hands of his descendants up to 1870. Of the other two families we know of no descendants living in Somerset county.

The first house in what is now Meyersdale was built by Andrew Burntrager. While we do not know its exact site, it was somewhere near the old gristmill, which itself is very near the Olinger line, as the mill is mentioned here. The very earliest traditions are that the first mill in this vicinity was built on the south side of the Flaugherty run and some distance above the present mill; that a stranger had come into the settlement about 1777 or 1778 and offered to build a mill if given the site, which being granted, he took a race out on the south side at a place where he got a fall of about three feet and built a tub mill. This is the Husband tradition. It would look more reasonable to suppose that the mill would have been on the north side of the stream, and the word south in the account we have may be an error. Another tradition is that Adam Cook built the original mill near where the present one is. There is abundant evidence that a man of that name was somewhere in Brothers Valley township in 1779, but while he has not been located on any land near the town, he could easily have built this mill long before 1800, but it is probable that he did so for Burntrager, or perhaps for Jacob Meyers.

Jacob Meyers, the elder, never lived in Somerset county, but the Meyers family traditions are that his son, Jacob Meyers, Jr., built the gristmill, a sawmill and later a fulling mill

and a distillery about 1803. This gristmill was destroyed by fire in 1827 and was rebuilt by Peter Meyers. While the mill was being rebuilt Jacob Meyers was drowned while assisting in bringing a load of lumber to the mill. It is said that a sudden storm of wind and rain, or, rather, a cloudburst, came up and Mr. Meyers was engulfed in its flood.

It is said that John Berger was a blacksmith and worked at his trade, being the first one in the town. As he owned the farm on the south side, it is to be presumed that his shop was on the same side of Flaugherty. It has already been stated that he was here in 1782. It is very probable that the blacksmith shop that used to be near the German Baptist church, in which Gillian C. Lint worked for many years, was the successor of the Berger shop. A tanyard was started by Daniel Beachley on the south side of Flaugherty run in 1825. It stood between the old Salisbury road and the run. William Beachley succeeded his father and operated it until 1870. The last owner was Michael Hady. Peter and William Meyers started a tannery on the north side, probably about 1840.

After Jacob Meyers became owner of the Burntrager property the locality began to be known as Meyers' Mills. There were a few houses built in an irregular manner about the mill. In 1831 Peter and William Meyers opened a store in a large building that fronted on the present Diamond, somewhere near where the present Hocking brick house now stands. A part of the house was used as a dwelling. The Meyers family carried on this store until 1871, when it was sold to C. H. Baugher. Peter and William Meyers inherited a large amount of real and other property from their father's estate. While both the brothers lived they kept all their property interests in common. These included the mills, tanyard and one or more farms and the store, each drawing therefrom what he needed to live on. Peter was the business man, while William, being by natural inclination more of a farmer, gave more attention to that part of their interests.

This continued until the death of William Meyers in 1853. By his will, among other things, William Meyers made known his wish that their property should be appraised and divided between his brother Peter and his own estate in the ratio of seven dollars to Peter and five dollars to his estate, although their interests were equal. It is said that William Meyers was moved to have such a division of their joint property made for the reason that his brother Peter had much the larger family of the two to provide for. Peter Meyers, who died in 1870, was in his day one of the most active and influential business men of this part of Somerset county, and always took a leading part in every movement tending to the welfare of the com-

munity. Besides his interests in his home community, he was one of the founders of the town of Confluence. A zealous worker in the interests of the Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad, of which he was for many years a director, it has always been a matter of regret to the writer that neither he nor his relative, William M. Beachley, who also fell a victim to an epidemic of typhoid fever which then prevailed, lived to witness its completion.

In 1844 Jacob Olinger laid out that part of his land nearest the Meyers property, or "the mills," into lots, Alexander Philson, of Berlin, being his surveyor. Mr. Olinger gave the name of Fairfield to the town as he laid it out. In 1852 he appears to have laid out additional lots. On a wall map of Somerset county, published by Edward L. Walker in 1858, there appears a plan of Fairfield that was probably furnished by Mr. Olinger. This plan shows sixty-five lots. While Mr. Olinger gave the name of Fairfield to his town, the older name of Meyers' Mills could not be displaced. When this name was used, pretty much everybody knew just what locality was meant, which was not always the case when the other name was used. The post-office also had the older name. The writer, however, does not know that any attempt was ever made to change it.

The first house in the new town (or Fairfield) was built by Godfrey Bittner in 1845. It stood where the Hartly store now is. The first store was in the building on the corner of Main and Center streets, that in our time is known as "the Old Salamander," because of its having escaped so many fires that destroyed other properties around it. Conrad M. Hicks and Alexander Stutzman kept a store here about 1847. Gabriel Miller, and after him his brother, Manasseh D. Miller, and Gabriel D. Lichty, also carried on business in this building in the old days of the village. The third store was kept by Elias M. Lichty, about 1855, on the northeast corner of Center and Main streets. Mr. Lichty, about that time, was also the postmaster of Meyers' Mills. It may be added here that there was a post-office at Meyers' Mills as early as 1830, of which Peter Meyers was the postmaster.

The first house used as a hotel was built by James Maguire in 1848. This house was occupied as a dwelling by the late Dr. U. M. Beachley for many years. Jacob Welfley, of Salisbury, established a branch pottery here in 1846. Only the common red earthenware was made. It stood near where the Methodist church now it. A large house owned by Daniel Suter stood on the opposite side of the street on the lot where the Hotel Klare now is, or perhaps on the lot below, in 1846. Mr. Suter was a cabinetmaker and used a large room on the first floor in which to display his furniture, living on the second

floor. This house burned down about 1849, and was probably the first fire that the town had. What is now known as the Hotel Klare was built in 1855 by or for the estate of William Meyers. As first built it was one of the best buildings for hotel purposes in Somerset county, and was known as the Dale House. Walter W. Gaither was the first landlord. Barnet Picking kept the house in 1856. At different times lawyers have located here. James B. Gaither, of Somerset, was the first, in 1870, remaining four or five years.

The old Olinger farm consisted of two hundred and sixty acres. In 1869, the early completion of the railroad being about as certain as such a thing well can be, the Olinger heirs laid out the most of the farm into lots, Kenneth McLeod, a civil engineer employed on the railroad, doing the work for them. The Olinger heirs gave their plat of lots the name of Coaldale, thereby adding another to the many names this town has had. This name will be found in the deeds for the first lots sold. About the same time Peter Meyers laid out a part of his land into lots. Meyers avenue, Second avenue, Large, Keystone and other streets are included in this plan. In 1870 Daniel Beachley had his farm (the old Berger farm), on the south side of the Flaugherty, laid out into lots, by James B. Gaither as surveyor.

It was now that steps were taken to incorporate the town into a borough. But here so many conflicting interests clashed with each other that much trouble grew out of the matter. This was primarily due to differences between the Beachley and Meyers families. Among other things there was trouble over the name that the new borough should have. The Meyers interests were not willing to agree that their name should be eliminated. They claimed that their name had been identified with the locality for seventy years, the first forty of which were before any one ever seems to have suggested any other. The Beachley interests would not have it so, the Olinger interests, as now remembered, siding with them. In the end they prevailed and the town was incorporated in 1871 under the name of Dale City borough. D. A. Brubaker was the first burgess of the borough under that name. The Meyers interests remained on the outside. Cyrus Meyers was a member of the board of directors of the railroad company, and when the road was completed his influence prevailed with the company to give the name of Meyers' Mills to the railroad station. This, along with the same name for the postoffice, gave him two points in the game. There was a great deal of bad feeling over the matter and the people of the town necessarily were split into two parties.

The town, notwithstanding these troubles, entered upon a

career of growth and prosperity that has continued from that day to this. The Meyers interests were quite willing to come into the borough, but not under the name of Dale City. In the meanwhile, having gained adherents within the borough, they renewed their efforts in the matter of changing the name of the town. The matter finally got into court, and after several years of litigation a compromise was reached, under which it was agreed that the name of the town should be Meyersdale, and that the names of the postoffice and railroad station should be changed to correspond. This was late in 1874. It is probable that at this day there are but few who will question the wisdom of this compromise.

Dr. Wilson C. Hicks, a dentist, became postmaster of Meyers' Mills about 1872 and retained the office until his death, February 21, 1885. So rapidly did the business of the postoffice grow that it had already become a presidential office. Dr. Hicks' successors in the postoffice have been Martin A. Rutter, appointed 1885; William H. Sufall, appointed 1889; William H. Hay, appointed 1893; and James F. Naugle, appointed 1897.

While from this point on we shall use the name of Meyersdale, we may record something that took place before the change of name. The first industries to come into the town after the new departure had been taken, that employed more or less labor, were the foundry and machine shop of Alexander M. Paul, about 1869, and the planing mill of Lorren Morrell, in 1870, which was more for the manufacture of furniture than anything else. Both this and the foundry were on the south side. The planing mill of John H. and Herman I. Friedline was built in 1873 at a cost of about $8,000. This mill, then owned by John H. Friedline alone, was destroyed by fire in September, 1882, and was rebuilt on a larger scale in the same year by Mr. Friedline and D. S. Cober. The Shultz planing mill, which was built in 1870, was also destroyed by fire in 1903, and was not rebuilt.

Another of the early industries, Black's Brick and Tile Works, is one of the oldest of the larger industries at Meyersdale. In 1872 George J. Black came from Somerfield and embarked in the manufacture of all kinds of stoneware, continuing until 1885, when the business passed into the hands of Frank B. Black, who continued to make stoneware a few years and then installed machinery for the production of drain tile. He later added another important branch to his business, in the way of making a very superior building brick by means of the latest machinery. Misfortune came to him by fire in 1891, destroying all of his main buildings. He, however, rebuilt the plant, and about 1903 sold it to George Duncombe. Brick only is now manufactured by this establishment.

As far back as 1894 Meyersdale had come to be a noted cigar manufacturing borough. Factory No. 470, of the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, owned and operated by W. H. Floto & Brothers, was established there in 1889. In 1891 they were forced to build larger buildings, and two years later first occupied their own spacious two-story building at the head of Meyers avenue. As an index of the volume of business transacted the following statement is appended, showing the output of cigars and "tobies" for a number of years: Total output, 1889, 657,000; 1890, 1,200,300; 1891, 1,324,000; 1892, 1,454,375; 1893, 1,501,800; 1894, 1,520,800. The average annual product is greater than all other cigar factories in Somerset county, and their goods go to half the states in the Union. A steam gristmill was built by A. F. John, about 1883, on Main street above the railroad. This was an up-to-date mill of large capacity. It was destroyed by fire after being in operation for several years. In 1887 the mill was rebuilt by the Deal Milling Company, who still operate it. It has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day.

In 1891 William S. Miller put in operation a plant for the manufacture of Cyclone dust conveyors for threshing machines, grain registers, and washing machines. It is one among the important industries of the town.

An electric light plant for street and commercial lighting was installed by Samuel D. Livengood, in the spring of 1892. This was the first enterprise of the kind in Somerset county. Mr. Livengood did this entirely with his own capital, and operated it for a number of years. This business is now in the hands of H. G. Wilmoth. The Sand Spring Water Company constructed its system of water works in 1888. Alonzo Chamberlain was the first president of the company. Samuel B. Philson is the present president. John S. Graves & Co. were the contractors who constructed the water works. The company has kept pace with the growth of the town. The present revenue of the water company is $8,000 per annum. It is also to the credit of the water company that their water rates are considerably lower than those of most private corporations elsewhere.

William Slicer and A. H. Glotfelty built an opera house in 1883, at the west end of Main street. It had a floor space of something over two thousand square feet of floor space. It was the first public hall in the town with anything like a seating capacity. It is no longer in use as a hall. Some years after 1883 Mr. Glotfelty was accidently killed near this house, while a looker-on of the blasting of stumps by dynamite, having been struck by a flying fragment. A very fine opera house was built by George Donges on the west side of the Diamond in 1904. The Myersdale Brewery went into business in 1901, with a capital

of $50,000. An artificial ice plant is connected with it. A tubular lock factory was established in 1902, under the name of The Meyersdale Manufacturing Company. Its principal promoters were Levi Deal, H. G. Will and E. G. Boyles. It employed about twenty men. In 1905 the plant was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt almost at once, but has not been in operation for some time. A commercial and business college was founded in 1903. It was placed under way by citizens of the town. Since 1905 it has been a chartered institution, and is now under the control of Prof. C. E. Stretcher, and is considered as being on a permanent basis. The paving of the streets with brick was first commenced in 1898.

On June 7, 1902, two boys, named Walter Miller and Robert Stahl, ate wild parsnips which they found in the bottom, somewhere along the run, both of them dying as a result of eating these poisonous roots.

Two annual meetings of the German Baptist Church have been held at Meyersdale. The first in 1873, the second in 1904. On both occasions the tabernacles were built in the Flaugherty bottom, below the old opera house. There was also such a gathering held at Summit Mills in 1859.

At the present time Meyersdale has five good hotels and 67 stores, representing all lines of business. The first banking house was established in 1868, under the style of Philson, Black & Co. Samuel Philson, of Berlin, was the head of it. James S. Black, a member of the firm, was the manager. Mr. Black retired in 1882, and Samuel B. Philson became manager. The name of the bank was also about that time changed to that of the Citizens' Bank. This, however, may have been several years later. In 1901 the Citizens' Bank was changed to the Citizens' National Bank of Meyersdale, with a capital of $65,000. In 1905 its loans were $350,000, and its deposits $375,000. Samuel Philson was its first president. At present Samuel B. Philson is president, and James J. Hoblitzell vice-president. Samuel D. Livengood and John M. Olinger opened a banking house in 1873, under the firm name of Livengood & Olinger. In 1875 this was succeeded by the First National Bank of Meyersdale, with a capital of $50,000. (Mr. Livengood acted as president until 1880, when its affairs were wound up.) Mr. Livengood established the Farmers' Bank instead. This bank is still in business. The Second National Bank of Meyersdale was organized in 1901, with a capital of $65,000. C. W. Truxel is president, and E. M. Beachley is cashier. Its loans and deposits are about $275,000.

For several years more or less work has been done in the constructing of sewers. While Meyersdale has not been visited by any such extensive conflagrations as the county seat, still it

has been severely scorched on several occasions. The first was in 1873, when the building in which the Livengood and Olinger Bank and Hocking's store were was destroyed. In 1874 Hartley's store and building, Shipley's hardware store and building, the Welshons' property and the residence of Martin Sayler, were all destroyed, and possibly one or two other buildings, now forgotten. The stores were well stocked and the losses were heavy. In 1875 a fire started in the large store of C. H. Baugher, on Centre street, near where the P. J. Cover hardware store now is. The store was in a large frame building which, with the large stock of merchandise in it, was speedily licked up by the flames.

From the Baugher building the flames spread across the street to the residence of Gillian H. Walter, which, with the saddler shop, were also destroyed. Mr. Baugher had insurance on his property amounting to about $15,000. This money he received at Pittsburg, and, placing it in a satchel, started home with it. On the train, as he stated, some person succeeded in stealing it from his seat. The money was never recovered. In 1902 the splendid Hotel Stein, owned by John Stein, fell a prey to the flames in an early morning blaze. The house was a three-story brick building that stood on the old Miller lot on the north side of Main street. Its tenants were Knapp and Kyle. The loss on the building was from $20,000 to $25,000, with insurance of about $15,000. On the furniture belonging to the tenants there was an insurance of $7,000. The Hotel was rebuilt, and is now known as The Colonial.

The time of the incorporation of the Borough, both under its first and second names, has already been given. Its burgesses have been: As Dale City: D. A. Brubacker, G. H. Walter, O. S. Porter, H. J. Blough. As Meyersdale: James B. Gaither, H. Eisfeller, John C. Hostetler (two terms), Dennis Murray, Martin H. Miller, Albert Graves, Jacob J. Holtshue, J. A. Graves, P. Y. Kimmel, M. A. Rutter, K. Price, Ed. Beal, E. J. Hutson (two terms), Fred Groff, J. W. Bell, H. S. Dull, E. J. Hudson (four terms), W. H. Floto (two terms), A. E. Finegan, J. T. Shipley, J. C. Reed.

Garrett borough, also in Summit township, is four miles west of Meyersdale. The town was laid out in 1869, by John Jacob Schell, Isaac Hugus, John D. Roddy and George D. Wolf, on land that was at one time owned by Peter P. H. Walker. This was before the completion of the railroad. The town did not build up very rapidly for some years, but presently became the southern terminus of the Berlin branch, and also the shipping point for the product of several steam sawmills. Several coal mines were also opened in its immediate vicinity, since which time the town has had a more rapid growth. A considerable

part of the population are miners. They mostly own their own homes.

The first house in the town was built by Moses Burkholder. The first store was opened by Franklin Enos and E. P. Younkin. The first hotel was kept by Joseph Ringer, in 1869. Dr. Price was the first physician, locating there in 1881. Dr. Richard T. Pollard located here a few years later, and is still in practice. The first industries were a planing mill built by William B. Shaffer, in 1870, and a large steam sawmill that was put in operation in or near the town by Samuel Fox about the same time. These have long since been discontinued. There is, however, at the present time a good planing mill, operated by William Christner.

Esquire Samuel J. McKinzie, a well known citizen, was killed in 1892 while walking on the railroad track. Florian Husband was also killed, under similar circumstances, on August 30, 1903. Mr. Husband was a great-grandson of Harmon Husband, the pioneer of the Somerset settlement, and the last surviving male member of the family who continued to reside in Somerset county.

The only serious visitation by fire occurred in 1893, when a good hotel property and one or two other buildings were destroyed. During the night of April 19, 1904, the house of Jeremiah Meyers, who lived just outside of the borough, was burned. Mr. Meyers and a boarder named Sullivan were the only persons who escaped from the burning building. His wife, Mrs. Rosa Meyers, three daughters and two grandchildren perished in the flames. At the time it was charged that the house was set on fire from the outside, but this has never been definitely settled. At the same time Garrett was the storm center of a bitter and prolonged strike on the part of the employees of the Somerset Coal Company, during the progress of which there was much violence, lawlessness and even bloodshed.

Garrett is looked upon as being one of the prosperous towns of the county. At the present time it has three hotels and nineteen stores. The First National Bank of Garrett went into business in 1903, with a capital of $25,000. William A. Merrill is president, and H. B. Philson is cashier. Garrett was incorporated as a borough in 1900. Franklin Enos was the first burgess, his sucessors were L. A. Maust and A. J. McKinzie.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

Allegheny township was formed at the February sessions of 1805. It lies wholly on the eastern side of the Allegheny mountain, and is a portion of that part of Londonderry township, Bedford county, that was annexed to Somerset county in 1800. The township, which is traversed by both the Forbes and

Glades roads and their successors, the turnpikes, as first formed was of a triangular shape, its base being on the southern end. The part north of the Glade road was annexed to Stony Creek township in 1801, remaining a part of that township up to 1805. Lying between the Savage and Allegheny mountains the country is wild and broken, and mostly covered by the Catskill sandstone and Chemung shales. Such being the case, the land in it it not the best for farming purposes, and there is much unimproved land. No coal is found in the township, and, except that there may be some beds of fire clay in its southern part, it has no mineral wealth.

Little is known about the first settlers, who were mostly along the old Glades road. It is known that one Boose, the ancestor of a family still well known in the county, kept a tavern at the eastern foot of the Allegheny mountain, before 1800. This, when the turnpike was in its glory, was a noted drove and wagon stand, of which Henry Imhoff and Jacob R. Hilligass were the last owners. Some of the Kellers also settled along this road, and George Keller, probably as early as 1790, kept a tavern in a log cabin where the afterward famous White Horse was.

New Baltimore borough occupies a picturesque location on the bottomlands of the upper waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river. The town was laid out in 1829, by Michael Riddlemoser. He built a house here as early as 1820, that was first occupied as a store by John O'Neal. He also erected a good gristmill about the same time, which is still in operation. When built the mill was the most convenient one in a rather wide scope of country, including the adjacent parts of Bedford county. For this reason it was well patronized, and in time the locality grew into a prosperous little village. It is said that Riddlemoser presented the town site and some adjacent land to the Catholic church, and that the lots are held under ninety-nine year leases, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of the lease. This is certainly true of the land.

The town has a population of two hundred. There is a Roman Catholic church. At this time there are four stores, a tannery, and the small shops of mechanics, usually found in a small country village. A rather extensive distillery has been operated by John M. Topper since 1870. The most of the people about New Baltimore are of German origin, and are also largely of the Catholic religion. Anthony Luken was one of the earliest settlers about New Baltimore, who settled there about 1820. Among others of a somewhat later period were Henry H. Wolfhope, Francis Weber, Abraham Riffle, Peter Topper, Wendelin Werner and Gregory Hankinson, most of

them settling in the village or in its vicinity between 1830 and 1840.

The valley in which New Baltimore is situated was first known as Harmon's Bottom, and is still so spoken of by the older people. It took this name from Harmon Husband, of the Somerset settlement, who in his frequent trips to Bedford passed through it, and being favorably impressed with some of the land here, took out one or more warrants for surveys. The writer has seen a map made by him showing nearly all of the streams in Allegheny township, evidence that he had thoroughly explored this region. After Riddlemoser founded the town, it was known for many years as Mosersburg, and has that name on Edward L. Walker's county map, published about 1858. New Baltimore was incorporated as a borough in 1874. Adam George was the first burgess. Those who have since filled the office are: Adam George (two terms), Peter Bridge, Christian M. Stouffer, Wm. Wolfhope, W. A. Garman, F. A. Warner (two terms), J. W. Dull, F. A. Warner, A. P. Riffle (two terms), F. A. Warner, Joseph Topper (two terms), F. A. Warner (three terms), Martin Dull, J. J. Gardill, F. A. Warner (two terms), Joseph Topper.

GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Greenville township was formed in 1812. The petitioners for the forming of a new township set forth that they were citizens of Elk Lick township. It is not easy to understand this. Elk Lick was formed about 1785. While we have never seen any description of its boundaries, they might have included what is now Greenville township. But when Somerset county was formed, the summit of the Allegheny mountain was made its eastern boundary, and this certainly left the territory of Greenville a part of Bedford county. As stated elsewhere, in 1800, a certain part of Londonderry township, Bedford county, was annexed to Somerset county. As this made the summit of the Little Allegheny mountain the eastern boundary of the county, this of course brings Greenville in as a part of Somerset county. But of itself, it cannot well be seen how this would make it a part of Elk Lick township. The list of the Londonderry or annexed taxables does not contain any names that we can identify with Greenville, but the Elk Lick list of 1786 does contain a few names that we can locate here. As the northern part of what is now Allegheny township was attached to Stony Creek township by an order of court, possibly Greenville may have been attached to Elk Lick in the same manner, as it was entirely isolated from what afterward became Southampton township. But of this we have no record. But all of the Elk Lick tax lists contain the early Greenville names, and it must have been a part of that township.

As first formed, the township included a considerable part of what is now Larimer township. The first settler in the township that the writer can learn of was Martin Weimer (the writer's great-grandfather), who about 1785 settled on a tract of land on a small branch of Pine run, that in 1890 was known as the Delos Thomas farm. For some reason or other Weimer left this place in a year or two. Peter Hutzel was his successor on this place, but no date is known. The earliest known settlers were the Garlitzes, Findleys, Hutzels, Warners, Beals, Deals, and a little later the Klingamans, Lints, Millers, Shultzes and Hochstetlers.

Geologically speaking, a large part of the township is covered by the Chemung and Catskill shales. In early times the most of the township was covered by a dense pine forest, and the clearing of the land was a hard task, therefore its settlement necessarily was slow. The township may be said to be well watered, and on many of the farms their owners built the old-time sawmills, few of which had a capacity of more than three or four hundred feet of lumber a day. These mills could only be run in the spring months when the streams were running with water. The logs were usually cut during the winter, and drawn to the mill on sleds when the ground was covered with snow. The sale of the lumber cut in these sawmills was about the only source of revenue that the most of the early settlers had. With the crude farming of those days, few of the farms produced sufficient for their owners' support, aside from the product of their sawmills. This of course, was in the period prior to 1850. At the present day there is but little pine timber left. The farms are mostly well cleared, and the land brought under a better state of cultivation.

The only village in the township is Pocohontas, which was laid out by Daniel Yutzy, in 1845, Samuel M. Haller acting as surveyor. The first house was built about 1844, by Charles Miller. It was a log house, and was at one time used as a hotel. A store was opened by Gabriel Miller and Jacob Lint in 1851. The manager was Benjamin J. Joder, who later became its owner. Mr. Joder was also the first postmaster. A fire in 1875 destroyed the old store and hotel buildings, which were then owned by Frederick Durr and A. J. Stoner. Both buildings have since been rebuilt. A match factory was operated in the village by Miles Thomas & Son, about 1850. Probably the first blacksmith shop in the township was that of Peter Keefer, about one mile east of Pocohontas. It is said that Peter Deal operated a still in the township as early as 1792. What was probably the first steam sawmill in Somerset county was operated by a man named Young. Its location was about a mile and a half south-

east of Pocohontas. It was only operated two or three years. This, according to the writer's own recollection, was about 1847.

LARIMER TOWNSHIP.

Larimer township was formed in 1854, from parts of Greenville and Northampton townships. It was named in honor of General William Larimer, Jr., who was at that time the president of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad. The township presents rough and rugged features. Almost its entire area is covered by the Chemung shales and the Catskill sandstones and shales, which do not make a very good soil, and naturally it is not a very inviting field for the agriculturist. This made its settlement very slow, and most of its improvements have been made since 1830. The occupations of the people have chiefly been agricultural and lumbering. The township is traversed by the old Cumberland turnpike, which later became the Plank road.

The earliest settlers in the township are supposed to have been Jonathan Long and Richard Geiger. Daniel Lepley built the first gristmill at the little hamlet known as Deal, in 1850. Two years later it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by Edwin Deal. This also burned down, and a third structure was erected by Mr. Deal. About 1882, J. M. Cook, formerly of Southampton, became owner of this mill. Deal postoffice was established in 1882, and J. M. Cook was the first postmaster.

Wittenburg is a small village on the old plank road, that was built upon land that Jonathan Leasure had purchased from John Witt, after whom the village was named. A store was opened here in 1852, or about that time, by John Fichtner, which was the first one in the township. He also kept a tavern, and was the first postmaster. Before the building of the railroad it was naturally the business center of the township, but since that time at least a part of its business has been drawn to Sand Patch.

Sand Patch is near the western approach to the tunnel of the same name. Annanias Heffley formerly owned the land on which the place is built. It is a considerable shipping point for lumber and bark. There is also a good hotel and a store. Simon P. Sweitzer located there soon after the completion of the railroad, and opened the store. He was also the first postmaster. A woolen factory was operated at one time by Francis Baer.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Northampton township was formed in 1851 out of a part of Southampton township. Like all the other parts of Somerset county that lie east of the Allegheny mountain, the township is rough and mountainous, and its soil is none of the best for agri-

cultural purposes. For a long time lumbering was its most important industry.

Philip Poorbaugh was probably the pioneer settler, coming in shortly after the Revolutionary war. It is said that when he first came he had to go as far as Chambersburg for flour and salt. Under such conditions the settlers suffered great hardships. Philip Poorbaugh became owner of a goodly number of acres of this mountain land. While some of the early settlers became discouraged and adandoned their improvements, he had come to stay. Numerous descendants of his still live in the township. Benjamin Critchfield appears to have come in during the time of the Revolutionary war, and he is said to have settled at or near the village of Glencoe. It is probable also that Christian Albright, John and Jacob Burkholt (or perhaps Burkhart), Jonathan Boyer, Jacob Coughenour, Henry Mull and Jacob Flickinger, all of whom were settlers before 1800 in the part of Londonderry township that was annexed to Somerset county in 1800, lived then in what is now Northampton township. All these names were well known here when the township was formed. The historic Wills creek, which rises in Larimer township, flows through almost the entire length of the township from west to east. Along its narrow valley there was an old trail that led from Fort Cumberland into the Brothers Valley and Somerset settlements. The railroad also follows the same stream. It is to be supposed that there were already sawmills of the old-fashioned type in the township, but about 1845 Henry Thomas Weld, who was an Englishman by birth, acquired holdings of timber lands that covered about twelve thousand acres. He built a sawmill of a different type. The mill, of course, derived its power from the Wills Creek. This mill was operated by Mr. Weld for probably more than forty years, and quite a village, known as Southampton Mills, grew up about it. Mr. Weld also built a gristmill in 1845, about half a mile west of where the sawmill was. The sawmill has been abandoned for some years, and the village of which it was the life has dwindled to almost nothing.

The village of Glencoe was laid out by David Hay and Hiram Findley, in 1870, or about the time that the railroad was completed. Mr. Hay kept the first store in the township as early as 1848. After the town was laid out, Augustus Dom kept the first store. David Hay built a hotel in 1874, of which Samuel Wilt was the first landlord. A postoffice was established in 1882.

The village of Johnsburg dates back to about 1866, when the German Lutheran church was built. John M. Stief built the first house, and opened a store in 1868, which he carried on for

about eight years. It is quite a small village, but has had a post-office since 1871.

In 1905 the Somerset Oil and Gas Company drilled a well near Philson's Station, in search of oil and gas. The well was sunk to a depth of 3,006 feet, and was then abandoned. Salt water, strong enough to float an egg was obtained from the well, but its projectors were not seeking for salt. About one-half mile away is another abandoned well, at which salt was manufactured about seventy-five years ago.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Southampton township was organized in 1801. As then formed, it included the present township of Northampton and Larimer—that part of Allegheny township that lies south of the Glades road or turnpike, as well as a part of the present township of Fair Hope, or nearly all of the territory that was annexed to Somerset county in 1800. But by the successive formation of the townships named it has been reduced to a rather small area. In its physical features it is nearly as rough and rugged as its near neighbors to the west, but with a better soil.

Of early settlers, Jost (or Joseph) Leydig, who came from Berks county shortly after the Revolutionary war, located on the Emerick farm. Peter Troutman, the Lepleys, John Comp, John Hahn and Jacob Martz were all among the earliest settlers.

In another part of this volume, under the caption of "Londonderry Township Annexed," will be found the names of 90 taxables who lived in the annexed part in 1800. Of course, some of these lived in what is now Allegheny township. Some of them also lived in Northampton and Fairhope townships. But it is probable that the greater number of them lived in Southampton township as it is at present constituted. The date 1800 fixes a time when they certainly were here. It is about equally certain that nearly all of them may have been here from ten to thirty years earlier. Nowhere else in Somerset county are so many of the pioneer names still to be found as in Southampton township. Such readers as are interested are referred to the list itself.

The first gristmill in Southampton township was built near Wellersburg, by Jacob Korns, in 1809. About 1830 William and Daniel De Haven operated a carding mill in the same building. In 1837 the entire structure, then owned by George Weller, was destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt. Jacob Uhl built the second gristmill in the township in 1810. In later years this has been known as the Reitz mill. The Kennell gristmill was built by George Leydig about 1818, and rebuilt in 1853, by Jonathan Kennell. This is where Gladdens postoffice is. An old grist-

mill on the Comp farm, a short distance below the Kennell mill, was converted into a woolen factory in 1873. This was operated by M. L. Tauber until about 1894, when he removed from the township. Since that time it has not been operated.

While it may still be far distant, Southampton township must certainly have a future before it. The northern end of the Frostburg coal field projects into the township from Maryland and covers about one-half of its area. Of the great Pittsburg seam there are less then three hundred acres. The lower productive coal measures underlie an area of about twenty square miles. The region has been rather fully explored, and about 1886 a bore hole was put down to a depth of 1,200 feet. This shows that all of the lower beds of coal exist here, and are of a workable thickness. The estimate of Peter J. Leslie, then State Geologist, was that there were probably four hundred millions of tons of coal in this field. There is also an abundance of iron ore to be found. The average results of eight analyses that have been made show a yield in pig metal of over 35 per cent. There are also immense deposits of good fire clay, and in the fullness of time all these resources will be developed.

Wellersburg borough was laid out in 1830, by George Weller. The town lies along the old Cumberland turnpike. So far as we know, the land on which the town is built was first improved by Jacob Korns, who sold the land to Weller. The first house was built by Jeremiah Wingert, in 1834. He also began operating a tannery in the following year. A man named Barnes opened the first store. John R. Brinham succeeded Barnes in the mercantile business. Through good and evil fortune, Mr. Brinham clung to the town, having an abiding faith in the future of both Wellersburg and Southampton township. Upright and honorable in all things, he carried on the mercantile business here for fifty years, as a public spirited citizen giving freely of his time and substance to promote the welfare of the town. It is said thatMr. Brinham was appointed postmaster in 1841, and held the office up to the time of his death, in 1892. While speaking about the postoffice, it may be said there was a postoffice in 1830, or about that time, called Southampton. Peter Boyer was the postmaster. It is very probably that it was where Wellersburg now is. It certainly must have been somewhere along the turnpike. About 1855 there was also a postoffice on top of Savage mountain called "Top Savage."

To return to Wellersburg, the first brick house, and so far as we know, the only one in the place, was built by John R. Brinham. All the raw material entering into the manufacture of iron abounds in Southampton township. In 1855 a furnace was built by the Union Coal and Iron Company. This company succeeded an older company, which had extensive mineral rights.

For the time being this enterprise brought great prosperity to the village. The furnace had a capacity of about 300 tons per month, and in various ways gave employment to upwards of 200 men. The furnace was abandoned in 1856, and with it departed the prosperity of Wellersburg, and its population has since dwindled until it has become one of the smallest boroughs in the county.

Wellersburg was incorporated as a borough in 1857. The first election for burgess resulted in a tie between George G. Walker and C. E. Ways. From 1860 to the present time these officers have been as follows: Jeremiah Wingert, I. D. Reese, Jeremiah Wingert (two terms), John R. Brinham, J. R. Shockey, Isaac Augustine, Wm. Uhl (two terms), John Wingert, Henry Moser, Peter Knearam, Adam Trimble (three terms), Joseph H. Luther, W. F. Uhl, John Wingert, Michael Long (six terms), John Wingert (two terms), J. H. Seth, John Winters, John Wingert (two terms), F. Fechtig, J. P. Meyers, C. H. Close, F. C. Fechtig, S. S. Fechtig, F. C. Fechtig, Hiram Stortz, Wm. Long, F. C. Fechtig, S. C. Fechtig.

FAIR HOPE TOWNSHIP.

Fair Hope township was formed in 1891, out of parts of Northampton, Southampton and Allegheny. Its early history cannot well be separated from that of its parent townships. Its physical features are about the same, while the lumbering business is of considerable importance. The township has extensive deposits of the best of fire clay. Williams, a station on the railroad, is the seat of extensive fire brick works that have been operated by the Savage Fire Brick Company since 1890. The plant of Welsh, Gloninger & Maxwell has also been operated here for about the same length of time. Millions of all kinds of fire brick are manufactured at these works every year and employment is given to many men.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE FOR SOMERSET COUNTY FROM 1816 TO 1904.

At the time of the presidential election of 1796 there were but three election districts in Somerset county. In districts No. 1 and 3 and electoral ticket, headed by Henry Wynkoop, received forty-eight votes; another headed by Thomas McKean, received twenty-six votes, or a total of seventy-four cast in the county, one district making no return. In 1800, there was no popular election. In 1804 a ticket headed by Charles Thompson, received 247 votes, while a ticket headed by George Latimer and Alexander Addison, received thirty-three votes—scattering one—making a total of 281 in the county.

In 1812, Charles Thompson received 422 votes and Thomas McKean 163 votes. It is not known in whose interest these several electoral tickets were voted for. The total vote cast at these several elections shows how little interest the people of those days took in elections.

The subjoined shows the result of the various elections in this county for the offices of President of the United States and the Governors of Pennsylvania, from 1816 to the present time:

PRESIDENTS.	VOTES.
1816—James Monroe (Dem.)	251
Rufus King	55
1820—James Monroe (Dem.)	287
McKean ticket	17
* ——— ——— ———	12
1824—Andrew Jackson (Dem.)	615
John Quincy Adams (Dem.)	50
W. H. Crawford (Coalition)	5
Henry Clay (Dem.)	5
1828—Andrew Jackson (Dem.)	1,347
John Quincy Adams (Dem.)	258
1832—Andrew Jackson (Dem.)	781
William Wirt (Anti-Mason)	852
1836—William Henry Harrison (Whig)	1,905
Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	511
1840—William Henry Harrison (Whig)	2,501
Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	765

*These votes were cast in Southampton township for a freak electoral ticket made up mostly of names of citizens of Somerset county, such as Alexander Ogle, Philip Wegley and Robert Philson.

1844—Henry Clay (Whig)	2,659
James K. Polk (Dem)	1,033
J. G. Birney (Free-Soil)	6
1848—Zachary Taylor (Whig)	3,018
Lewis Cass (Dem.)	1,127
1852—Winfield Scott (Whig)	2,986
Franklin Pierce (Dem.)	1,203
J. P. Hale (Free-Soil)	28
1856—Union	2,862
James Buchanan (Dem.)	1,763
Millard Fillmore (Union Am.)	1,404
John C. Fremont (Union Rep.)	1,458
Millard Fillmore (Straight ticket)	1
1860—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)	3,218
Douglas-Breckenridge (Fusion Dem.)	1,196
John Bell (American)	10
1864—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)	2,788
George B. McClellan (Dem.)	1,719
1868—Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.)	3,261
Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	1,778
1872—Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.)	3,495
Horace Greeley (Dem.)	1,383
James Black (Pro.)	22
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep.)	3,784
Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.)	2,336
C. G. Smith (Pro.)	5
Peter Cooper (Greenback-Labor)	4
1880—James A. Garfield (Rep.)	4,150
W. S. Hancock (Dem.)	2,500
James B. Weaver (Greenback-Labor)	55
Neal Dow (Pro.)	19
1884—James G. Blaine (Rep.)	4,792
Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	2,449
John P. St. John (Pro.)	126
Benjamin F. Butler (Greenback-Labor)	24
1888—Benjamin Harrison (Rep.)	4,825
Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	2,319
C. B. Fisk (Prohib.)	238
1892—Benjamin Harrison (Rep.)	4,670
Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	2,262
Prohibition	216
People's Party	45
1896—William McKinley (Rep.)	5,862
William J. Bryan (Dem.)	2,234
1900—William McKinley (Rep.)	6,677
William J. Bryan (Dem.)	2,151
——— Woolley (Prohibition)	248

Eugene V. Debs (Socialist)	24
——— Malony (Social Labor)	9
1904—Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.)	6,772
Alton B. Parker (Dem.)	1,686
Silas C. Swallow (Prohibition)	448
Eugene V. Debbs (Socialist)	420
——— Corregan (Social Labor)	32

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1799—James Ross (Fed.)	662
Thomas McKean (Dem.)	90
1802—Thomas McKean (Dem.)	876
James Ross (Fed.)	128
1805—Thomas McKean (Ind. Dem.)	872
Simon Snyder (Dem.)	548
1808—(Not obtainable.)	
1811—(Not obtainable.)	
1814—Simon Snyder (Dem.)	860
Isaac Wayne (Fed.)	63
1817—Joseph Heister (Fed.)	
William Findlay (Dem.)	
1820—Joseph Heister (Fed.)	1,520
William Findlay	819
1823—J. Andrew Shultz (Dem.)	1,443
Andrew Gregg (Fed.)	970
1826—J. Andrew Shultz (Dem.)	1,001
1829—Joseph Ritner (Anti-Mason)	1,520
George Wolf (Dem.)	584
1832—Joseph Ritner (Anti-Mason)	1,855
George Wolf (Dem.)	744
1835—Joseph Ritner (Anti-Mason)	2,031
George Wolf (Ind. Dem.)	542
Henry A. Muhlenburg (Dem.)	89
1838—Joseph Ritner } (incomplete)	1,200
David R. Porter } (incomplete)	725
1841—David R. Porter (Dem.)	792
John Banks (Whig)	1,853
1844—Francis R. Shunk (Dem.)	922
Joseph Markle (Whig)	2,450
1847—Francis R. Shunk (Dem.)	913
James Irvin (Whig)	2,162
1848—William F. Johnson (Whig)	2,755
Morris Longstreth (Dem.)	1,103
1851—William F. Johnson (Whig)	2,739
William Bigler (Dem.)	1,069
1854—James Pollock (Whig and "Know Nothing")	2,757
William Bigler (Dem.)	1,268

1857—David Wilmot (Rep.)	2,363
William F. Packer (Dem.)	1,798
1860—Andrew G. Curtin (Rep.)	2,977
Henry D. Foster (Dem.)	1,372
1863—Andrew G. Curtin (Rep.)	3,064
George W. Woodward (Dem.)	1,738
1866—John W. Geary (Rep.)	3,062
Heister Clymer (Dem.)	1,759
1869—John W. Geary (Rep.)	2,940
Asa Packer (Dem.)	1,700
1872—John F. Hartranft (Rep.)	3,430
Charles R. Buckalew (Dem.)	1,802
Simeon B. Chase (Pro.)	14
1875—John F. Hartranft (Rep.)	2,989
Cyrus L. Pershing (Dem.)	1,689
R. Audley Brown (Pro.)	53
1878—Henry M. Hoyt (Rep.)	3,134
Andrew H. Dill (Dem.)	2,140
Samuel R. Mason (Greenback)	398
Franklin H. Lane (Pro.)	15
1882—James A. Beaver (Rep.)	3,350
John Stewart (Ind. Rep.)	699
Robert E. Pattison (Dem.)	2,271
Thomas A. Armstrong (Greenback)	105
A. C. Pettit (Pro.)	12
1886—James A. Beaver (Rep.)	4,235
Chauncey F. Black (Dem.)	2,122
Charles S. Wolfe (Pro.)	296
Robert J. Houston (Greenback)	19
1890—George W. Delameter (Rep.)	3,893
Robert E. Pattison (Dem.)	2,230
John D. Gill (Pro.)	137
1894—Daniel H. Hastings (Rep.)	4,630
William M. Singerly (Dem.)	1,522
Charles L. Hawley (Pro.)	168
Jerome T. Ailman (Pop.)	57
1898—William M. Stone (Rep.)	4,007
George A. Jenks (Dem.)	1,711
Silas C. Swallow (Pro.)	554
1902—Samuel W. Pennypacker (Rep.)	4,701
Robert E. Pattison (Dem.)	2,095
Silas C. Swallow (Pro.)	349
1906—Edwin S. Stuart (Rep.)	3,990
Lewis Emery (Dem. and Lincoln)	2,923
Homer L. Castle (Pro.)	422
James A. Maurer (Socialist)	62
John Desmond (Social Labor)	8

ADDENDA.

The First Assessment of Brothers Valley Township.—There is some uncertainty as to whether the first assessment for Brothers Valley township was made for the year 1772 or whether it was made in 1772 for the year 1773.

A copy taken from the list in the commissioner's office at Bedford would indicate that it was made for 1772. But the names given in the Pennsylvania archives for that of 1773 are identical with this list.

The following names compose the list which must be taken to represent the names of the resident taxables of the county in the latter part of 1772, with their land holdings in acres:

Abrahams, Henry, 100; Ambrose, Frederick, 200; Adams, Samuel, 200; Adams, Solomon, 200; Brown, Richard, 300; Bridges, John, 200; Baxter, John, 200; Boude, Ludwick, 100; Benuch, Christopher, 200; Biggs, Benjamin, 300; Cracart, William, 200; Claypole, James, 200; Cefar, Frederick, 100; Campbell, James, 200; Cable, Abraham or Keble, Esq., 200; Catta, John, 200; Cefar, Michael, 100; Death, Tuscape, 600; Drake, Oliver, 100; Daugherty, James, 200; Dwyer, William, 150; Dillinger, John, 100; Enslow, Henry, 100; Enslow, John, 100; Estep, Robert, 100; Flick, Adam, 100; Fisher, Jacob, 200; Ferguson, John, 300; Friend, Andrew, 100; Froman, Paul, 700; Flick, Michael, 200; Friend, Charles, 200; Friend, Augustine, 100; Friggs, John, 200; Fry, John, 100; Glassner, John, 200; Greenwalt, Joseph, 100; Greathouse, William, 200; Green, Thomas, 100; Hoil, Walter, 200; Huff, Michael, 300; Hoagland, Richard, 350; Hendrix, Andrew, 200; Jennings, Benjamin, 200; Johnson, William, 200; Kessinger, Solomon, 100; Kimble, Philip, 300; Kimble, George, 100; Lout, Valentine, 100; Lout, Daniel, 100; Markley, John, 200; McMullen, James, 45; McClee, William, 300; Miller, John, 300; Ogle, Joseph, 200; Palm, Adam, 100; Palm, Francis, 200; Pursley, Benjamin, 100; Pursley, John, 60; Pursley, Davies, 100; Peters, John, 300; Rhodes, Henry, Sr., 200; Rhodes, Jacob, 100; Rhodes, Gabriel, 200; Rhodes, Henry, Jr., 400; Rhodes, John, 100; Reed, John, 100; Rice, John, 400; Rose, Gotlieb, 100; Robinson, Hugh, 100; Sheaf (Shoaf) Frederick, 200; Switzer, John, 100; Sappington, John, 200; Small, Adam, 300; Shells (Shallis), Bastian, 100; Spencer, James, 240; Skinner, Nathaniel, 100; St. Clair, Will-

iam, 100; Smith, Henry, 200; Shute, Solomon, 100; Tyshoe, William, 300; Vaughan, Abraham, 100; Urie, Thomas, 100; Wagaly, Philip, 200; Weimer, Frederick, 200; Weimer, John, 100; Wells, Richard, 300; Wells, George, 50; White, Aquilla, 200; Winsell, John, 100; Wingert, Peter, 100; Waller, Thomas John, 100; Wallis, Samuel, 300.

The total acreage of cleared land was 702.

Inmates.—Matthias Ditch, Thomas Stanton, John Penrod, Felix Morgan, Frederick Aker, James Winler, James Pursley, Nicholas Friend, Robert Pulclut, Ephraim Tussey, Martin, Cefar, James Moore, Frederick Van Doux, Edward Grimes, Samuel Worrell, James Wells, Peter Bucher, Lodowick Greenawalt.

Single Freemen.—Gabriel Adams, James Black, Henry Bruner, George Bruner, John Bowman, Casper Stoy, Joseph Jennings, Francis Hay, James Hoaglands, John Hendrix, Edward Henderson, William Haskin, Edward Higgins, Matthew Judy, John St. Clair, George Shidler, Henry Shidler, Jacob Wingert, Atwell Worrell, Richard Well, Thomas Ogle, Daniel Pursley, John Hinkbaugh.

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